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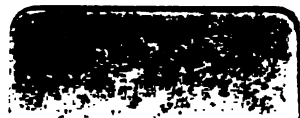
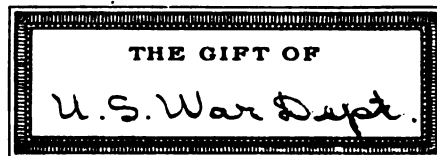
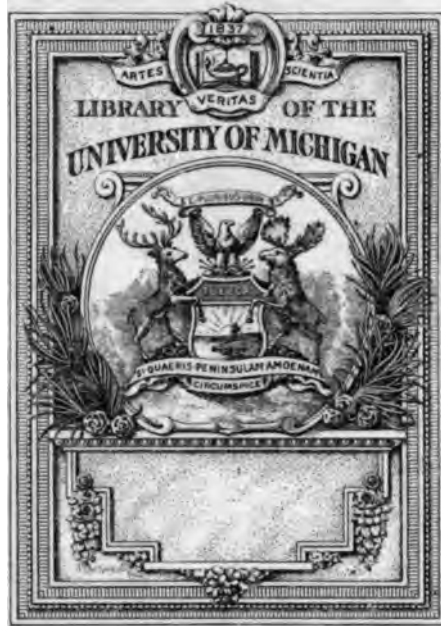
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**ANNUAL REPORTS**

**OF THE**

**WAR DEPARTMENT**

**FOR THE**

**FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.**

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**VOLUME I.**

**REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, CHIEF OF STAFF,  
THE MILITARY SECRETARY, INSPECTOR-GENERAL,  
AND JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.**

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**WASHINGTON:**  
**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.**  
**1905.**



# ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

<b>Volume I.....</b>	Secretary of War: Chief of Staff. The Military Secretary. Inspector-General. Judge-Advocate-General.
<b>Volume II.....</b>	<b>Armament, Transportation and Supply:</b> Quartermaster-General. Commissary-General. Surgeon-General. Paymaster-General. Chief of Engineers, Military Affairs. <sup>a</sup> Chief of Ordnance. <sup>b</sup> Chief Signal Officer. Chief of Artillery. Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
<b>Volume III.....</b>	<b>Division and Department Commanders:</b> Atlantic Division— 1. Department of the East. 2. Department of the Gulf. Northern Division— 1. Department of the Lakes. 2. Department of the Missouri. 3. Department of Dakota. Southwestern Division— 1. Department of Texas. 2. Department of the Colorado. Pacific Division— 1. Department of California. 2. Department of the Columbia. Philippines Division— 1. Department of Luzon. 2. Department of the Visayas. 3. Department of Mindanao.
<b>Volume IV.....</b>	<b>Militia Affairs, Military Schools and Colleges, Military Parks, and Soldiers' Homes.</b> The Military Secretary, Militia Affairs. <sup>c</sup> Military Academy— 1. Board of Visitors. 2. Superintendent. Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College. School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery. Artillery School. Engineer School. School of Submarine Defense. Army Medical School. Commissioners of National Military Parks— 1. Chickamauga and Chattanooga. 2. Gettysburg. 3. Shiloh. 4. Vicksburg. Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia— 1. Board of Commissioners. 2. Inspection of. Inspection of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
<b>Volumes V-VIII....</b>	Chief of Engineers.
<b>Volume IX.....</b>	Chief of Ordnance.
<b>Volumes X-XIV....</b>	The Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the Philippine Commission, and Acts of the Philippine Commission.

<sup>a</sup> Printed in Report of Chief of Engineers, Vol. V.

<sup>b</sup> Printed in Report of Chief of Ordnance, Vol. IX.

<sup>c</sup> Printed as Appendix B in Report of Secretary of War, Vol. 1.





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**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.**

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# REPORT

## OF

# THE SECRETARY OF WAR

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, D. C., December 9, 1905.*

To the PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this Department for the past year:

### THE ARMY.

On the 28th of November, 1904, the date of the last annual report, the Army of the United States, according to the latest <sup>Strength and Dis-</sup>tribution. reports which had been received from the military departments (October 15, 1904), consisted of 3,744 officers and 56,439 enlisted men, a total of 60,183. In addition there were in the service 3,167 men of the Hospital Corps, excluded by the act of March 1, 1887, from classification as part of the enlisted force of the Army. There were also in the service 21 officers and 549 men of the Porto Rico regiment, and 100 officers and 3,978 enlisted Philippine Scouts.

At the date of the last reports received from the military departments (October 15, 1905) the actual strength of the Regular Army was 3,750 officers and 56,064 enlisted men, distributed as follows:

Geographical distribution.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
United States.....	2,820	42,682	45,502
Philippine Islands .....	739	11,164	11,903
Porto Rico.....	5	5	10
Hawaiian Islands .....	11	133	144
Alaska .....	53	992	1,045
Miscellaneous and en route .....	122	1,088	1,210
Total .....	3,750	56,064	59,814

The distribution among the different branches of the service was as follows:

Branch of service.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General officers and staff organizations .....	841	3,511	4,352
Cavalry .....	752	12,123	12,875
Artillery Corps .....	651	14,298	14,949
Infantry .....	1,506	23,078	24,584
Recruits and miscellaneous detachments .....		3,064	3,064
Total .....	3,750	56,064	59,814

This is a total net decrease of the Regular Army during the year of 369.

These figures do not include 3,029 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps who, under the act of March 1, 1887 (24 Stats., 435), are not to be counted as part of the enlisted strength of the Regular Army.

There were also in the service 25 officers and 552 enlisted men of the Porto Rico Regiment and 115 officers and 5,059 enlisted Philippine Scouts. This is a net increase of 7 in the Porto Rico Regiment and of 1,096 in the Philippine Scouts.

Including the Hospital Corps, Porto Rico Regiment, and Philippine Scouts with the Regular Army, there was a total net increase over last year of 596.

On June 30, 1905, there were 3,800 officers of the Regular Army; of these 843 belonged to the staff and 2,957 to the line. Of the staff officers, 749 were present for duty, 9 sick, 31 absent on leave, and 54 absent on detached service. Of the line officers, 2,208 were present for duty, 42 sick, 235 absent on leave, 463 absent on detached service, and 9 absent in arrest.

The following table shows the character of duty performed by the  
 Detached Officers. 517 officers on detached service, and the number engaged in each particular duty:

The General Staff .....	43
Recruiting service .....	62
United States Military Academy .....	70
Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth .....	84
Artillery School at Fort Monroe .....	56
Cavalry and Field Artillery School, Fort Riley .....	3
School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten .....	13
Instructors at State colleges .....	39
Aids-de-camp .....	33

With Philippine government .....	18
With Isthmian Canal Commission .....	9
Military attachés .....	7
Observing operations Russia-Japan war .....	5
With government of Porto Rico .....	1
With Porto Rico Provisional Regiment .....	3
Acting judge-advocates .....	5
With Quartermaster's Department .....	4
Assistants to Chief of Artillery .....	3
Acting inspectors-general .....	3
In bureaus of War Department .....	7
At department headquarters .....	7
On transport service .....	4
Superintendent Carlisle Indian School .....	1
Indian agents .....	2
Acting superintendent, Yellowstone National Park .....	1
With State militia .....	3
Members Ordnance Board .....	2
With Cuban Artillery .....	1
Alaskan Road Commission .....	3
Member of Light-House Board .....	1
Office Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia .....	3
With Philippine Scouts .....	21
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>517</b>

From the foregoing it will be seen that 25.3 per cent of the line officers and 11.2 per cent of the staff officers were absent sick, on leave, on detached service, or in arrest.

The Army during the past year has remained virtually as organized in 1902. Its maximum strength, not including the Hospital Corps, as now fixed by Executive order, is 60,475 enlisted men.

During the year ended June 30, 1905, there were 155 second lieutenants appointed in the Army. Of this number, 111 were appointed from the Military Academy, 24 from enlisted men, and 20 from civilians. Three of the civilians appointed had previously been cadets at the United States Military Academy; 3 had been enlisted men in the Regular Army; 2 were officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 1 had been a volunteer officer.

While it is by no means certain that there will be enough vacancies to provide for all the cadets who will graduate from the Military Academy next summer, there is a reasonable expectation that future casualties added to vacancies already existing may make it possible to commission all, or nearly all, of the cadets of the graduating class. Unless the number of officers is increased, as elsewhere recommended, present conditions offer little or no promise of opportunities for

any appointments to the commissioned personnel of the Army of enlisted men of the Army, or civilian graduates of military schools.

**Examination of Officers.** Under the act of October 1, 1890, 156 officers were examined and 13 were reexamined for promotion during the year. One hundred and forty-seven were found qualified on first examination, 5 were found professionally or morally disqualified and were suspended for one year, and 4 were found physically disqualified and were retired with the next higher grade under the operation of the law. Of the 13 reexamined after suspension, 10 were found qualified for promotion, 1 was found professionally disqualified and was honorably discharged, and 2 were found physically disqualified and were retired with the next higher grade.

During the year 59 officers were retired from active service. Of this number 12 were retired by operation of law, **Retired Officers.** having reached the age of 64 years, which is the statutory limit for officers on the active list of the Army; 21 were retired for disability, and 26 applied for retirement. Of the 26 who were retired from active duty upon their own application, 15 had been in the service forty years, 5 had had thirty years' service, and 6 had reached the age of 62 years.

Under the acts of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to detail retired officers with their consent to certain specified duties, 1 lieutenant-general, 7 brigadier-generals, 4 colonels, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 33 majors, 23 captains, and 8 first lieutenants—a total of 84 retired officers—were on active duty. Of these 36 were instructors at State educational institutions, 25 were detailed with the militia, 20 were on recruiting service, and 3 were on duty as officers of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

The total number of enlistments in the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (exclusive of the Hospital Corps and Philippine Scouts), was 33,739. **Enlistments.** Of this number 13,329 were reenlistments and 20,410 were original enlistments. The percentage of native born among the original enlistments was 90. The corresponding figures for the preceding fiscal year (1904) are as follows: Total enlistments 27,380, of which 6,372 were reenlistments and 21,008 were original enlistments.

Of the 33,739 accepted applicants 29,104 were native born; 4,276 were of foreign birth; 24 were born in the Philippine Islands (enlisted for band musicians), and 335 were born in Porto Rico.



Of the 33,739 accepted applicants, 31,410 were white, 1,953 were colored, 17 were Indians, 335 were Porto Ricans, and 24 were Filipinos. Thirty-two thousand three hundred and forty-one were enlisted for the line of the Army, 1,063 for the staff departments, and 335 for the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

In making these 32,676 enlistments for the line of the Army and the Porto Rico regiment the recruiting officers examined 119,437 men, of whom 86,761, or about 73 per cent of the whole number, were rejected as lacking in either mental, moral, or physical qualifications. Two thousand five hundred and thirty-nine of these were rejected as aliens and 6,058 as illiterates.

During the fiscal year 1905, 4,535 Filipinos were enlisted for the Philippine Scouts, as compared with 461 during the preceding fiscal year. As required by the law authorizing their enlistment, they were all natives of the Philippine Islands. Of the total number, 2,362 were original enlistments and 2,173 were reenlistments.

The number of men enlisted for the Hospital Corps during the year was 1,011, of whom 823 were native born and 188 were of foreign birth. Nine hundred and sixty-one were white and 50 were colored. The original enlistments numbered 421 and the reenlistments 590.

Including the Hospital Corps and the Philippine Scouts, the aggregate of all the enlistments and reenlistments for the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was 39,285.

Of the 33,739 enlistments, 10,413 were made at military posts and in the field by officers detailed by their commanding officers and 23,326 were made at recruiting stations by officers of the general recruiting detail.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 110 general recruiting stations scattered throughout the country, 60 of them being main stations and the remainder auxiliary stations. The vigor and thoroughness with which the work was performed is in some measure indicated by the fact that the smallest number of cities and towns canvassed by the officers of the general recruiting detail in any one month during the fiscal year was 225 and the largest number 245.

A comparison of the 23,326 enlistments made at general recruiting stations shows that the enlistments in the North Atlantic Division, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode

Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, numbered 115 per 100,000 males of militia ages—that is, from 18 to 44 years, inclusive. In the South Atlantic Division, including Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the number was 113 per 100,000 males of militia ages. In the North Central Division, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, the number was 144 per 100,000 of militia ages. In the South Central Division, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, the number was 169 per 100,000 males of militia ages. In the Western Division, including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California, the number was 286 per 100,000 males of militia ages. From this it will be seen that the enlistments in the North and South Atlantic Divisions were relatively somewhat less and those in the South Central Division slightly more than the average for the whole country, which was 144 per 100,000 males of militia ages. In the Western Division the ratio of enlistments was nearly twice that for the whole country. This preponderance of enlistments in the Western States was undoubtedly due in part to the large number of enlistments in San Francisco, many of which were probably cases of reenlistments of former soldiers from the Philippines; but even if the enlistments at San Francisco are omitted, the ratio for the Western Division is still higher than the average, indicating that this section of the country is a fruitful field for recruiting.

The following table shows the losses from all causes in the Army, including the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment and the Philippine Scouts, during the past year:

Officers:

Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.....	29
Resigned or discharged.....	26
Dismissed.....	14
Deserted.....	5
Retired.....	59

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133

Enlisted men:

Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.....	488
Discharged upon expiration of term of service.....	26,488

## Enlisted men—Continued.

Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, and by order .....	9,738
Deserted .....	6,556
Retired .....	189
	<hr/> 43,459
Total .....	43,592

In addition 9 officers and 78 enlisted men were wounded.

## MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The peaceful conditions referred to in my last annual report have continued during the past fiscal year, and in the main the troops have been engaged in the regular routine of military duties in garrisons. There have been no military operations of serious proportions. In the Philippines there have been numerous encounters with savage and half-savage natives, and at different times small bodies of troops have rendered needed assistance to the Philippine constabulary and the Philippine Scouts in quieting disorders and capturing ladrones; and quite recently troops were engaged in a minor conflict with the savage Moros in the island of Mindanao.

The practical instruction of troops in garrison is reported to have kept good pace with the mental improvement of officers and noncommissioned officers in the garrison schools. General Chaffee states, however, that the—

field instruction of the troops marching with full field kits, camping, etc., has not been as extensively practiced as a proper state of efficiency would require. As a general rule no public lands are to be found within reasonable distances where troops can camp or exercise free of charge. This fact very largely deters instruction in marching and camping away from occupied reservations.

The geographical divisions and departments into which the country is divided for purposes of army administration have not been changed since the date of my last annual report.

## HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

That the satisfactory improvement in the condition of troops noted last year has continued is shown by the lower rate of admission to sick report per thousand of mean strength of the whole Army for disease and injury during the last calendar year as compared with the rate for the previous year and the quinquennial period 1898–1902.

This advancement is more strikingly apparent when we take into consideration that during the last year for the first time admissions

represented admissions strictly, and that this change resulted in a somewhat higher admission figure than would have obtained under the old method, where admissions really represented cases. Then, too, the Army was divided into the American Army proper, white and colored troops, which alone is meant when the Army is referred to.

From the enlisted strength of the Army 79,685 admissions and 406 deaths from all causes were recorded during the year, equivalent to rates of 1,354.89 and 6.75 per thousand men, respectively, compared with 1,507.43 and 8.64 for the previous calendar year. The significance of these figures is apparent.

A material decrease in the number of discharges for disability over the preceding year is worthy of mention, and the lessened noneffective rate for the year indicates the result of improved sanitary conditions. These figures are very satisfactory and show a steady and progressive improvement in the health of the Army.

By far the most important diseases affecting the efficiency of the Army during the year have been the venereal, which caused 16 per cent of all admissions, 28 per cent of all noneffectiveness, and 18 per cent of all discharges for disease.

In the United States proper the figures for the year differ but slightly from those of the preceding year. The slight increase in the death rate was due to injuries, the death figure from disease being lower than that for 1903.

Alaska was a remarkably healthy station for troops, all the rates being decidedly lower than those for the United States proper.

Comparatively speaking, the health of the troops in the Philippine Islands during the last year was excellent. An admission rate of 1,687.73 and a death rate of 9.59 from all causes per thousand men compare most favorably with 2,104.09 and 14.84, the corresponding figures for 1903.

The mean strength of troops serving in Hawaii and China was rather small to afford an accurate basis for statistical comparison, yet the health of the men was most satisfactory throughout the year.

Among the Filipino troops the figures for the year show an improvement in relative healthfulness, except as regards the death rate, two-thirds of which was due to injuries, nearly all casualties in action.

The health of the Porto Rico Regiment was satisfactory, the admission and discharge for disability rates showing a decrease over those

for the preceding year. Two deaths occurred among these soldiers during the last calendar year.

On the whole the lessened rates of sickness and mortality are most gratifying, and even better results may be anticipated in the future with a continuance of the present and the adoption of new sanitary measures conducive to the improvement of the soldiers' environments.

Overcrowding, particularly of guardhouses, continues to be reported from a number of posts. This is due to the fact that both companies and garrisons are larger than they used to be, and the condition will be gradually corrected as new and enlarged buildings are completed. Several medical officers reported that the garrison of their posts had outgrown the hospital capacity, a condition which is being remedied as fast as the appropriations allow by new or additional construction.

#### THE NEED FOR MORE OFFICERS.

In my last annual report attention was called to the insufficient number of officers available for duty with troops. Absenteeism of officers. This is a condition which has always obtained more or less in the Army, but of late years has assumed proportions which constitute a menace to the discipline of the Army and to its effectiveness as a fighting machine. The duties which draw these officers away from service with the colors are all of a useful character, and in the main are the necessary duties pertaining to the ordinary and regular requirements of the military service. This fact, however, does not lessen the damage to the fighting force of the Army that results from their absence.

From the foregoing statements made in this report concerning the 3,800 officers of the Army, it will be seen that about 25 per cent of the line officers and about 11 per cent of the staff officers are absent from duties the performance of which can not be dispensed with except at the cost of impaired efficiency; and the Inspector-General reports that at the date of the last annual inspection of the Army about 40 per cent of the captains of the line were absent from their commands and that 10 per cent of our cavalry, artillery, and infantry companies were commanded by second lieutenants. It is plain that these conditions can not continue without great detriment to the service.

With a full complement of trained officers it takes a long period of unremitting effort to make a good cavalryman out of a raw recruit,

and this remark applies with even greater force to our artillery service, which has now—particularly in the coast branch—become of a highly technical and specialized character; and when we consider that our small army is maintained chiefly as a nucleus of the army that would be required in the event of a national crisis, and must therefore always be kept in the highest state of efficiency, the conditions disclosed by these figures are so startling as to call for prompt remedial action.

An examination of the foregoing table exhibiting the character of service for which officers are detached, shows that it is not practicable to secure relief from this quarter by materially reducing the number of officers so detached, except possibly in the case of the 39 officers detailed as instructors at State colleges, and the 3 officers on duty with State militia, a total of 42.

Various recommendations are made by the Chief of Staff, the Inspector-General, the Chief of Artillery, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and others to remedy the evil complained of. It may be stated in a general way that if legislation were enacted providing that vacancies in the line of the Army caused by details to duty of so permanent a character as to require a continuous absence from service with troops for a number of years should constitute vacancies to be filled in the same manner as details to the special staff corps are now filled under the provisions of the act of February 2, 1901, the interests of the service would be greatly benefited and the Army could be kept in a fairly satisfactory state of efficiency.

In his annual report this year General Chaffee recommends legislation of this character, which would provide for the appointment of 143 new officers, made up as follows:

Officers of the General Staff below the rank of general.....	42
Officers detailed to the Military Academy .....	65
For recruiting service (1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 15 captains, and 15 first lieutenants).....	34
Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs and assistant .....	2
Total.....	143

The following remarks on the subject are taken from my last annual report:

The very heavy calls upon the line of the Army for details of officers to the General Staff, to military schools, and to other general military purposes of a useful kind, reduce the number of officers available for service with troops below the point of proper efficiency. It would be wise, therefore, for Congress to make provision

for additional officers of the line. Provision can well be made by an amendment of the present law by which the detail of line officers under the rank of lieutenant-colonel to the General Staff shall be declared to create vacancies in the line. This will have the effect of adding about 25 officers to actual service with troops where they are now very badly needed.

Upon further consideration of the subject during the past year, it is my judgment that the relief thus suggested will not be sufficient to meet the situation. The fact is that the Army to-day has not enough officers either in the line or the staff. It would be for the best interests of the Government if statutory provision should be made on the lines suggested by the Chief of Staff, limited, however, to the following extent:

Officers of the General Staff below the rank of Major .....	20
Officers detailed to the Military Academy below the rank of major, now....	63
For recruiting service (15 captains and 15 first lieutenants) .....	30
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>113</b>

The draft of a bill embodying the views here indicated is now being prepared for submission to Congress, and if the proposed legislation should be enacted it will provide the Army with 113 additional officers. This number, added to the 42 officers now detailed at State colleges and with the militia, will enable the Department to restore 155 officers to their proper duties with the line of the Army, where their services are most urgently needed to perform the duties for which they were commissioned, and to prevent a lack of discipline and soldierly effectiveness which can not but ensue if present conditions are left unchanged with respect to the absence of officers from their commands. The constant presence of the full complement of officers with their troops, giving their personal supervision to the appropriate duties of their commands, will in time be appreciably felt in the decreasing percentage of desertions.

#### DESERTIONS.

During the past year there has been a slight increase in the relative number of desertions as compared with the preceding year. This is a subject which perennially engages the attention of the military authorities. It has been called by one high officer "the bane and disgrace of the Army." In the consideration of the matter a great variety of reasons has been assigned to account for the existence of the evil, and all sorts of remedies have been proposed to diminish it. So far no very effective results have been

attained, nor is it likely in a country like ours, where there is no military conscription, all enlistments being voluntary, that during periods of general prosperity desertions will be substantially reduced unless a proper public sentiment can be engendered to aid the military authorities in suppressing this most persistent evil.

Speaking with great diffidence as a layman upon a subject which so far has baffled the best thought and efforts of men of large experience in military affairs, the assertion is ventured that the conditions referred to might be considerably ameliorated if, on the one hand, a probationary service of reasonable duration should be required of a recruit prior to his enlistment; this probationary service to be rendered under conditions that will protect the Government, so far as possible, against loss and expense, and at the same time afford the recruit the fullest knowledge of the character of the life for which he is serving his novitiate, and of the future conditions with which he will probably be surrounded should he determine to enlist in the Army at the end of his probation; and if, on the other hand, provisions should be made for the sure, swift, and adequate punishment for the crime of desertion whenever it is committed.

The fact is that under present methods of recruiting it is inevitable that many men enlist in the Army without any proper conception of the life upon which they are about to enter, and certainly without sufficient realization of the solemn obligation they assume. The impression which prevails almost universally in this country outside of military circles is that in enlisting a soldier merely enters the employment of a great and wealthy government as one of 60,000 others similarly employed; that except during a war he may terminate this relation whenever conditions become unsatisfactory to him by simply quitting in much the same way that he would leave civil employment if tired of his job, and without any real conception that by so doing he is inflicting damage upon his Government as well as upon his own character and personal integrity.

Officers are sent broadcast throughout the land to recruit the Army, and in their commendable zeal to make a record and to justify their selection for this special service, it is not improbable that, confronted with the difficulty that always exists here during periods of general and continued prosperity of securing men for the Army with the



meager pay that is offered, and under the necessity of extraordinary efforts, men are often accepted of a low moral standard, as well as others who are of too weak a fiber ever to make good soldiers. It is not unfair to say that the great majority of deserters come from men of these two classes.

If a compulsory probationary service were established at one of the recruiting depots, all vicious and undesirable recruits could be eliminated from the service at a comparatively trifling expense before their actual enlistment; and if the first enlistment should be made in all cases for a period of one year, it is believed that relatively fewer men selected as described would desert the colors.

The reestablishment of the recruiting-depot system at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, abandoned in 1894 and restored in 1904, was a step in the right direction; and another was taken when the period of detention of recruits at these depots was increased in order to afford a better opportunity to determine their fitness for the service by means of medical examinations, preliminary drills, and athletic exercises.

This and some other changes in administration at recruiting depots recommended by The Military Secretary, who has general charge and management of recruiting, were made February 15, 1905. Frequent reports from commanding officers that recruits unfit for the service were being received indicated the necessity for a more rigid inspection of recruits than that made by recruiting officers, who commonly had to rely on the advice of civilian physicians unfamiliar with the requirements of the military service. Under the new system each recruit upon arrival at the depot is carefully examined by the surgeon, who is a medical officer of experience in the Army. Recruits are now detained at depots for a period of twenty-five days before they are forwarded to organizations. The change in methods of procedure has been found to work satisfactorily and is believed to have produced an improvement in the quality of the recruits received at posts. The Military Secretary reports that it has undoubtedly reduced the number of discharges at posts of recruits unfit for service because of disabilities incurred prior to enlistment.

Now, if a probationary service of twenty-five days at a recruit depot under tests directed principally to the determination of the physical fitness of a recruit has resulted thus beneficially to the service in the

weeding out of the physically disqualified, is it not reasonable to expect still greater results if the probationary period were extended to ninety days under conditions widened in their scope and calculated to ascertain the character and habits of the recruit and his general fitness, mentally, morally, and otherwise, as well as his aptitude for the life of a soldier?

If the objection be raised that a probationary service of such long duration and under conditions that contemplate expenditures for pay, rations, and clothing allowance, and the furnishing of arms and equipment to men not yet held to service by a contract of enlistment is impracticable, and that the expense to the United States would make it prohibitory, it may be answered that the Government now loans \$1,000,000 worth of arms and equipment to the militia annually, and that the risk of ultimate loss to the Government for pay, rations, etc., would be offset in part at least by the losses now incurred through desertions and the apprehension of deserters. The loss to the Government on account of desertions is roughly estimated by the Chief of Staff at about \$400,000 for the past year.

Allusion has already been made to the probable decrease in desertions that is likely to follow if the Department succeeds in its effort to keep company officers with their commands more generally than is possible under present conditions; and a still further decrease in desertions may be looked for when we are able to do away with the confinement of prisoners at military posts, a practice inaugurated several years ago when the military prison at Fort Leavenworth was turned over to the Department of Justice for use as a United States penitentiary.

The present system of post prisons is unsatisfactory and demoralizing. Practically all of the reports of division and department commanders for the fiscal years 1904 and 1905 show an overcrowded condition of the guardhouses at the various posts, and attention is called to the demoralizing effect of the contact brought about by the present system between men convicted of serious military offenses and young soldiers who are assigned to guard them or who are undergoing short sentences of confinement for slight offenses.

Fortunately the War Department will soon regain possession of the Fort Leavenworth military prison, the law authorizing its restoration to the control of the War Department upon the completion

and occupation of the new United States penitentiary on the Fort Leavenworth reservation now practically finished. From information received from the Department of Justice it is hoped that this will occur early in the coming year.

#### MILITARY EDUCATION.

The reports indicate that satisfactory progress has been made during the year in the various schools that constitute the military educational system under which we are now operating.

This system was inaugurated by Secretary Root in November, 1901, "with a view to maintaining the high standard of instruction and general training of the officers of the Army, and for the establishment of a coherent plan by which the work may be made progressive."

On account of the enlarged demand for the services of all officers consequent upon the war with Spain, there had been practically a cessation of all military education for nearly four years, and because of the appointments that had been made from civil life and from the volunteer forces incident to the reorganization and enlargement of the Army, more than one-third of the commissioned personnel of the Army at that time had been without any opportunity whatever for a systematic study of the science of war.

In addition to the Military Academy at West Point, the system of instruction provided for officers' schools at posts for elementary instruction in theory and practice, schools for special arms and branches of the service, a general service and staff college, and a war college, thus providing for a broad and thorough course of professional education for all military officers.

The Chief of Staff, in his annual report this year, expresses the following views as to the results that have been obtained:

The system of professional education, devised, put in force, and enforced during the past four years excels all past effort in the subject.

Its chief merit and change is a progression and broadening of the curriculum. Officers are no longer required to go over and over the same subject for years; on the contrary, they have only to prove their proficiency in a subject to entitle them to a certification of qualification which will excuse them from repetition in any garrison or service school, and as these certificates are accumulated year by year they become the best possible evidence of an officer's mental proficiency. From West Point, through garrison and service schools, and the staff college at Fort Leavenworth, with credit, requires and is evidence of mental effort of a high professional order, and the Secretary of War may be certain that all such are able, conscientious, and efficient officers, prepared for the responsible duties of captains and majors with excellent prospect for success.

The proficiency of the cadets at West Point in the various classes and the character of instruction they have received **Military Academy.** during the past year is reported as satisfactory, except in the case of one class, in which an unusually large number of cadets came to examination deficient in descriptive and solid geometry. The necessary steps have been taken to correct the situation.

It is the opinion of the authorities that the present curriculum is overloaded for the length of the course, and the matter is now receiving the careful consideration of the academic board with a view to accomplishing such a revision as will relieve the cadets from unnecessary requirements, if any are found to exist, without lowering the high standard of the institution.

The Superintendent reports that the health of the command generally has been excellent during the year, and that conditions as to discipline, military bearing, and soldierly conduct, are very satisfactory. There has been no reappearance of hazing in any form.

During the fiscal year 12 first lieutenants and 13 second lieutenants **Garrison schools** were found deficient in studies at garrison schools for officers. Four belong to the cavalry, 17 to the artillery, and 4 to the infantry.

The Inspector-General reports that these schools appear to have been conducted in accordance with the requirements.

The Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.; the Engineer School of Application, Washington Barracks, D. C.; the School **Special service schools.** of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y.; the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kans.; the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., have all been in successful operation during the year, the results of which are recorded at length in the accompanying annual reports of the officers in supervisory charge of these schools. Special attention is invited to these interesting reports, which show that in the main satisfactory progress is being made in the practical development of the well-considered scheme of higher military education, now in the fourth year of its operation.

The instructors generally bear testimony to the commendable zeal and professional pride and spirit exhibited by the student officers in their work, and there is abundant evidence of a widespread and grow-

ing interest throughout the commissioned personnel of the Army and an appreciation of the exceptional facilities that are now available to officers of every arm and branch of the service to perfect themselves in the highest degree in the art and science of the profession to which their lives are devoted. A perusal of these reports can not fail to leave in the mind of the reader a distinct and lasting impression of the intelligence, devotion, and high order of professional attainments displayed in the work of the instructors and the conviction that in all of the schools the constant effort is toward a curriculum embracing a wise and effective combination of both theoretical and practical training.

I am aware that in the Army, as elsewhere, there are not wanting those who look with more or less doubt, if not disdain, upon the advantages of scholastic training in fitting one for success in active life, although no one, so far as I know, disputes the utility of a thorough education in the successful prosecution of a professional career; but over and above the fact that the army officer's vocation is properly to be considered a profession, it should be borne in mind that, owing largely to the rapid evolution in arms and the munitions of war, it is a profession in which the exact sciences are yearly playing a larger part; and in all branches of the service a high technical efficiency is growing more and more necessary in order to keep abreast of modern progress in the art and science of war.

As pertinent to the subject I quote with cordial approval some admirable words of Mr. Root, taken from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War for 1901:

It is a common observation, and a true one, that practical qualities in a soldier are more important than a knowledge of theory. But this truth has often been made the excuse for indolence and indifference, which, except in rare and gifted individuals, destroys practical efficiency. It is also true that, other things being equal, the officer who keeps his mind alert by intellectual exercise, and who systematically studies the reasons of action and the materials and conditions and difficulties with which he may have to deal, will be the stronger practical man and the better soldier.

The remark is sometimes heard in the Army that an officer's time now is completely taken up in going to school. With due allowance for exaggeration in this statement, it is well for the Army and for the country if it be true. The old Army, with its high ideals and traditions, with practical experience acquired in the civil and Indian wars, is now by death and retirement rapidly disappearing, and will

soon be merged into and superseded by a new army, treble in size and practically without the informing experience and theoretical training that contributed so largely to the excellence and efficiency of our Army as it existed at the time of the Spanish-American war. At such a period it is of paramount importance that officers both of the line and the staff should devote themselves assiduously to the cultivation of their talents and to the acquisition of the knowledge essential to perfect them for the performance of their duties, the scope of which has been materially widened by national events in the past few years.

An opportunity never before equaled in our Army is now afforded to line officers to qualify themselves in the garrison schools for the duties of their particular arm. Infantry and cavalry officers who especially distinguish themselves in these schools are selected for detail to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and those found in competition most deserving in that school are detailed to the Staff College.

In addition there is at Fort Monroe, Va., the Artillery School for the instruction of coast artillery officers in the more technical duties of that arm, and at Fort Riley, Kans., the Cavalry and Field Artillery School.

These schools are maintained by the Government at great expense. Official records show that quite a number of officers fail in the garrison and service schools, some from incapacity to master the course and some from indifference. In neither case can we hope that such officers will prove efficient. The only penalty now for failure in any of the army schools is to have the fact noted on the officer's record. Unless an officer who has failed in garrison and service schools fails on his examination for promotion also, there is no amount of ignorance of the duties of his profession or want of efficiency manifest before his examination which will remove him from the service.

It is earnestly recommended that a remedy be provided, by appropriate legislation, which will remove from active service any officer who, by failure in the garrison or service schools, has demonstrated his incapacity and inefficiency. In my judgment, such a result of examination ought to be visited with more penalty than now obtains, if indeed there can be said to be any penalty at all for such failures. I do not think it would be too severe if the statute were to provide that every officer failing in a garrison examination should at once

be brought before a board for determining whether he is mentally fit to continue in the service, with power to dismiss him if found wanting.

In my judgment, one possible and practical solution of the congestion and slowness of promotion that we are certain to have in the Regular Army is in greater severity in the elimination of those who show themselves at any stage in their career unfit to bear the responsibility and enjoy the privileges of wearing the official uniform of the United States Army. This penalty as applied to lieutenants, it seems to me, should be dismissal; as applied to field officers, it might be made retirement. Lieutenants who are found deficient are not usually of such an age as to prevent their entering civil life and earning a livelihood, whereas captains and field officers have generally been so long in the line as to make dismissal too severe a penalty; but they should at least be compulsorily retired.

It seems to me that, just as at garrison schools, a failure in any of the special-service schools to keep up to the standard on the part of anyone entering should be the ground for an examination by a board of officers to determine whether the officer is fitted to remain in the service.

The operations of the Army War College during the year have been of a highly satisfactory character. Important studies relating to military operations were undertaken and carried to completion during the term which closed May 31, and many subjects relating to the improvement of our military establishment were taken up and valuable data collected in connection therewith. A series of lectures was delivered on military subjects, which with the incident discussions gave valuable information. Particularly instructive and interesting were the lectures on the Russo-Japanese war by officers who had been present on the field and could speak from personal observation of the latest developments in war and thus direct the attention of the college authorities and students to lines of inquiry certain to prove of great value. The college term for the current fiscal year opened November 1.

The War College building being still in course of construction, the college continues to occupy the rented building where it has been since it was first established. The accommodations thus available are so restricted that only seven officers in addition to the permanent per-

sonnel will participate in the work of the college for the next term. These student officers have reported for duty and have entered upon the work of the course.

The cooperation between the Army War College and the Naval War College during the year has been of the most gratifying character. The joint participation of officers of the Army and Navy in the work at each of these colleges has tended toward the increase of that harmony of action between the two services so essential to the success of operations in which the military and naval forces of the Government may be jointly engaged.

Construction has continued during the year on the Army War College building. The terrace upon which the building is situated is nearly finished, and such progress has been made in the general work that it is now expected the building will be entirely completed and ready for occupancy by July 1, 1906, several months earlier than was anticipated at the time of my last annual report.

The appropriations made by Congress for this work aggregate \$700,000, about two-thirds of which has already been expended or pledged for outstanding liabilities and existing contracts. The balance available July 1, 1905, for future expenditures was \$240,378.29.

#### SEACOAST DEFENSES.

For the past fifteen years the War Department has been engaged upon the actual construction work involved in our system of modern seacoast defenses as planned by the Endicott Board. Under the impulse given to all military matters by the war with Spain, this work has been greatly accelerated since 1898, and in my last annual report it was shown that 80 per cent of the heavy armament and 45 per cent of the rapid-fire guns were practically mounted and ready for use.

During the past fiscal year eight 12-inch guns, one 8-inch gun, seventeen mortars, and forty-six rapid-fire guns have  
**Present condition.** been mounted. These additions to our completed seacoast armament are included in the following table, which shows the status on June 30, 1905, of emplacements at our seacoast fortifications:



Condition of emplacements.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch mortars.	Rapid fire.
Guns mounted .....	101	<sup>a</sup> 119	<sup>b</sup> 94	367	<sup>c</sup> 231
Ready for armament .....	4	12	2	9	<sup>d</sup> 326
Under construction .....	0	2	0	0	30
Total .....	105	133	96	376	587

<sup>a</sup> Including original experimental 10-inch carriage.

<sup>b</sup> Including 26 which have been mounted temporarily; 23 of these have since been dismounted.

<sup>c</sup> One temporarily.

<sup>d</sup> Including seventy 6-pounders not requiring permanent emplacements.

The changed conditions since the inauguration of our seacoast-defense system, due to the development of arms and munitions of war, have been met from time to time according to the best facilities that were at hand, but no general revision of the project upon the broad lines of the original plan has been made in the twenty years since the report of the board was made. In the opinion of the military authorities such a revision can now be made with great economy and advantage to the interests of the United States; and accordingly the President has appointed a board to revise the report of the Endicott Board and to consider the subject of plans for the defense of our insular possessions, as shown by the following Executive order:

**Revision of Endicott plan.**

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 31, 1905.

A board to consist of the Secretary of War and the officers hereinafter named is appointed to revise the Report of the Endicott Board, which was appointed under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, to "examine and report at what ports fortifications or other defenses are most urgently required, character and kind of defenses best adapted for each, with reference to armament," and "the utilization of torpedoes, mines, or other defensive appliances," with further instructions to extend its examinations so as to include estimates and recommendations relative to defenses of the insular possessions.

The report of the Endicott Board, submitted nineteen years ago, was very carefully considered by its distinguished members. It enunciated sound military principles and recommended the best application of these principles with the conditions then existing. It fully deserved the generous support it has received from Congress. Nearly two-thirds of the land armament recommended by the Board has been installed or provided for; but since the date of the report so many conditions then existing have been materially modified, and the engines or implements of war have been so greatly improved, and others, untried or unknown, of undoubted value developed, giving a greater advantage to the defense, that it is confidently believed our harbor defense can be completed effectively and satisfactorily with a much less expenditure of money than has been heretofore estimated. With this object in view, the Board will recommend the armament fixed and floating, mobile torpedoes, submarine mines, and all other defensive appliances that may be necessary to complete the harbor defense with the most economical and advantageous expenditure of money.

The Board will also recommend the order in which the proposed defense shall be completed, so that all the elements of harbor defense may be properly and effectively coordinated.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, president of the Board.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance.

Brig. Gen. John P. Story, Chief of Artillery, General Staff.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers.

Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U. S. Navy.

Capt. Charles S. Sperry, U. S. Navy.

Maj. George W. Goethals, General Staff, will act as secretary of the Board.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

General Gillespie having been retired on June 17, 1905, by direction of the President Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, Assistant Chief of Staff, was detailed on June 28, 1905, as a member of the Board appointed by the above order.

General Story was also retired since the date of the Executive order, but remains on duty with the Board. Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, who succeeded him as Chief of Artillery, General Staff, was appointed a member of the Board.

The Board as thus constituted has met and divided its personnel into three committees for the more rapid and effective accomplishment of the preliminary work of the Board, one committee having charge and supervision of matters relating to fortifications and armament generally, another torpedoes and similar accessory works of defense and communication, and the third those matters in which the Navy is more particularly concerned. Members of these committees have already visited the Pacific coast, the Atlantic coast, Guantanamo, Cuba, and the Isthmus of Panama, and are now visiting the Gulf coast, making personal inspection and gathering information as to the individual necessities of each port.

A careful study on the ground has also been made of the armament necessary to be employed to secure the entrances of the Isthmian Canal at Colon and Panama from capture by direct naval attack, and to provide for the defense of the naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba.

It is expected that the report of the full Board will be completed before the close of the coming session of Congress.

In my last annual report it was stated that the most necessary expenditures for our seacoast defenses related to the installation of a

system of fire control and direction, including range and position finders, searchlights, and electrical connections, and the completion of the system of submarine defenses. To put the matter in more general terms, satisfactory progress having been made in the fabrication of the heavy guns and their installation at our seacoast defenses, the next most important step to be taken in these circumstances is to provide the means to permit an effective use of these guns. The committee of the Board to revise the Report of the Endicott Board, charged with the supervision of matters relating to fortification and armament, at a recent meeting adopted the following resolution:

The committee is of the opinion that in the present state of the coast defenses it is highly important that measures be taken to render the armament already installed fully effective, and that, to this end, ample appropriations should be made to complete, in the harbors of the United States already fortified, those accessory works and installations, such as a system of fire control and direction, power plants and searchlights, and the submarine and torpedo defense, which are necessary to realize the full value of what has already been provided.

It is estimated that the total cost of installing the system of fire control and direction, including range and position finders and electrical connections, will be in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000. Congress has already appropriated \$2,183,200 for the work, and \$1,500,000 additional has been asked for in the estimates recently submitted.

This work, which has been in progress for several years, is now being advanced with all the expedition practicable, due to the harmonious and effective cooperation of the Chief of Artillery, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, and the Chief Signal Officer, all of whose departments are necessarily involved in the work. These officers are all in agreement as to the policy of taking up harbors separately for complete equipment, rather than that of distributing the annual appropriations through all the harbors, and are proceeding to take up first the most important harbors to be defended and are applying such appropriations as are made from year to year to the completion of the work there before entering upon work at other harbors. In the meantime temporary or improvised equipments assimilated as closely as possible to the requirements of the permanent plan are installed in a sufficient number of harbors to permit of drill and practice by all the companies of Coast Artillery.

The harbors of Portland, Me., Boston, and New York have been selected for permanent equipment with the funds now available, which are believed to be sufficient for their complete equipment.

Plans for the submarine defense of all important harbors of the United States have been prepared by the Torpedo Submarine defenses. Board, and the completion of these plans, involving provision for a trained force to operate the system, is a measure which should walk hand in hand with the perfection of the fire-control system for our seacoast defenses in their present stage of progress. The cost of completing the submarine defense was estimated by the Chief of Artillery last year to be \$3,819,420. Since that date an appropriation of \$700,000 has been made and is now being applied to the prosecution of the work.

#### INCREASED STRENGTH FOR THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

In my last annual report the facts were given at considerable length, showing the necessity for an increase in the personnel of the Artillery Corps, both commissioned and enlisted. It was my view then that this increase ought to be accomplished by corresponding decreases in the cavalry and infantry, so as not to work an increase in the total strength of the Army as now authorized by law, the purpose being to bring about such changes in the numerical strength of the different arms of the service as would give them in time of peace the same relative strength that must be maintained in case of war; and it was stated that I had referred to the General Staff the question what changes in the proportion of the various branches of the service ought now to be effected without an increase in the size of the Army, in order that the force of artillerymen should be brought up to its proper proportion in time of peace in view of the difficulty of enlarging it in time of war.

Very careful consideration has been given to this matter by the General Staff, with the view to determining the actual situation and the real requirements of the service. The conclusions, which they have reached after mature deliberation, are that the interests of the service require that the Field Artillery should be separated from the Coast Artillery and organized as a separate corps with regimental organization, involving the addition of about 1,500 officers and men, and that the Coast Artillery should be increased by the addition of about 5,000 men, with the necessary complement of officers.

The underlying reason for the proposed separation of the Coast and Field Artillery is that in reality these two branches of the artillery arm have little in common between them except the name. They are fundamentally different in the character of the special training required for the proper performance of the duties pertaining to each, and in organization, drill, and instruction each is as distinctly a separate arm of the service as either the cavalry or infantry.

The subject of coast defense, with all its allied branches of scientific and technical knowledge, affords sufficient employment for an officer for his whole lifetime, just as the art and science of maneuvering armies in the field constitutes a life-work for an officer of Field Artillery.

Although entering upon the study of the subject for the purpose of formulating a plan for the readjustment of the present numerical strength of the Army whereby the necessary strength could be added to the artillery arm without necessitating any increase in the aggregate strength of the Army as now provided by law, the officers of the General Staff have been unable, in the conscientious performance of their duty, to find any way to do this. On the contrary, they are unanimous in the belief that in no event should the artillery be increased at the expense of either of the other arms of the service.

I am firmly convinced of the wisdom of providing more men for the Coast Artillery. Our seacoast fortifications, constructed at such heavy expense, ought not to be left as they are now, without the number of men to properly handle and operate the heavy guns, with their complicated mechanism and extensive accessories, and to give them the degree of care that is necessary in order to maintain these elaborate defensive works in the proper condition of preservation and efficiency.

Moreover, no provision whatever has yet been made for the trained personnel that will be required for submarine defenses, the importance of which as an adjunct to the guns in seacoast defense needs no argument. The Chief of Artillery in his report this year urgently recommends that Congress be asked to make the necessary appropriations, and states that our coast defenses could thus be strengthened more than is possible by any other one provision. I earnestly join in this recommendation. It is believed that legislation on the lines suggested by the report of the General Staff will make satisfactory provision for these actual necessities of the Coast Artillery for years to come.

This increase in the Army proposed by the General Staff would add approximately an aggregate sum of \$3,000,000 to the annual cost of our military establishment. I am reluctant at this time to urge upon Congress the enactment of legislation that would increase to this extent the fixed charges in the annual budget of government expenditures, but in the face of the strong and unanimous sentiment of this body of expert military advisers, the reasons for which are stated with clearness and much force in their report, I am not willing to recommend any decrease in the strength of the cavalry or infantry.

Thus impressed and in these circumstances, it is my purpose at the proper time to submit the draft of a bill providing for the increase in the artillery and the changes in its organization that are recommended by the General Staff, as outlined above, for such action as Congress in its wisdom shall see fit to take.

#### DEFENSES OF INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

In the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1902, Secretary Root said:

The progress of events and changes in ordnance and ship construction since the Endicott Board of 1886 determined upon the plan of coast defense, along the lines of which we are now working, have made it necessary to consider the defense of many points not considered by that Board. Porto Rico, Culebra, naval and coaling stations in Cuba, and possibly the Danish Islands—all in a region made specially important by the probable construction of the isthmian canal—Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines, and possibly the lake ports and the St. Lawrence River, should be considered with reference to the construction of defensive works in the same way that the Endicott Board considered our Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The first appropriation for the defense of our insular possessions was made by Congress April 21, 1904, and another appropriation was made March 3, 1905, the total appropriations for this purpose aggregating to date \$2,254,920. In my last annual report it was stated that the work of actual construction of fortifications and their armament had begun in the Philippine Islands. During the past year the construction of batteries for the defense of Manila Bay and Subic Bay in the Philippines has been continued, and work has been commenced on the installation of batteries for the defense of the important naval station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The funds available have been applied to the heavy guns and batteries, those elements of the permanent defensive system which require the longest time in their construction. But although work was begun promptly after the passage of the act, and has since been prosecuted with all possible

energy and dispatch, the defenses of our insular possessions are far from being completed, owing to the length of time necessarily required to construct a modern fortification with its concrete foundation and other heavy construction work pertaining to the emplacements for the guns, and to build the guns and gun carriages and assemble and place them in position. Appropriations for modern fortifications to be most effective must be made many years in advance of anticipated necessity for defense.

Preliminary projects for the emergency defense of the most important harbors in our insular possessions have been prepared and have been approved by the Secretary of War, and under the instructions of the President the new Board, appointed by Executive order of January 31, 1905, will extend its examination so as to include estimates and recommendations relative to the permanent defense of the insular possessions.

The fortification act approved March 3, 1905, contained the following provision:

Hereafter all estimates for fortifications for insular possessions in the United States shall be made and submitted to Congress, showing amount proposed to be expended at each harbor in the insular possession.

The estimates for the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, call for the appropriation of \$2,438,760 for fortifications in our insular possessions, divided, in accordance with the foregoing provision, as follows:

Manila Bay .....	\$988,745.80	
Subic Bay .....	671,506.73	
Total for the Philippines.....		\$1,660,252.53
Honolulu and Pearl Harbor.....	565,500.00	
Sites for defense of Hawaiian Islands .....	150,000.00	
Total for Hawaii .....		715,500.00
Guantanamo.....		63,007.47
Total for insular defenses .....		2,438,760.00

#### THE GENERAL STAFF.

The institution of the General Staff is now entering upon its third year of successful operation.

The wide scope of duties performed during the past year by this useful body of military advisers is described at length in the report of the Chief of Staff, to which attention is invited. Its work has been

eminently satisfactory. Within the well-defined limits of its appropriate activity it has rendered valuable assistance, and, while its course continues to be marked by the intelligence, good judgment, and devotion to the service that has thus far characterized it, it will merit and as surely will receive continued approbation and good will.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS FOR THE ORDNANCE AND MEDICAL  
DEPARTMENTS.

In my last annual report attention was called particularly to the need for additional officers of the Ordnance and Medical Departments, and reasons were there given in detail for a proposed increase of 130 officers in the Medical Department of the Army to take the place of the civilian physicians now employed under contract, to meet the deficiency that exists in its commissioned personnel; and a proposed increase of 14 officers for the Ordnance Department, together with such modification of existing law relative to details to the Ordnance Department as in actual experience has been found to be necessary in order to induce a sufficient number of officers to prepare for the required examination and for the exacting service which follows.

The conditions to which I alluded have not improved. On the contrary there is the accumulating disadvantage inevitable with the lapse of time in affairs which are not being properly attended to, and in the case of the Ordnance Department, there is an additional cause of trouble in the expiration of the detail of some of the few officers whom the Department has been able to obtain, and who have had such training as to make them useful in its service. As under existing law they are not eligible for another detail until after two years, no temporizing arrangement in regard to them is possible for so long an interval, and they must be regarded as lost to the Ordnance Department. Similar losses will occur in succeeding years.

Detail to the Ordnance Department follows a severe examination. The examination must be severe in order to be discriminating; but it is no harder than it has been in the past, when under different laws there was no difficulty in obtaining young officers desirous of undergoing it and willing to prepare themselves not only to come up to its standard but to compete with each other for the places, which were then fewer than the applicants. Now, conditions are reversed; the applicants are fewer than the places. As the amount of available material in the Army has not decreased, the conclusion is inevitable



that either the standard of fitness must be lowered or the present law modified so as to increase the inducements. I do not think it a good thing to relax standards in the service. I would increase rather than diminish the number of ways in which officers can obtain advancement through demonstrated merit.

Separate bills embodying the views of the Department as to the necessary provisions to supply the deficiency that now embarrasses these two departments were transmitted to the last Congress with recommendation for favorable action. Later they were supplemented by the following special message:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I have, in a former message, stated to the Congress my belief that our Army need not be large, but that it should in every part be brought to the highest point of efficiency. The Secretary of War has called to my attention the fact that the act approved February 2, 1901, which accomplished so much to promote this result, failed to meet the needs of one staff department in which all of our people are peculiarly interested and of which they have a right to demand a high degree of excellence. I refer to the Medical Department. Not only does a competent medical service by safeguarding the health of the Army contribute greatly to its power, but it gives to the families of the nation a guaranty that their fathers, brothers, and sons who are wounded in battle or sicken in the camp shall have not only skilled medical aid, but also that prompt and well-ordered attention to all their wants which can come only by an adequate and trained personnel.

I am satisfied that the Medical Corps is much too small for the needs of the present Army, and therefore very much too small for its successful expansion in time of war to meet the needs of an enlarged Army and in addition to furnish the volunteer service a certain number of officers trained in medical administration. A bill which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, of the late Secretary of War, and of the General Staff of the Army, supplies these deficiencies was introduced at the last session of Congress and is now before you. I am also advised that it meets the cordial approval of the medical profession of the country. It provides an organization which, when compared with that of other nations, does not seem to err on the side of excessive liberality, but which is believed to be sufficient. I earnestly recommend its passage by the present Congress. If the Medical Department is left as it is, no amount of wisdom or efficiency in its administration would prevent a complete breakdown in the event of a serious war.

I transmit herewith a memorandum which has been prepared for me by the Surgeon General of the Army, and also the remarks of the former and of the present Secretary of War with reference to this bill.

It is reported to me that the Ordnance Corps is in a position of disadvantage; that its personnel is inadequate to the performance of the duties with which it is charged, and that under existing conditions it is unable to recruit its numbers with officers of the class necessary for the conduct of its very technical work. It is unnecessary for me to lay stress upon the desirability of having the design and manufacture of the material with which we are to fight in competent and sufficient hands, as there is no difference of opinion as to the intention of all concerned to have provided a proper supply of weapons, munitions, engines of war, equal in conception and construction to any in the world, and superior in any respects in which by skill and attention we may be able to compass such superiority.

The greatly increased utilization of the exact sciences in ordnance construction requires a larger personnel for their application, and the process of its selection should be severely and continuously discriminating, under conditions offering stimulus sufficient to cause officers of proper capacity, of whom it appears there are plenty, to wish to subject themselves to it. A bill embodying the necessary provisions, and involving no radical departure from existing methods, has been prepared by the War Department. I think it should be passed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 9, 1905.*

Both of these bills passed the Senate and were reported favorably from the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, too late, however, to receive consideration during the closing hours of the session. These bills having thus expired with the last Congress, it becomes necessary to resubmit them in order to obtain the relief so vitally necessary to our military efficiency. Accordingly, Congress should be again asked to consider this subject, and by legislation involving little expense and introducing a genuine merit system, to relieve a real difficulty of the military establishment.

The intelligent and vigorous efforts which the Medical Department and the Ordnance Department have been making to perfect their methods and operations entitle them to the assistance in that direction that will flow from the proposed measures, which, without any appreciable increase in cost, will supply the necessary instrumentalities for the proper conduct of the important business devolved by Congress upon these two departments of the Army. In the circumstances of this case as above recited, it is hoped that Congress will grant the desired relief during the coming session.

#### COMBINED ARMY AND MILITIA MANEUVERS.

Since 1899 there has been a constant effort to apply to the improvement of our national military system the lessons taught by our own experience in the war with Spain and by observation and study of the campaigns and battles in South Africa and those of the Russo-Japanese war just ended.

Under wise and liberal laws passed by Congress a closer relation has been established between the Army and the Militia, and comprehensive plans have been devised and put in operation that are well calculated to bring all the elements of national defense to a high and enduring state of efficiency. The general direction which this

movement has taken has been in the development of the five cardinal propositions laid down at the outset as essential to success. In four of these matters good progress has followed sustained effort, and the conditions now existing are satisfactory. In the fifth, not less essential than the others and certainly of vital importance in time of war, the steps taken have been somewhat intermittent. I refer to the maneuvering of large masses of men under conditions of service assimilated so far as practicable to the actual conditions that may be expected when war is on.

This is perhaps the most radical defect in our present system of military training. Proficiency is attained in company and battalion drill, but the general officers have no opportunity to handle armies, divisions, or brigades in the field. Indeed, even regimental drills are of rare occurrence, owing to the fact that we have comparatively few posts large enough to garrison an entire regiment. Smokeless powder and the tremendous carrying power of modern rifles make the close-order formation of the civil war impossible in battle now, and the extended order of to-day makes a "far-flung battle line," presenting difficulties and problems inherently different from those involved in the command of a small and compact mass.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this subject and its practical educational value to officers both of the Army and the Militia, to whom we must chiefly look for that trained personnel necessary to weld into a homogeneous body and to direct the movements of the Volunteer Army, upon which the nation must rely in time of war.

The combined maneuvers of the Army and the Militia held at Fort Riley, Kans.; West Point, Ky.; American Lake, Wash.; Atascadero, Cal., and Manassas, Va., were very successful and of great value to the troops engaged. Defects in organization and equipment not otherwise ascertainable were thus disclosed; practical experience was had in the duties of scouting, reconnoissance, marching and battle formations, and in matters of transportation, supply, and sanitation connected with large bodies of troops. More than 26,000 men participated in the Manassas maneuvers. It is the testimony of officers of excellent judgment that the knowledge acquired at these maneuvers might be the means of saving many lives in future hostilities.

One striking illustration of the need for these maneuvers is found in the following statement contained in General Bates' report:

The command was fortunate in having a battalion of engineers, and the latter was equally fortunate in being given an opportunity to practically apply much that they had learned only in books. The practical examples given in intrenching and in building spar and pontoon bridges were most useful. Greater experience in the construction and use of a pontoon bridge was undoubtedly had at Fort Riley than has been seen in this country since the close of the civil war. The Kansas River, swollen by recent heavy rains, had a swift current, and could be crossed only by bridging. A pontoon bridge was constructed and three regiments and one battalion of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of field artillery were passed over in forty-five minutes. Engineers, infantry, cavalry, and artillery all alike profited by this experience.

These maneuvers, held in 1902, 1903, and 1904, were omitted this autumn, owing to the lack of appropriations. I hope, however, that it will be possible to resume them in the fall of 1906, and that there may be a full participation of the Army and the militia in these useful exercises and in the beneficial results that flow from them. To that end an estimate has been prepared by the General Staff, under my direction, and will be submitted to Congress with an earnest recommendation for favorable action.

#### COMPETITIONS IN MARKSMANSHIP.

Good marksmanship must ever be recognized as a prime requisite among the qualifications of a soldier. The value to the Army and to the country in time of war of the man behind the gun who can hit the mark can not be too often stated or too strongly emphasized. It is gratifying to be able to record the multiplying indications of a widespread and growing appreciation, both in the Army and in the country at large, of the importance of good marksmanship. Great attention is being paid to target practice, and the results have been satisfactory in the main, with every prospect of greater proficiency to follow.

The detailed results of the small-arms competitions of the Army held during the practice season of 1905 will be announced in general orders as soon as the compilation is completed. The records made in the regular practice season of the preceding year show that there has been a pronounced improvement in target practice over previous years. An increased interest has been displayed by both officers and enlisted men, and efforts are made to secure places on the several teams and to qualify among the highest classes of marksmen.

Small-arms firing.

The competition at Seagirt, N. J., this year was the most successful yet held under the rules formulated by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Competitions were held under the supervision of Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, military secretary, as executive officer, and began August 24 with the national individual match. In this match there were 656 entries, of which number 604 fired. Owing to the large number of competitors and the limited time available for the match, only 126 of the competitors were permitted to finish. The first prize, a gold medal and \$60 in cash, was won by Private James Durward, jr., Fifth Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

The national pistol match was held August 28. There were 118 entries; 92 competitors fired, and 90 finished. First Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre, Squadron A, National Guard of New York, finished first, winning a gold medal and \$30 in cash.

The national trophy competition opened August 29 and was finished September 1. There were 37 contesting teams, almost twice as many as participated in the competition the year before. Five of these were service teams from the permanent military and naval establishments, 1 being from the Navy, 1 from the Marine Corps, 1 from the United States Military Academy, and 2—1 cavalry and 1 infantry—from the Army. Of the 32 militia teams, 1 came from the District of Columbia, 1 from Hawaii, and 1 from each of the following 30 States: New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Rhode Island, Washington, Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Iowa, Maryland, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Montana, California, West Virginia, Missouri, Indiana, Maine, Georgia, Oregon, Michigan, Vermont, South Carolina, Texas, Delaware, Nebraska, Tennessee.

The following statement shows the winning teams in the national match in the order of merit, and the prizes won by each:

Order.	Team.	Prizes.
1	New York .....	National trophy and \$300.
2	United States Infantry .....	Hilton trophy and \$200.
3	Ohio .....	Soldier of Marathon and \$150.
4	United States Marine Corps.....	\$100.
5	United States Navy .....	\$75.
6	New Jersey .....	\$50.

The report of the president of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, including the full report of General Hall, in charge of the competition at Sea Girt, is attached hereto, marked "Appendix A."

The Chief of Artillery reports that during the year the target practice of the coast artillery has been very satisfactory. **Target practice for heavy guns.** The subcaliber practice has proved especially useful in training gunners, and in affording opportunity for practice in fire control. It is to be regretted, however, that owing to limited appropriations it was necessary to reduce the allowance of ammunition for service practice with mortars and with 8, 10, and 12 inch guns, and also the number of times of holding target practice during the year from three to two. It is considered important that future appropriations should be sufficient to permit a return to the custom of holding target practice with the seacoast guns three times each year.

The firing records made during the year disclose a high degree of professional efficiency among seacoast artillerymen generally. The showing is particularly satisfactory in the Department of the Gulf, where in many instances 100 per cent of hits were made by 8 and 10 inch batteries at ranges between 5,000 and 7,000 yards, and at targets moving at rates varying from 5 to 10 miles per hour, and nearly equivalent results were accomplished with the rapid-fire guns and in mortar practice. In many cases where hits of the hypothetical target were not made, the firing was good and would have seriously damaged a fleet of ships.

The proficiency thus reached could only be attained through correct methods of instruction and fire discipline and a high degree of accuracy in the guns, carriages, and ammunition, and praise is due to all of the officers and enlisted men whose intelligent effort and earnest devotion to duty have cooperated to produce these gratifying results.

#### THE MILITIA.

The reorganization of the militia, begun in 1903, has progressed steadily during the year, and with few exceptions the militia now conforms to the organization of the Regular Army as far as practicable.

During the year in a number of cases the States made use of their troops to subdue uprisings or to protect life or property, but no occasion arose for calling any bodies of the militia into the service

of the United States. It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the organized militia would respond to a call for troops to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection against the authority of the Federal Government.

A marked increase of interest on the part of the younger men of the militia is reported, and the morale of the organizations has been appreciably advanced. With but few exceptions the State military authorities have promptly adopted remedial measures to correct conditions reported on adversely by inspecting officers. Resignations of officers are frequently called for and many companies have been completely reorganized. A strong disposition is manifested on the part of the State authorities to bring their militia to a state of discipline and efficiency approximating as closely as possible that of the Regular Army.

The aggregate strength of the organized militia of the States and Territories December 31, 1904, as shown by the **Organized strength.** annual returns, was 121,908, consisting of 9,154 officers and 112,754 noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.

The organized militia of all the States and Territories except New Hampshire have exchanged the Springfield rifle, caliber .45 for the United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, model 1898, under the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, and are now supplied with the same rifle and its equipments that the soldiers of the Regular Army use. It is understood that the authorities of New Hampshire will soon make requisition for magazine rifles to replace the Springfield rifles now in use.

Of 2,151 organizations inspected by army officers during the spring of 1905, 1,169, or 54 per cent, were found to be fully armed, **Special inspections.** uniformed, and equipped for field service at any season of the year, and 22 were fully armed, uniformed, and equipped for service in the summer time. Four hundred and thirty-seven were deficient in certain articles of clothing, camp equipage, kitchen utensils, or ordnance and ordnance stores, and 523 were not sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service.

It may be said as a result of these inspections that while much remains to be accomplished as to organization, supply, discipline, and training of the militia before there will be anything like uniformity or a high average of efficiency, a general improvement was shown over

conditions prevailing the year before, and continued improvement is confidently expected in consequence of the interest and pride in the matter exhibited generally by the State authorities concerned.

The abstract of returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, which the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, requires the Secretary of War to submit annually to Congress, will be found in the report of The Military Secretary on the Militia, attached hereto as Appendix B.

#### CONSTRUCTION WORK AT POSTS.

For several years the Quartermaster's Department has been engaged in the work of providing sufficient accommodations for our enlarged Army by the construction of new posts and the rebuilding of old ones on modern lines, in accordance with an approved plan for a system of permanent posts. During the past year this work was continued without abatement, the aggregate sum of \$11,379,846.45 having been expended for the construction and repair of barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, and miscellaneous buildings, and for improvements on military reservations, including the sum of \$499,266.98 for the construction, repair, and equipment of military post exchanges, formerly known as canteens. Of this amount \$1,014,690.62 was spent for construction work in the Philippines.

With the completion of the buildings now under construction and those provided for by existing appropriations, there will be sufficient accommodations at military posts in the United States for the troops now serving in this country—about three-fourths of the Army. No more large appropriations will be required to provide shelter for cavalry, field artillery, and infantry troops unless some of the old posts now occupied are abandoned. In the interest of economy, however, some of those old posts that are to be retained permanently should be rebuilt on modern lines, and suitable appropriations will be necessary for this work for some time to come.

The new posts are of permanent construction, well built, and modern in all respects. In the language of the Chief of Staff, "some of the larger ones are indeed very handsome, and should with proper care make suitable and commodious homes for the troops for a hundred years to come."

The permanent military post of to-day, with its many large buildings and commodious quarters, handsomely finished and equipped and



with extensive heating, lighting, water, and sewer systems, is much more substantial and elaborate than the more or less temporary frontier post occupied by the Army until within the last two decades. Necessarily the modern post is much more costly than the old frontier post, and our modern coast artillery posts, with the addition of motor plants, searchlights, bouthouses, wharves, etc., are even more expensive.

Another factor in the increased cost of modern post construction is found in the continued enhancement of the prices of all labor and material entering into building construction which has prevailed throughout the United States for a number of years past. The Quartermaster-General reports that for the last three years there has been a steady increase in the cost of construction, due to the advanced prices of material and labor, until it is now estimated that the cost is approximately 36 per cent more than three years ago, and from present indications there is every reason to expect a continuance of this advance.

Contracts already awarded for construction from funds of the current fiscal year show an increased cost of about 12 per cent over prices paid for the fiscal year 1905, with indications of a further advance.

In the recent development of army post construction the attempt has been made not only to improve individual buildings but to improve the general appearance of the post by the proper grouping and treatment of the buildings thereat. In pursuance of this effort, in January, 1905, the services of an experienced architect were secured through transfer from the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. This advisory architect was placed in charge of the force of architects and draftsmen employed in the Quartermaster-General's Office, and by the revision of the standard drawings and specifications for all buildings, but more especially for barracks and quarters, excellent progress has been made during the year, not only in the way of improving the general appearance of buildings but in the elimination of unduly elaborate details of design and construction. Better buildings at no increased cost from this source have thus been rendered possible, and the convenience of the interior arrangements greatly improved.

The construction of barracks and quarters in the Philippine Islands has progressed steadily during the year, and the completion of 95 per cent of the work authorized is reported. With few exceptions all troops are sheltered in posts

Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands.

constructed by the Quartermaster's Department, and upon the completion of Fort William McKinley there will be ample accommodations for all white troops in the division.

#### POST EXCHANGES.

During the year the work involved in the construction, equipment, and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, and amusement rooms and gymnasium, has continued with substantial progress, \$499,266.98 having been expended from the appropriation of \$500,000, the balance of \$733.02 being carried over to pay outstanding obligations.

This amount was expended for buildings at 21 posts in the United States and Alaska, for the purchase of gymnastic apparatus, etc., for the Philippines, and for miscellaneous repairs, enlargements and renewal of worn-out equipment.

The additional sum of \$333,500 was appropriated for the fiscal year 1906. Of this amount \$324,022.90 has been allotted for construction work, all of which is now under way or soon to be commenced. In this allotment, besides providing for work at 15 posts in the United States, \$24,200 was allotted to the Philippines for use there under the direction of the division commander.

Gymnastic apparatus has been furnished to nearly every one of the completed post exchanges and to many of the minor posts for use in the old post exchange buildings, and bowling alleys have been built at the more important posts.

The appropriations for this work, begun in 1902, now aggregate \$1,833,500, all of which sum has been expended or contracted for except \$10,210.12. Provision has been made for 75 posts, exclusive of posts in the Philippines. At 60 of these posts the work contemplated by the terms of the law has been finished, and 7 more posts will be added to the completed list within the next few weeks.

An estimate of \$350,000 has been made for the fiscal year 1907, to enable the Department to carry the work to completion as nearly as practicable.

The buildings constructed have been planned to meet all the purposes proposed by the act of Congress, and are conveniently arranged and furnished to this end. The Quartermaster-General, however,

under whose supervision the work has been done, considers that the gymnastic equipment is unnecessarily elaborate, comprising as it does almost everything in the way of modern apparatus for athletic training, most of which the enlisted man will not use without compulsion, that commanding officers will not apply. He thinks it would be better if the gymnastic equipment were confined to a few of the simpler apparatus in common use and more bowling alleys provided, as they not only furnish excellent physical exercise, but the attraction of healthful sport, and are very much desired by and are desirable for the enlisted man.

I am not prepared to assent to this view. There is a growing tendency to regard athletic exercise as a very necessary thing in our Army, and for some time past it has received more consideration

at the hands of the military authorities than formerly was given to the subject. During the past

**Physical training.** year department as well as post competitions were held, and the reports indicate that an increased share of attention was given to this matter. Nevertheless, systematic physical training in the sense in which it exists in foreign armies is still lacking in our Army. For years every effort has been made to develop the weapons to be used by the soldier in battle, but comparatively little has been done to develop the physical efficiency of the soldier himself. In the principal foreign armies systematic physical training is considered one of the most essential features of the soldier's training and is under skilled medical supervision.

It seems to me that a well-equipped gymnasium is necessary for the proper physical training of the soldier, and it is hoped that appropriations will be continued until every permanent military post is furnished with a gymnasium fully equipped with all modern appliances, including a swimming pool of ample dimensions for instruction and practice. Instead of treating the use of the gymnasium as a matter to be left to the volition and discretion of the soldier, as appears to be the case at present, it seems to me that a systematic course of instruction should be prescribed in orders, and competent instructors should be provided to carry the men through the course under the supervision of the post surgeon.

I regard with much favor a suggestion made by the Surgeon-General for the establishment of schools for the education of instructors in physical training, commissioned and noncommissioned, in

connection with the service schools at Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Monroe; men selected from regiments and other organizations because of special aptitude exhibited by them to be sent each year to these schools of instruction for the purpose of providing a regular supply of qualified instructors.

In view of the importance of this matter instructions have been given to the General Staff to consider and report upon a general scheme that will give effect to the views here expressed, so far as the present conditions of the service will permit with the facilities that are now available for the physical training of soldiers.

For more detailed information in regard to the subject of post-exchange buildings, attention is invited to the accompanying statement, marked Appendix C, showing the posts at which post-exchange buildings have been completed, the dates of completion, and the cost of the work, together with a similar statement in regard to the work now in progress, and a schedule of the gymnastic apparatus with which post exchanges are equipped.

#### CONTRACTS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

Complaints have been received at the Department from time to time concerning the quality of clothing and other supplies furnished to the Army by the Quartermaster's Department, and charges of favoritism and corruption have been made with respect to the award of contracts for these supplies. For some time past, by my direction, the Assistant Secretary of War has been conducting an exhaustive investigation of the different clothing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, including a thorough study of the practices and business methods connected with the preparation of specifications, advertisements for and opening of bids, and other matters incident to the award of contracts and to the manufacture, receipt, inspection, and distribution of quartermaster's supplies.

Steps have been taken to secure absolute uniformity of advertisements, circulars, and instructions to bidders, which may be issued from the various purchasing depots. Drafts of advertisements, circulars, instructions to bidders, etc., have been furnished each depot quartermaster for his guidance, and where bids for the same class of supplies are invited at two or more depots the hour for the opening of bids is fixed with regard to the differences in time so that

openings are simultaneous throughout the United States, thus placing bidders in all parts of the country on an absolutely equal basis before the Department.

For the purpose of further safeguarding the interests of the Government in the procurement of the supplies required for the several branches of the military establishment, orders were issued by me on October 6, 1905, intended to produce a wider competition among responsible bidders and a more rigid inspection of supplies furnished in performance of a contract, the object being to secure the fullest compliance with the requirement of law that in the purchase of all government supplies the articles best adapted to the wants of the Government be procured at the lowest rates obtainable.

A copy of the orders referred to accompanies this report, marked Appendix D.

#### ARMY-TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Monthly sailings of transports each way between San Francisco and Manila have been maintained during the year, Trans-Pacific Service. 4 of the 14 vessels belonging to the army-transport service being ordinarily employed in this service. In addition 1 transport has been engaged in maintaining a service for the carriage of freight and animals between the Pacific coast and Manila.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, 32,004 passengers and 79,587 tons of freight were carried, exclusive of 904 animals, 3,085,396 feet of lumber, \$27,352,560 in money, and 573,563 pounds of mail matter.

The Quartermaster-General reports that the receipts of the transports for the above service, if charged for at the lowest rates offered by commercial lines for similar service, would amount to \$1,058,374.33 for passengers and \$647,281.89 for freight, a total of \$1,705,656.22. This does not include any credit for the transportation of families of officers, soldiers, and employees or other persons not entitled to public transportation payable from an appropriation of the United States Government, or for the transportation of persons, animals, supplies, and money carried for the insular government of the Philippines. This gratuitous service during the year, based upon the lowest rates offered for transportation, would have amounted to \$376,688.57 for passengers and \$102,246.79 for freight, a total of \$478,935.36.

The receipts of the transport service as described above would be increased from 50 to 75 per cent if charged for at the regular commercial tariff rates offered to the public instead of at the lowest special rates that could be obtained.

The total expenditures for operation and maintenance of the transport service, including wages, repairs, coal, supplies, miscellaneous, shore, and all other expenses incident to the care and maintenance of transports, amounted for the year to \$1,843,081.19.

There were also in the service in the Philippine Islands 5 owned transports and 16 chartered steamships employed in **Interisland service.** the transportation of passengers and supplies to inter-island ports. During the year these vessels carried between Manila and other ports 11,037 passengers (officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy and authorized employees) and 35,619 tons of freight, exclusive of 26 animals, 308,210 feet of lumber, and \$1,420,688.93 in money.

The Quartermaster-General reports that the receipts of the 5 owned transports and 16 chartered steamships in the Philippine service, if charged for at commercial tariff rates for similar service, would have amounted to \$524,094.90 for passengers and \$955,080.77 for freight; a total of \$1,479,175.67.

This does not include the transportation of 4,957 passengers, 2,674 tons of freight, 425,155 pounds of mail matter, and \$96,445.36 in money, for which no credit was taken.

#### THE MILITARY ACADEMY IMPROVEMENTS.

The report of the annual inspection of the Military Academy is of the usual commendatory character. The rebuilding of the school's physical plant is progressing satisfactorily and along the lines laid down in the carefully studied out and approved general plan, which, with wise economy, provides not only for present conditions, but is susceptible of extension should the future make such action seem desirable.

The committee on buildings and grounds of the last Board of Visitors to the Military Academy made a very clear and interesting report, with especial reference to the new construction work now going on at West Point in the enlargement and improvement of the Military Academy. This report, which was approved by the full Board, and

is included in its annual report recently published, contains some suggestions for curtailing allotments already made for certain of the new buildings, in order to secure, by the funds thus saved, the erection, within the limit of cost fixed by Congress, of as many as possible of the improvements deemed necessary at West Point, without interfering with the architectural unity of the general plan.

In brief the changes proposed contemplate a total saving of \$975,000, by making a reduction in expenditures of \$300,000 for the riding hall, \$250,000 for the administration building, \$100,000 for the chapel, \$100,000 for the hotel, and \$225,000 for the gymnasium.


These suggestions have received at the hands of the Department the careful consideration to which they are entitled not only because of the source from which they emanate, but as well on account of the intelligence and thoroughness evident in the preparation of the committee's report.

I am in entire accord with the suggestions of the committee in regard to the reduction in the amount allotted for the hotel, and instructions have been given which will place the proposed hotel on a new site and admit of the reduction of \$100,000 in its cost, and also make the building, which is a necessary adjunct of the Military Academy, a less prominent feature in the improvements. With respect to the other items, however, it is my deliberate judgment that it would be unwise to make the changes suggested. The reasons for these conclusions can not be set out in full detail within the limits of this report, but at the proper time will be submitted to Congress.

The limit of cost as at present fixed by Congress for the improvements at West Point is not sufficient to permit the approved general plan to be fully carried out as projected, and it is earnestly recommended that the limit be extended sufficiently to permit this to be done. The additional cost involved, allowing for the reduction of \$100,000 in the construction of the hotel, will be about \$1,590,000.

#### ALASKA TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM.

The system of Government telegraph and cable lines in Alaska, begun in 1900 and finished in October, 1904, consists of a system of land lines in northwestern Alaska, extending from Nome to Valdez, and a cable system connecting all the important points in southeastern Alaska with



the telegraph system of the United States. Its strategic importance from a military standpoint is obvious, as by means of this system the War and Navy Departments have direct telegraphic communication with the five military posts and the naval station in Alaska, and also with the ice-free harbor in the settled portion of North America nearest to the Asiatic coast.

Commercially the system has been of very great value in conserving and fostering the business interests of Alaska, from which Territory nearly \$30,000,000 worth of products have been exported to the United States during the past year. The enormously productive mining districts of southeastern Alaska, of the Tanana Valley, and of the Nome region are adequately served; most of the great fish canneries are contiguous to telegraph stations; the administration of justice is efficiently promoted; the transaction of public business greatly facilitated; the life of the Alaskan pioneer is made brighter and more civilized.

The telegraph, so necessary to supplement daily mails in the United States, is immensely more important in a region where mails are entirely lacking for months at a time, and are infrequent during the rest of the year.

The needs of the Tanana mining camps near Fairbanks are met by a local telephone service of 75 miles, with 120 stations, built and maintained by private enterprise, and no extension of land lines seems necessary at this time. With reference to cable extension, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army reports as follows:

**Extensions.** From a military standpoint it is not clear that there should be further extensions, unless Ketchikan be deemed strategically important from the conjoined facts of its proximity to Port Simpson, the projected terminus of the new transcontinental Canadian railway, and its position as the official port of entry to southeastern Alaska. Naturally if a naval station is located on the Aleutian Islands it should be connected with the Alaskan system either by cable from Seward or by wireless from Nome via a relay station on Nunivak Island.

With reference to the disposition of the receipts in the making of extensions, the Chief Signal Officer says:

It is suggested also, as a relief to the National Treasury, that the line receipts from the Alaskan system be spent in a manner similar to the taxes for Alaskan roads. Such legislative action is recommended with a provision that extensions shall be made on the approval of the President and be reported annually to Congress. The Alaskan pioneers are now paying Government telegraph tariffs at the rate of more than \$100,000 annually, and such legislation appears to be equitable to them.



During the year 134,630 messages were handled, the receipts from commercial messages amounting to \$104,139.01. **Volume of Business.** \$26,123.57 pertained to the transmission of messages over commercial lines, namely, the Canadian Government System, the White Pass and Yukon Railway Company, the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The remainder, \$78,015.44, was received for Alaskan telegrams handled by the Signal Corps alone.

All official business of the various departments of the United States Government is, however, transmitted free. In addition to this there has also been excluded from the statement of receipts all official messages relating to the Signal Corps, and a very large amount of free business on which the tariff, if calculated, would exceed \$90,000. The free business consists of military news bulletins, notifications regarding the progress and interruption of mails, the transmission of river reports, weather data, and other like information.

It was deemed proper to relieve the isolation of Alaskan life by furnishing daily the approved news bulletin to each military post and station, and by granting a strictly limited use of the line in intercommunication on social subjects between the different military stations.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army estimates that for the coming year the value of the business done by the Signal Corps alone will be \$110,000 for commercial messages and \$100,000 for official business; in all about \$210,000, of which \$110,000 will be in cash and the balance value of Government business.

The prospect that tariffs approximating \$80,000 per annum would be deposited in the Treasury of the United States gave the impression that the cable was being made a paying investment, when, as a matter of fact, the cost of operation and maintenance is, and probably will be for years, greater than the receipts. Reductions will be made from time to time as business increases and conditions demand.

With a view, however, of serving to the greatest possible extent the interests of the Territory and to bring Alaskan daily life more in contact with national affairs, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army reduced the press rates to a nominal figure, as follows: To southeastern Alaska, 1½ cents per word; to Copper River country, 2 cents per word; to Tanana and Yukon valleys, 2½ cents per word, and to the Nome region, 3 cents per word.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army recommends for the Alaskan telegraph system the policy of gradual abandonment of the land lines as the future development of Alaska and the coincident extension of private enterprises may render possible. At present no private corporation could efficiently maintain and operate the land lines. They are maintained by men receiving from \$13 to \$54, with rations, in a country where day laborers earn from \$4.50 to \$10 per day (in some cases with board) and skilled laborers from \$10 to \$15 per day. Only loyalty to his oath of enlistment keeps the American soldier on this arduous, dangerous, and monotonous duty.

Civilians hired by the Signal Corps in Alaska abandon their contracts the moment more profitable service is offered, and desert in crowds when gold strikes are reported.

The sale or transfer of the line must inevitably be accompanied by higher tariffs, but the policy of abandonment and transfer is thought to be in the best interests of the Government.

#### ALASKA ROAD WORK.

By the act approved January 27, 1905, Congress during the last session provided that all moneys collected for liquor licenses or occupation and trade licenses, outside of incorporated towns in the District of Alaska, should be deposited in the Treasury as "the Alaska fund," 70 per cent or more of which fund should be devoted to the construction and maintenance of wagon roads, bridges, and trails in Alaska, under the management of a board of road commissioners composed of army officers designated by the Secretary of War.

A board of road commissioners, consisting of Maj. Wilds P. Richardson, Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. George B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers, and First Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, Third Infantry, was appointed under the provisions of this act and has been engaged in the active discharge of its duties since last spring.

It was estimated by Treasury Department officials, based upon the records in previous years, that the receipts of the fund would aggregate \$154,000 for the five months from the passage of the act to the end of the fiscal year 1905. The board reports, however, that it has received only \$28,000 for the period of nine months since the passage of the act, and it is probable that all moneys due under the law are not being collected at present, owing largely to the fact that

there is no official on the ground whose duty it is to make collections, and the appointment of three license inspectors is believed to be desirable for that purpose.

All of the money available was expended between May 15 and November 1, about two-thirds of it going for actual construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails on routes between Valdez and Copper Center, Copper Center and Delta, Fairbanks and Delta, Gilmore and Summit, and Summit and Cleary, the balance being expended in surveys, reconnoissances, equipment, and office and traveling expenses.

The beneficial effects of such construction work as the board was able to accomplish with the limited resources at its command were apparent at once, and were followed speedily by an appreciable reduction in freight rates.

The board now has under consideration plans that embrace the building of about 300 miles of road and about 1,200 miles of trail, all of which is urgently needed. It is estimated that from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per mile would be the average cost of road construction, and about \$250 the average cost for trail. It is plain, therefore, that the fund accruing under the present law will make but little show on this work for years. It is the view of competent observers that at this time it would be more advantageous to the development of the District of Alaska, and in the end more economical for the Government, if a special appropriation of \$1,000,000 should be made for road and trail construction in Alaska. It is believed by the board of road commissioners that the expenditure of such a sum at this time would be of immense benefit to the country in the opening up of new fields and in the way of increased production. The fund under which the board is now working would then serve for maintenance, with perhaps the most necessary extensions.

Attention is invited to the report of the board of road commissioners for the season of 1905, which is attached hereto, marked Appendix E. It contains a complete statement of the work performed by the board and much valuable information concerning those conditions in Alaska having relation to the labors of the board and to the improvement of which its efforts are directed.

#### PANAMA CABLE.

At the opening of the last session of Congress, December 8, 1904, a bill was introduced (H. R. 1       ) for the construction of a cable

system between the United States and the Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama, by such route as the President should determine to be the most practicable and serviceable to the Government and the people of the United States.

This bill was not referred to the War Department until February 24, 1905. It received the favorable consideration of the Isthmian Canal Commission as then constituted, the members present in Washington being unanimously of the opinion that the United States should own and operate a cable between some point on its southern coast and the Canal Zone, and recommending the passage of the proposed legislation. It was then, however, too near the close of Congress to secure action upon the measure.


The interests of the United States upon the Isthmus of Panama are now and will continue to be so large and of such a character that it is clear that telegraphic communication by an all-American line between the United States and the Canal Zone should be established at an early date. The great powers of the world—France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, and Russia—have all recognized the indispensability of connecting outlying provinces and possessions with the seat of government by cables, either State owned or under State control through subsidies.

Cable communication with Panama is now had either via Jamaica, over all-foreign lines or via an American line from Galveston, which involves a land line across Mexico.

Unless provision is made for a cable controlled directly by the United States, with shore ends on American soil, it will be necessary in times of emergency to depend on the good will of others, and thus imperil certainty of action by the United States.

The bill above referred to contemplated the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for the purposes covered by the proposed law. Upon estimates which have been submitted to me by the Chief Signal Officer, however, it is believed that by utilizing one of the War Department transports which at the present time might be made available for the purpose, a submarine cable could be laid between Miami or Key West, Fla., Guantánamo, Cuba, and Panama, including shore installation and equipment, for \$1,000,000.

The direct distance from the Florida coast to the Canal Zone is 1,100 nautical miles. The route via Guantánamo, Cuba, is 200 nautical miles farther. Guantánamo has been ceded to the United States for a



naval base or coaling station, and large sums are now being spent in the work necessary to prepare it for this use and in the construction of suitable defensive works at that point. The additional expense is inconsiderable, and from every point of view a route by way of Guantanamo should be chosen, these two outlying possessions—Guantanamo and the Canal Zone—being thus put in direct communication with each other and with the United States proper. If the work is done at the same time a cable extension could be laid from Guantanamo, Cuba, to Ponce, P. R., at an additional cost of \$360,000.

The bill referred to provides that the cables "shall be of American manufacture and laid and maintained by ships flying the American flag, provided that such American cables can be secured in every respect equal to the best manufacture and at a cost not to exceed ten per centum greater than the foreign-made cables." The success of the Alaskan cable system, laid and maintained by the Signal Corps of the Army, has demonstrated that these requirements of the bill can be met. Its total length is 2,279 miles, and it contains the first long submarine cables ever manufactured in the United States. It is a seamless rubber cable, and was laid at one-half of what it would have cost to lay a foreign gutta-percha cable. It has been most successful, though doubtless having minor defects which longer experience in cable work would have overcome. The first section, from Juneau to Sitka, is in its third year of operation; the second section, from Sitka to Seattle, and the third section, from Sitka to Valdez, are in their second year of operation. The section between Sitka and Juneau has never been interrupted. The Sitka-Seattle and the Sitka-Valdez sections have been interrupted only once, and then from mechanical injury.

The War Department now has a skillful and efficient deep-sea cable staff, and with the aid of one of its transports, after the installation of the proper machinery the work could be quickly and economically done, and with a ship flying the American colors.

#### RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past fiscal year \$22,383,623.68 have been expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers in connection with the improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the country. As compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, this is an increase of

\$806,708.83.

In the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers will be found full particulars in regard to the work done at different localities during the year, and a statement showing the present condition of all rivers and harbors for the improvement of which appropriations are now in force. The following table shows the different items for which the expenditures of last year were made:

Rivers and harbors (general, including examinations, surveys, and contingencies) .....	\$20, 789, 423.39
Removing sunken vessels .....	69, 860.77
Operating snag and dredge boats on upper Mississippi River .....	25, 000.00
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River .....	78, 909.55
Gauging waters of lower Mississippi River and its tributaries .....	9, 942.14
Maintenance of South Pass channel, Mississippi River .....	105, 214.12
Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River .....	10, 231.79
Operating snag boats on Ohio River .....	34, 688.23
Operating and care of canals, etc .....	1, 145, 644.82
Prevention of deposits in New York Harbor .....	97, 658.15
California Débris Commission .....	15, 548.99
Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation .....	1, 401.73
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>22, 383, 623.68</b>

In addition to this amount the sum of \$2,265,073.69 was expended for the work under the charge of the Mississippi River Commission, and \$97,575.74 was expended for the enlargement of Governors Island in New York Harbor.

#### INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

The river and harbor act approved June 13, 1902, contained a provision for an international commission, composed of representatives from the United States and from Canada, to investigate the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary lines between the United States and Canada. Soon after the passage of the act an invitation was extended to the Government of Great Britain to join in the formation of the Commission, which was accepted in the summer of 1903. The American members of the Commission were appointed October 2, 1903. They are Col. O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Mr. George Clinton, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Prof. Gardner S. Williams, of Ithaca, N. Y. The Canadian members, Mr. W. F. King, chief astronomer, of Ottawa; Mr. J. P. Mabey, K. C., of Toronto, and Mr. Louis Coste, of Ottawa, were not appointed until January, 1905. Owing to this fact the Commission did not begin

its labors until this year, the first meeting of the full Commission being held in Washington, D. C., on May 25, 1905.

It was met at the outset by a difference of opinion as to the scope of the investigations to be undertaken, the Canadian government being under the impression that a much wider range of subjects and of territory was to be included than appears to have been contemplated by Congress. It was their understanding that the subject-matter of the Commission covered all waters adjacent to the boundaries of the two countries, involving an investigation extending to the Pacific coast and possibly embracing the Alaskan boundary as well. On the other hand, the scope of the investigations to be undertaken was defined by the Department of State to cover only the waters of the lakes and rivers whose natural outlet is by the river St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean, omitting the lower St. Lawrence itself, as well as all other waters not discharging naturally through it.

That government finally agreed to allow the Commission to proceed within the limits prescribed by this Government, with the understanding that Congress should be asked to create a commission to work with one from Canada to examine fully into the questions in controversy between the business interests of Maine and New Brunswick with regard to the St. John River.

The full Commission has held numerous meetings and public hearings in both the United States and Canada and has collected a large amount of data bearing upon the various questions which have been brought to its attention. A progress report showing the work that has been accomplished is attached hereto, marked Appendix F, and attention is invited to this report for a full and detailed statement of the labors of the Commission.

It has been hampered in its work by a lack of clear understanding as to its permanency and as to the eventual scope of its duties. For example, in making regulations for the uses of the surplus waters at the Sault Ste. Marie for power purposes, it seems necessary to provide for joint continuous supervision. The enforcement of rules to be established hereafter at other places or upon other subjects will probably likewise require joint executive action. It is not clear from the language of the law creating the Commission that Congress intended to provide for a permanent international board. It is desirable that the status of the present Commission as a permanent executive board be defined or a new board created.

The questions which have been brought to the notice of the Commission by various persons or interests thus far cover a wide range of subjects. Among them are the following, viz:

1. The uses of the waters at Sault Ste. Marie for power purposes and the regulations necessary to insure an equitable division of the waters between the two countries and the protection of the navigation interests.

2. The uses of the waters in the Niagara River for power purposes and the regulations necessary to insure an equitable division of the waters between the two countries and the protection of Niagara Falls as a scenic spectacle.

3. The alleged differences in the marine regulations of the two countries with respect to signal lights and the advisability of adopting uniform signals for both countries.

4. The advisability of building controlling works at the outlet of Lake Erie, including the effect upon the levels of the lakes and upon their shores and upon the river St. Lawrence.

5. The diversions southward by the Minnesota Canal and Power Company of Duluth of certain waters in the State of Minnesota that now flow north into the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods.

6. The effect of the Chicago Drainage Canal upon the levels of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and upon the river St. Lawrence.

7. Delimiting the international boundary on the international waterways, and delineating the same on modern charts.

8. The suppression or abatement of illegal fishing on the Great Lakes.

9. The location and construction of common channels.

10. Regulations to govern navigation in narrow channels.

11. Protection of shores from damage due to deepening of channels and increased speed.

Some of these questions clearly come under the jurisdiction of the Commission as constituted, while some clearly do not, and about others there is room for doubt. The Canadian members of the Commission are ready and anxious to consider all of these questions and to extend the jurisdiction of the Commission to all international waters between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. It is desirable that the wishes of Congress in this matter be more clearly defined.

To enable the Commission to continue its investigations an additional appropriation of \$20,000 is recommended.



## CONFEDERATE RECORDS.

The compilation of the roster of officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate Armies required by law has been continued. A considerable number of additional original Confederate records received from State officials, historical associations, and private individuals has been copied and returned, but even with these additions the War Department collection of Confederate records of military service is far from complete. It is hoped, however, that with the assistance of the governors of the several States from which organized bodies of troops entered the Confederate service the Department's incomplete collection of Confederate records will be further augmented in the near future by additional loans of original records.

Such service records of Confederate troops from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, and Kentucky as are on file in this Department have been reproduced by the system previously applied to the records of the Union volunteers, and work is now progressing on the records of the Louisiana troops.

On January 28, 1904, a resolution was adopted by the Senate directing the Secretary of War "to transmit to the Senate a copy of the Journal of the Provisional and the First and Second Congresses of the Confederate States of America, now in the custody of the War Department."

In compliance with this resolution the Secretary of War on January 30, 1904, transmitted to the Senate a copy of said Journal, the original of which had come into the possession of the Department at the close of the civil war. The Senate ordered that it be printed, and this work, begun in March, 1904, has been steadily carried forward and is now rapidly approaching completion; the proof reading and indexing being done under the supervision of The Military Secretary.

The publication comprises seven volumes, six of which are already finished, and the seventh, including a general index to the whole, will be completed in a few days.

The Congressional designation of the publication is "Senate Document, No. 234, Fifty-eighth Congress, Second Session." The contents of each book is as follows:

*Volume I.*—Journal of the Provisional Congress, February 4, 1861, to February 17, 1862, together with the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, held at Montgomery, Ala., February 28, 1861, to March 11, 1861; and an Appendix containing the Provisional and Permanent Constitutions of the Confederate States. 982 pages.

*Volume II.*—Journal of the Senate of the First Confederate Congress, first and second sessions, February 18, 1862, to April 21, 1862, and August 18, 1862, to October 13, 1862, respectively. 541 pages.

*Volume III.*—Journal of the Senate of the First Confederate Congress, third and fourth sessions, January 12, 1863, to May 1, 1863, and December 7, 1863, to February 17, 1864, respectively. 886 pages.

*Volume IV.*—Journal of the Senate of the Second Confederate Congress, first and second sessions, May 2, 1864, to June 14, 1864, and November 7, 1864, to March 18, 1865, respectively. 797 pages.

*Volume V.*—Journal of the House of Representatives of the First Confederate Congress, first and second sessions, February 18, 1862, to April 21, 1862, and August 18, 1862, to October 13, 1862, respectively. 606 pages.

*Volume VI.*—Journal of the House of Representatives of the First Confederate Congress, third and fourth sessions, January 12, 1863, to May 1, 1863, and December 7, 1863, to February 17, 1864, respectively. 917 pages.

*Volume VII.*—Journal of the House of Representatives of the Second Confederate Congress, first and second sessions, May 2, 1864, to June 14, 1864, and November 7, 1864, to March 18, 1865, respectively. 1,000 pages (about), including the general index to the entire work.

#### CAPTURED BATTLE FLAGS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

A joint resolution of Congress approved February 28, 1905, authorized the Secretary of War to deliver certain captured battle flags of the civil war—Union and Confederate—then in the custody of the War Department, to the proper authorities of the respective States in which the regiments that bore those colors were organized, “for such final disposition as the aforesaid proper authorities may determine.”

There were in all 726 of these flags, 215 of which were Union flags captured by Confederates and subsequently recaptured from them, and 511 were Confederate flags captured by Union troops.

All of these battle flags that could be identified as having been borne by the troops of any State—51 Union and 223 Confederate flags—have been returned to the governor of that State, but there still remain 164 Union and 288 Confederate flags, a total of 452, that it has been found impossible, after a thorough investigation, to trace to the former ownership or custody of the troops of any particular State.

With reference to the disposition of these unidentified flags The Military Secretary, in whose immediate custody the flags now are and who has had charge of the distribution under the provisions of the joint resolution above cited, makes the following suggestions:

It would seem to be an appropriate distribution of the Union flags of this class to transfer them to the United States Military Academy, where the flags of United States volunteer organizations in service during the war with Spain and Philippine insurrection are now preserved. This can be done without legislation, the order of the Secretary of War being sufficient for the purpose.

With regard to the unidentified Confederate flags, it would seem in harmony with the joint resolution of February 28, 1905, to give them into the keeping of some general Confederate memorial or historical association, perhaps the Louisiana Historical Association at New Orleans, La., the Southern Historical Society at Richmond, Va., or the United Confederate Veterans' Association, where they will receive the care that those who followed them in battle would have been glad to bestow upon them if they could. To accomplish this, however, further legislation by Congress is necessary.

#### MEDALS OF HONOR.

By the act of April 23, 1904, Congress provided for the preparation of 3,000 new medals of honor, to be presented, by direction of the President and in the name of Congress, to officers and enlisted men of the Army for distinguished gallantry in action, and directed the Secretary of War to use so many of these medals as might be necessary to replace the old medals issued pursuant to legislation enacted during the civil war.

The design for the new medal was approved by the Secretary of War in July, 1904, and the first medal of the new design was issued April 4, 1905.

During the fiscal year 281 of the new medals were issued, of which 278 replaced medals of the old design and 3 were original issues of medals awarded during the year.

In pursuance of a recent opinion of the Attorney-General, the Department has decided that a medal of the new design can not be issued to a beneficiary under the former legislation unless the old medal is lost, destroyed, or surrendered.

#### EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND ESTIMATES.

The expenditures for the last fiscal year, the estimates and appropriations for the present fiscal year, and the estimates for the next fiscal year are as follows:

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.
<b>CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>				
Salaries, regular force.....	\$1,371,914.37	\$1,705,606.00	\$1,705,056.00	\$1,704,686.00
Salaries, temporary force.....	335,540.94			
Contingent expenses, War Department .....	50,891.44	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Stationery, War Department.....	24,244.07	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Rent of buildings, War Department ..	18,500.00	18,800.00	18,800.00	18,320.00
Postage, War Department.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Salaries and contingent expenses under Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds .....	67,624.52	68,810.00	69,410.00	71,570.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.
<b>CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.</b>				
Statement of receipts and expenditures in Cuba and the Philippine Islands .....	\$3,463.55			
Total civil establishment.....	1,872,678.89	\$1,868,716.00	\$1,868,766.00	\$1,870,076.00
<b>MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.</b>				
Secretary's office:				
Emergency fund, War Department.....	46,717.07			
Contingencies of the Army.....	10,558.44	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Office of the Chief of Staff:				
Contingencies, Military Information Division, General Staff Corps .....	9,080.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
United States service schools.....	24,774.13	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00
Army War College.....	18,050.16	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00
The Military Secretary's Department:				
Contingencies, headquarters of military departments.....	6,207.58	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Under the Chief of Artillery: School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y. ....	19,978.73	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,000.00
Chief Signal Officer:				
Signal Service of the Army.....	237,162.09	208,000.00	208,000.00	200,000.00
Repairs of deep-sea military cables.....		69,000.00	50,000.00	
Submarine cable, Valdez to Seward, Alaska.....	93,367.00		95,000.00	
Submarine cable, Washington to Alaska.....	321,580.00			
Pay Department: Pay, etc., of the Army.....	29,800,472.22	30,966,162.69	30,078,179.64	30,622,721.91
Subsistence Department:				
Subsistence of the Army .....	5,541,302.12	6,750,625.30	6,250,000.00	6,249,703.70
Subsistence of West Point Cadets, inaugural ceremony.....	886.00		1,080.00	
Quartermaster's Department:				
Regular supplies.....	5,429,590.62	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Equipment of officers' schools, military posts.....	4,751.68	15,000.00	15,000.00	9,742.26
Incidental expenses.....	1,938,590.64	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,750,000.00
Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers.....	144,544.85	200,000.00	200,000.00	150,000.00
Barracks and quarters.....	4,300,839.77	3,488,950.00	3,488,950.00	3,000,000.00
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands.....	506,661.19	230,000.00	230,000.00	250,000.00
Military post exchanges.....	676,672.96	333,500.00	333,500.00	350,000.00
Army transportation .....	12,374,922.05	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	11,750,000.00
Clothing, etc .....	4,119,432.51	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	378,904.40	400,000.00	390,000.00	500,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	18,577.93	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	57,457.29	75,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00
Submarine-mine work at military posts .....				150,000.00
Maintenance of the Army War College .....				10,000.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.
<b>MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—CON.</b>				
<b>Medical Department:</b>				
Medical and Hospital Department.	\$607,767.70	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00	\$623,000.00
Army Medical Museum and Library .....	13,764.91	12,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00
<b>Engineer Department:</b>				
Engineer depots. ....	16,335.21	16,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00
Engineer School, Washington, D.C.	25,024.42	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Buildings, Engineer School, Washington, D.C. ....	356,038.00		150,000.00	
Engineer equipment of troops.....	21,526.28	25,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00
Civilian assistants to engineer officers.....	21,677.76	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Buildings, Army War College, Washington, D.C. ....	148,313.00			
<b>Ordnance Department:</b>				
Ordnance service.....	296,783.22	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Ordnance stores, ammunition.....	870,692.72	723,075.00	1,250,000.00	529,000.00
Small arms target practice .....		1,018,508.00		1,300,000.00
Field artillery for organized militia .....		516,000.00	516,000.00	550,000.00
Manufacture of arms.....	2,213,763.23	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00
Converting muzzle-loading guns for saluting purposes. ....	35,383.59	16,000.00	16,000.00	
Ordnance stores and supplies.....	1,130,822.04	1,254,922.00	1,254,922.00	1,200,000.00
Ammunition for morning and evening gun .....	16,773.46			
Artillery targets.....	41,036.02			
National trophy and medals for rifle contests.....	2,304.00	5,500.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
<b>Military Academy:</b>				
Pay, etc., of the Military Academy.	402,928.96	460,688.38	450,608.38	460,517.42
Current and ordinary expenses...	117,624.36	116,655.00	116,655.00	117,253.75
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses .....	56,158.97	51,575.00	46,555.00	59,780.00
Total military establishment.....	72,474,704.28	72,706,156.37	71,010,450.02	70,170,719.04
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
<i>Military.</i>				
<b>Quartermaster's Department:</b>				
Military posts .....	2,069,097.93	1,888,400.00	1,200,000.00	973,750.00
Military post, Fort Niagara, N. Y.		150,000.00	150,000.00	
Sewerage system Fort Monroe, Va.	4,963.96	8,000.00	8,340.50	10,327.08
Presidio Military Reservation, San Francisco, Cal .....	15,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00
Site for barracks and quarters, Fort Wetherill, R. I. ....		75,600.00		75,600.00
Land for protection of water supply, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal .....		350,000.00		
Military prison, Indianapolis, Ind.		200,000.00		
Additional land at Fort Stark, N. H.		40,000.00		40,000.00
Land for drill ground, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt .....		19,000.00		25,000.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.
PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
<i>Military—Continued.</i>				
Quartermaster's Department—Con.				
Land for enlargement of military post, Fort Screven, Ga.....		\$38,800.00		
Land for target range, Chicka- mauga Park, Ga.....		20,000.00		
Land for military post at Yokeka Point, Wash.....		2,500.00		\$2,500.00
Target range, Presidio of Mon- terey, Cal.....			\$10,000.00	
Target range, Fort Logan, Colo.....			6,640.00	
Army General Hospital, Washing- ton, D. C.....			100,000.00	
Additional land, Fort Getty, R. I.....				11,000.00
Land to provide water supply, Fort Greble, R. I.....				100,000.00
Land for extension of Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.....				175,000.00
Target range, Fort McIntosh, Tex.....				3,000.00
Additional land, Fort Monroe, Va.....				27,650.00
Land for target range, Fort Ogle- thorpe, Ga.....				20,000.00
Fort Crockett Reservation, Gal- veston, Tex.....	\$99,117.00			
Additional land, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.....				250,000.00
Land for target range, Fort Sheri- dan, Ill.....				200,000.00
Land for target range, American Lake, Wash.....				30,000.00
Land for garrison purposes and drill ground, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....				9,000.00
Land for target range at Fort Worden and for cemetery for Forts Worden, Flagler, and Casey, Wash.....				25,000.00
Purchase and repair of wharf, Fort Moultrie, S. C.....				26,000.00
Quartermaster's warehouse, Omaha, Nebr.....	29,260.00			
Engineer Department:				
Gun and mortar batteries.....	1,642,938.59	1,100,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00
Fire control at fortifications.....	5,275.00		1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
Sites for fortifications and sea- coast defenses.....	57,107.67	300,000.00		
Searchlights for harbor defenses ..	184,345.84	200,000.00	200,000.00	125,000.00
Preservation and repair of fortifi- cations.....	341,086.85	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Plans for fortifications.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Supplies for seacoast defenses.....	80,459.07	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Sea walls and embankments.....	104,950.00	99,000.00	19,400.00	215,900.00
Casemates, galleries, etc., for sub- marine mines.....	140,844.97	400,000.00	400,000.00	175,000.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>				
<i>Military—Continued.</i>				
Engineer Department—Continued.				
Fortifications in insular posses- sions.....	\$834,126.00	\$1,600,000.00	\$700,000.00	\$1,150,000.00
Preservation and repair of tor- pedo structures.....				50,000.00
Torpedoes for harbor defense .....	39,963.84			
Searchlights for New York Harbor .....	30,000.00			
Reconstruction and repair of for- tifications, Galveston, Tex .....	151,200.00			
Enlargement of Governors Island, N Y .....	95,939.50	100,000.00	100,000.00	
Sea wall, Sandy Hook, N. J .....			40,000.00	
Ordnance Department:				
Arsenals (sundry civil) .....	940,942.50	442,200.00	\$31,000.00	477,842.00
Arsenals (fortifications) .....		226,443.00	98,943.00	135,443.00
Armament of fortifications.....	3,984,108.91	3,675,219.00	2,988,550.00	2,913,009.90
Fortifications in insular possessions .....	49,260.59	1,011,056.00	236,000.00	1,288,760.00
Board of Ordnance and Fortifica- tion .....	150,015.06	50,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
Torpedoes for harbor defense .....	67,746.90			
Submarine mines .....	82,659.98	300,000.00	300,000.00	600,000.00
Emery loading apparatus .....	10,000.00			
National defense (War) .....	12,953.60			
Chief Signal Officer: Coast Artillery fire-control installations.....	217,183.92	1,151,852.40		
Military Academy: Buildings and grounds .....	324,107.06	93,873.00	59,896.00	1,069,758.00
<b>Total military public works.....</b>	<b>11,219,104.24</b>	<b>13,894,443.40</b>	<b>8,761,268.50</b>	<b>12,519,534.98</b>
<i>Civil.</i>				
Secretary's Office:				
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	38,740.44	35,000.00	31,000.00	31,000.00
Shiloh National Military Park .....	33,639.85	31,000.00	24,000.00	25,000.00
Gettysburg National Military Park .....	57,556.26	75,000.00	57,000.00	57,000.00
Vicksburg National Military Park .....	89,646.24	100,000.00	75,000.00	70,000.00
Monuments and markers at Get- tysburg .....	58.00		1,500.00	
Lincoln tablet, Gettysburg Na- tional Park.....	2,000.00			
Engineer Department:				
Improvement of Yellowstone Na- tional Park.....	254,362.54	50,000.00	133,000.00	75,000.00
Road to Mount Rainier National Park.....	17,500.00	70,000.00		
Buildings and grounds in Wash- ington, etc. ....	264,107.06	178,996.00	248,496.00	238,596.00
Erection of monuments, etc.....	35,564.79			
River and harbor improvements under the continuing contract system.....		8,442,896.00	14,066,516.00	14,000,000.00

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>				
<i>Civil—Continued.</i>				
Engineer Department—Continued.				
River and harbor improvements under the Mississippi River Com- mission .....	\$28,859,953.06			
Improving rivers and harbors .....			\$12,494,765.75	
Total civil public works .....	24,658,130.25	\$8,982,391.00	27,131,276.75	\$14,496,596.00
Total public works .....	35,872,234.49	22,876,834.40	35,892,545.25	27,016,129.98
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Quartermaster's Department:				
National cemeteries .....	93,385.89	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
Pay of superintendents, national cemeteries .....	62,541.66	62,060.00	62,060.00	62,060.00
Headstones for graves of soldiers ..	64,571.19	50,000.00	50,000.00	49,538.25
Burial of indigent soldiers .....	2,819.53	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Antietam battlefield, preservation	4,499.97	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Repairing roads to national ceme- teries .....	6,619.84	15,000.00	12,000.00	10,000.00
Road to national cemetery, Pre- sidio of San Francisco, Cal .....		5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00
Bringing home the remains of officers, soldiers, and civil em- ployees who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports ..	27,482.13	32,500.00	27,500.00	24,500.00
Confederate mound, Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, Ill .....	229.17	250.00	250.00	250.00
Confederate cemetery, Camp Chase, Ohio .....	3,560.00			
Arlington National Cemetery, Va.		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Amphitheater, Arlington, Va .....		5,000.00		
Marking civilian graves in post cemeteries .....	4,981.85	2,500.00		2,000.00
Lodge for superintendent, Gettys- burg National Cemetery .....				6,000.00
Military cemetery, Prairie du Chien, Wis .....	2,952.00			
New stable, heating and fire system, Arlington National Cemetery .....				12,000.00
Rostrum, national cemetery, Pre- sidio of San Francisco, Cal .....				5,000.00
Land for cemetery, San Juan, P. R.				300.00
President McKinley monument lot, Antietam battlefield .....				3,000.00
Fencing reservation and monu- ment, Yorktown, Va .....				5,000.00
Monuments or tablets in Cuba or China .....			9,500.00	
Post cemetery, Madison barracks, N. Y .....				600.00
National cemetery near Rich- mond, Va .....			4,000.00	



General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.				
Quartermaster's Department—Con.				
Claims for damages to and loss of private property.....		\$14,406.10		\$24,062.68
Claims for damages incident to Army maneuvers.....		4,500.00		
Claims for damages incident to target practice with heavy guns.....		5,000.00		
Payment to North American Transportation Co.....		5,158.80		5,158.80
Payment to the Alaska Commer- cial Co.....		5,080.00		5,080.00
Medical Department:				
Artificial limbs.....	\$115,365.64	425,000.00	\$425,000.00	145,000.00
Appliances for disabled soldiers...	1,307.16	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Army Medical Museum and Li- brary.....		8,000.00	8,000.00	
Report of Army Board on Origin and Spread of Typhoid Fever...	2,765.99			
Engineer Department:				
Survey of Northern and North- western lakes.....	113,865.23	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Maps, War Department.....	2,744.90	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00
Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries.....	66.90	100.00	100.00	100.00
Survey for wagon road from Val- dez to Fort Egbert, Alaska.....	18,700.63			
Survey for military trail between Yukon River and Coldfoot, Alaska.....	2,431.15			
Prevention of deposits, harbor of New York.....	99,214.29	85,260.00	85,260.00	85,260.00
Expenses of California Débris Commission.....	14,908.42	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Bureau of Insular Affairs: Publication of records of the Philippine In- surrection.....				15,000.00
Board of managers, N. H. D. V. S.:				
National Home for Disabled Vol- unteer Soldiers.....	3,907,685.26	4,053,759.00	3,913,269.00	4,058,844.00
Aid to State and Territorial homes.	1,071,554.65	1,200,000.00	1,075,000.00	1,150,000.00
Total miscellaneous.....	5,624,253.35	6,236,073.90	5,984,429.00	5,931,842.73
Grand total.....	115,843,871.01	103,686,780.67	114,706,190.27	104,988,267.75

## RECAPITULATION.

Civil establishment.....	1,872,678.89	1,868,716.00	1,868,766.00	1,870,076.00
Military establishment (support of the Army and Military Academy) ..	72,474,704.28	72,706,156.37	71,010,450.02	70,170,719.04
Public works (including fortifications and river and harbor improvements).	35,872,234.49	22,876,834.40	35,892,545.25	27,016,129.98
Miscellaneous.....	5,624,253.35	6,236,073.90	5,984,429.00	5,931,842.73
Grand total.....	115,843,871.01	103,686,780.67	114,706,190.27	104,988,267.75

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

General object.	Increase of estimates for 1907 as compared with estimates for 1906.	Decrease of estimates for 1907 as compared with estimates for 1906.	Increase of estimates for 1907 as compared with appropriations for 1906.	Decrease of estimates for 1907 as compared with appropriations for 1906.
Civil establishment .....	\$1,360.00	.....	\$1,310.00	.....
Military establishment (support of the Army and Military Academy) ..	.....	\$2,534,437.33	.....	\$839,730.98
Public works (including fortifications and river and harbor improvements) .....	4,139,295.58	.....	.....	8,876,415.27
Miscellaneous .....	.....	304,731.17	.....	3,086.27
Grand total .....	4,140,655.58	2,839,168.50	1,310.00	9,719,232.52
Less decrease .....	2,839,168.50	.....	.....	.....
Net increase of estimates for 1907, as compared with estimates for 1906 .....	1,301,487.08	.....	.....	.....
Less increase .....	.....	.....	.....	1,310.00
Net decrease of estimates for 1907, as compared with appropriations for 1906 .....	.....	.....	.....	9,717,922.52

A comparative statement of the last seven estimates submitted to Congress for the support of the military establishment proper and of the appropriations and expenditures thereon is as follows:

	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Submitted in December, 1899, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 .....	\$128,170,583.54	\$114,586,229.22	\$105,702,101.02
Submitted in December, 1900, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902 .....	113,568,319.39	116,249,552.78	79,284,252.77
Submitted in December, 1901, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903 .....	99,849,436.45	92,283,634.83	70,306,044.71
Submitted in December, 1902, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 .....	77,986,515.29	78,450,344.50	69,275,286.06
Submitted in December, 1903, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 .....	77,794,813.05	77,655,162.80	72,474,704.28
Submitted in December, 1904, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906 .....	72,706,156.37	71,010,450.02	.....
Submitted in December, 1905, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907 .....	70,170,719.04	.....	.....

It will be observed that estimates and expenditures have progressively decreased with the exception of the expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, there being a slight increase over the expenditures for the two previous fiscal years by reason of the increased expenditures for pay of the Army, manufacture of arms, barracks and quarters, and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc.

The estimate for 1901 was, in round numbers, \$128,000,000; for 1902, \$113,500,000; for 1903, \$99,800,000; for 1904, \$77,900,000; for 1905, \$77,700,000; for 1906, \$72,700,000; for 1907, \$70,170,000.

Upon the estimate for \$128,000,000 for 1901 the appropriations were \$114,500,000 and the expenditures \$105,700,000; upon the estimate for \$113,500,000 for 1902 the appropriations were \$116,000,000 and the expenditures \$79,000,000; upon the estimate for \$99,800,000 for 1903 the appropriations were \$92,000,000 and the expenditures \$70,000,000; upon the estimate for \$77,900,000 for 1904 the appropriations were \$78,400,000 and the expenditures \$69,000,000; upon the estimate for \$77,700,000 for 1905 the appropriations were \$77,600,000 and the expenditures \$72,400,000.

The estimates presented last year for the support of the military establishment proper, involving chiefly things consumed during the year, were \$4,950,006.43 less than the previous year's appropriations and \$5,089,656.68 less than the previous year's estimates. The estimates presented this year for the support of the military establishment proper, involving chiefly things consumed during the year, are \$839,730.98 less than last year's appropriations, and \$2,534,437.33 less than last year's estimates. On the other hand, Congress is asked this year for considerable increases in appropriations for investment in permanent plant, such as additional lands for military posts, fire control at fortifications, sea walls and embankments, fortifications in insular possessions, arsenals, submarine mines, and buildings and grounds, Military Academy. The aggregate increases of this character amount to \$4,686,210.

The foregoing tabulated statement is intended to show the expenditures from appropriations which are made by Congress in pursuance of the annual estimates submitted by the War Department. It does not, therefore, include expenditures from the following classes of appropriations made by Congress without estimates from the War Department:

1. Indefinite annual appropriations, which are appropriations for such amounts, not definitely stated, as may be necessary to accomplish certain specified objects.

2. Permanent annual appropriations, which by the terms of the original act of appropriation become available each year without additional legislation.

3. Appropriations for war claims and relief acts, which are made by Congress upon estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, based upon amounts found due after adjudication of these claims by the Court of Claims, United States courts, and the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Expenditures from appropriations of these three classes are included in the statement annexed hereto as Appendix G, which is a complete and detailed statement covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, of all appropriations under the direction of the War Department, showing all balances from appropriations of prior fiscal years, the amounts appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amounts drawn from the Treasury, and the unexpended balances of each appropriation remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1905, subject to requisition. This statement also shows the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury from all appropriations under the control of the War Department which are no longer available or required for expenditure.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

In my last annual report I referred to the appointment of the first Isthmian Canal Commission, and also to the Executive order of May 9, 1904, by which you directed that the powers of the Isthmian Canal Commission should be carried on and exercised under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War. In my special report of June 11, 1905, I transmitted the report of the Commission, together with a statement of what had been done in respect to canal matters down to that date.

The Commission, with Admiral Walker at its head, organized an office in Washington, and visited the Isthmus several times during the year. Before Mr. Wallace's appointment as chief engineer resident on the Isthmus, the Commission had employed surveyors and engineers and had sent them in parties to the Isthmus to make borings, surveys, and secure the data necessary to fix the exact type of the canal. When Mr. Wallace took charge he did much work in trying to find out what the French company had left on the Isthmus worth using, in repairing locomotives and flat cars found there, and in laying sufficient side tracks from Culebra Cut to make excavation and dump the material in a proper place. This

was only experimental, and was for the purpose of finding the real cost of excavation per cubic yard. He also began the work of constructing houses for workmen. He designed and carried on the work of furnishing a water supply to the city of Panama, and he did considerable work on a sewer system.

He did some work on docks at Cristobal and La Boca, and he laid some heavy rails on the railroad. He complained much of the slowness with which his requisitions for material, supplies, and equipment were furnished him. Complaints were continually coming to this country from employees and workmen representing that not sufficient houses were provided for them and no food either supplied them or to be purchased at reasonable prices. In the spring of 1905 the yellow fever, in spite of the efforts of the sanitation bureau, began to show in the increasing number of its cases greater danger to the Americans employed by the Commission. Salaries were said to be much too low because of the high cost of any kind of living and the risk to health and life. All these elements working together created something like a panic on the Isthmus among the employees of the Commission.

They witnessed the arrival of the first supplies and equipment in such great quantity as to produce congestion and confusion, and, like an army without confidence in its leaders, they felt that chaos was at hand. I do not seek to place the blame for this on any one person, but rather on the method or system. I think there was error in not making more preparation for employees. It became apparent during the six months succeeding the appointment of the first Commission that the body of seven men as organized was not an effective force for doing the work required in the construction of the canal. The members of the Commission themselves agreed that as constituted and organized good results could not be expected from it. You had submitted to Congress during the winter of 1904-5 a recommendation for amendment to the law by which you should be given a freer hand in the number of agents to be selected by you for the work which the act of Congress made it mandatory upon you to perform, and informed Congress that the method of construction by a commission of seven was clumsy and ineffective. The House of Representatives gave the requested power in a bill which it sent to the Senate. There the bill met determined opposition, and in the short session it was entirely possible for its enemies to defeat it.

It became very apparent that radical action was necessary if better work was to be secured. By your direction, in March, 1905, I requested the resignations of the then canal commissioners, which were at once tendered. Under date of March 30, in transmitting the resignations, I wrote this letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, D. C., March 30, 1905.*

MR. PRESIDENT:

In the matter of the reorganization of the machine by which the Panama Canal is to be built I beg first to call your attention to the extreme importance of fixing a definite plan with respect to which you may feel reasonable certainty, first, that it can be practically executed and will result in a navigable canal, and, second, that the navigable canal will be the one best adapted to the demands which may be made upon it by the commerce of the world.

The act of Congress evidently contemplates a canal with locks, the cost of which shall be in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000, including the money already expended. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the best form of canal will be a sea-level canal, with a tidal lock only at one end, and that the cost of it may exceed the \$200,000,000 in the mind of Congress by at least \$100,000,000 more.

The work of the engineering department of the present Commission has been largely devoted to obtaining the data upon which the plan of the canal must be determined. These data include topographical measurements, borings, the character of the soil, the flow of water in the rivers—all stated with sufficient exactness to secure the closest calculations by experienced engineers, though not on the ground. It is probable that within the next few months these data will have been so fully ascertained by the chief engineer, Mr. Wallace, and his assistants that they may be submitted to a board of engineers of the highest standing for recommendation as to the best plan upon which to proceed with the work.

It also has been made apparent, by the reports of Mr. Wallace and the Commission, that whatever plan is likely to be adopted, work of excavation and construction which would have to be done under any plan may proceed without waste of energy for a period quite long enough to enable you to decide which is the best plan.

I suggest, therefore, that the first work to be done is the appointment of an advisory board of engineers, say, seven or nine in number, to be selected from the engineers having especial knowledge of hydraulic engineering and canal construction, to whom shall be submitted all possible information with respect to the projected Panama Canal, both that obtained by the French engineers before our purchase of the plant and the data obtained by the chief engineer of the present Canal Commission, together with all projects suggested for the solution of the problem which the Canal Commission deem reasonably possible or practicable; that this advisory board be invited to Washington for the purpose of agreeing upon its recommendations in the premises, and that if possible such recommendations be made before the regular meeting of Congress in December; that the recommendations be submitted to the

Canal Commission as then constituted for its approval or modification, and, with the recommendations of the Canal Commission, be submitted to the President for his action and transmission to Congress. As already suggested, this work of securing the best plan and its approval by Congress need not delay in any way the preliminary work adapted to any possible plan, or the highly critical work of sanitation, the extreme importance of which you have already emphasized in your previous instructions to the Canal Commission.

It is conceded, even by its own members, that the present Commission has not so developed itself into an executive body as to give hope that it may be used successfully as an instrumentality for carrying on the immense executive burden involved in the construction of the canal, and it remains for the President, in the failure of Congress to act, to reorganize the Commission; both by change in personnel and by certain instructions as to its internal procedure and distribution of powers and authority, to secure greater rapidity and efficiency in the doing of the work.

It is not to be supposed that Congress intended that the Commission was personally to do the work or to come nearer to the direct agencies in doing the work than the directory of a railroad comes to the construction of railroad work, and we may assume, therefore, that it was quite within the Congressional intention that the Commission might, for convenience and rapidity of action, after formulating the general plan of work, delegate to a committee or committees the doing of the work in detail, the result to be reported subsequently, of course, to the full Commission. The Commission should, therefore, appoint an executive committee, to be constituted and empowered as hereafter stated.

The actual executive work must be divided by the Commission into departments. One department would naturally be the political department, that is, the control of the Zone, over which there should be an administrator or governor, and to secure harmony of action, the wise policy is that already followed of appointing a member of the Commission to be governor. This department should include, as it does now, the bureau of sanitation, because the latter involves policing the Zone and the two cities of Colon and Panama. Another department should be the engineering department, or department of construction, under which the work is to be organized and actually done. It should include the custody of supplies and the care of plant, and the practical operation of the railroad on the Isthmus, with the special view to its utilization in canal construction. The chief engineer must be the head of this, and is so important a factor in the whole enterprise that he should be given the powers and dignity of a member of the Commission also.

Another, and in many respects the most important department, is that which embraces the functions of financing the operations of the Commission, of purchasing the supplies, of the accounts and audits, the commercial operations of the Panama Railroad Company and the steamship lines, the general oversight of the work, and the duty of reporting the progress of the same through the Secretary of War to the President. The head of this department should be the chairman of the Commission. All subordinates in departments should be appointed by the heads thereof under those provisions of the civil-service law which may have been made applicable, and

their salaries fixed by the same authority, subject to the approval of the Commission, or, in the intervals between the meetings of the Commission, by the executive committee.

An important change from the present condition of affairs should be the transfer of the headquarters of the Commission from Washington to the Isthmus of Panama, where the work is to be done. No meeting of the Commission or executive committee should be held out of the Isthmus except by express authority of the Secretary of War. The attention of all engaged in the enterprise will thus be fixed on the work. With the general authority of the executive committee, it will be entirely possible for the work to proceed unhindered without more frequent meetings of the Commission than once a quarter.

The executive committee should have power to act while the Commission is not in session in the purchase of all supplies, to confirm all officers and employees, except heads of departments, and to fix their salaries, and to make contracts for construction. The executive committee thus appointed should keep accurate minutes of its transactions and submit them to the Secretary of War and the Commission, which, having found the same to be within the authority of the committee and executed, shall ratify and confirm them, or, if unexecuted, may revise them. Contracts for the purchase of supplies or of construction the estimated cost of which may exceed \$10,000 should be let, after due public advertisement, upon plans and specifications approved by the executive committee or by the Commission, unless, with the approval of the Secretary of War, on grounds of an emergency in a special case such advertisement be dispensed with. In all other purchases or contract involving the expenditure of more than \$1,000 real competition should be invited when practicable. By means of an executive committee constantly in session the delays incident to awaiting the decision of a large body like the Commission may be avoided, while its examination of the doings of the executive committee every three months, and its power to reverse unauthorized acts and to revise everything not completely executed, will insure the conservation sought by the establishment of the larger board.

The change of headquarters and power from Washington to the Isthmus will doubtless require a radical change in the office of the Commission in Washington. I am quite sure that greater economy and more satisfactory methods of accounting can be secured than now exist. Machinery for purchase of supplies, and a force sufficient to maintain a duplicate set of accounts and the necessary correspondence must, of course, be maintained in Washington, but very little else is needed. But these changes may be safely left to the Commission and the executive committee, as newly constituted.

I beg to submit herewith the resignations of all the present Canal Commission, to take effect at your pleasure.

I respectfully recommend the appointment of a new Commission and a designation of the chairman of the Commission, the governor of the Zone, and the chief engineer, and the issuing of an Executive order embodying the recommendations herein.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. TAFT,

*Secretary of War.*

The PRESIDENT.



Whereupon you issued the Executive order of April 1, 1905:

WHITE HOUSE,

*Washington, D. C., April 1, 1905.*

The practical result of the operations of the Isthmian Canal Commission appointed and acting under previous Executive orders has not been satisfactory, and requires a change in the personnel of the Commission and in the instructions for its guidance.

The Commission will hold quarterly sessions the first of January, April, July, and October of each year, at the office of the governor on the Isthmus of Panama, and will continue each session as long as public business may require. Further notice of such meetings shall not be necessary to their regularity. The Commission may hold special sessions at the call of the chairman. Four members shall constitute a quorum, and the action of such majority shall be the action of the Commission.

The Commission, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, and subject to the approval of the President, is charged with the general duty of the adoption of plans for the construction and maintenance of the canal and with the execution of the work of the same; with the purchase and delivery of supplies, machinery, and necessary plant; the employment of the necessary officers, employees, and laborers, and with the fixing of their salaries and wages; with the commercial operation of the Panama Railroad Company and its steamship lines as common carriers; with the utilization of the railroad as a means of constructing the canal; with the making of contracts for construction and excavation, and with all other matters incident and necessary to the building of a waterway across the Isthmus of Panama, as provided by the act of Congress of June 28, 1902.

For convenience and to secure the uninterrupted course of the work, an executive committee of not less than three members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Commission to act in place of the Commission during the intervals between the meetings of the Commission, and to report its doings in full to the Commission at the next regular meeting. A minute of every transaction of the executive committee shall be made, and one copy of the minutes shall be forwarded to the Secretary of War and another copy transmitted for the consideration of the Commission at its next meeting. Regular meetings of the executive committee shall be held at the office of the governor on the Isthmus of Panama at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on each Monday and Wednesday of every week, and further notice of such meetings shall not be necessary to their legality. A majority of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at such meetings. The action of such majority shall be the action of the executive committee.

For convenience of executing the work to be done, there shall be constituted three executive departments:

(a) The head of the first department shall be the chairman of the Commission, who shall have direct and immediate charge of:

1. The fiscal affairs of the Commission;
2. The purchase and delivery of all materials and supplies;
3. The accounts, bookkeeping, and audits;

4. The commercial operations in the United States of the Panama Railroad and steamship lines.

5. He shall have charge of the general concerns of the Commission, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, and shall perform such other duties as may be placed upon him from time to time by the Secretary of War.

(b) The head of the second department shall be the governor of the Zone, with the duties and powers indicated in the Executive order of May 9, 1904, which includes, in general:

1. The administration and enforcement of law in the Zone.

2. All matters of sanitation within the Canal Zone, and also in the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors, etc., so far as authorized by the treaty, the Executive orders and decrees of December 3, 1904, between the United States and the Republic of Panama relating thereto.

3. The custody of all supplies needed for sanitary purposes, and such construction necessary for sanitary purposes, as may be assigned to this Department by the Commission.

4. Such other duties as he may be charged with from time to time by the Secretary of War.

5. He shall reside on the Isthmus and devote his entire time to the service, except when granted leave of absence by the Secretary of War.

(c) The head of the third department shall be the chief engineer. He shall have full charge on the Isthmus:

1. Of all the actual work of construction carried on by the Commission on the Isthmus.

2. The custody of all supplies and plant of the Commission upon the Isthmus.

3. The practical operation of the railroad on the Isthmus, with the special view to its utilization in canal construction work.

4. He shall reside on the Isthmus and devote his entire time to the service, except when granted leave of absence by the Secretary of War.

#### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

All officers and employees shall be appointed and their salaries shall be fixed by the head of the department in which they are engaged. Their appointment and salary shall be subject to the approval either of the Commission or, if the Commission is not in session, of the executive committee. The employment of laborers, where the contract of employment is made in the United States or outside of the Isthmus, shall be negotiated and concluded by the chairman of the Commission, subject to the approval of the executive committee. Where the employment of laborers is effected upon the Isthmus, it shall be conducted under the supervision of the chief engineer, subject to the approval of the executive committee.

#### CONTRACTS.

Contracts for the purchase of supplies or for construction involving an estimated expenditure exceeding \$10,000 shall only be made after due public advertisement in newspapers of general circulation, and shall be awarded to the lowest responsible

bidder, except in case of emergency, when, with the approval of the Secretary of War, advertising may be dispensed with. In the making of contracts for supplies or construction involving an estimated expenditure of more than \$1,000 or less than \$10,000, competitive bids should be secured by invitation or advertisement whenever practicable.

As soon as practicable after the date of this order the Isthmian Canal Commission, as hereafter constituted, shall hold a session in the city of Washington for the general purpose of reorganization under this order and for the special purpose of fixing the number and character of officers and employees to serve in the city of Washington in the work of the Commission. The Commission is especially charged with the duty of maintaining a complete system of accounts on the Isthmus, which shall be duplicated in Washington, so that there may always be in Washington the proper means of informing the President, the Secretary of War, and the Congress, of the amount of work done, the cost of the same, the amount of money available, the amount of money expended, and the general financial condition of the enterprise.

#### BOARD OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

There will hereafter be appointed by the President nine civil engineers of the highest standing, having experience in works of canal construction and hydraulics, to constitute a board of consulting engineers, to which will be submitted by the Isthmian Canal Commission, for its consideration and advice, the important engineering questions arising in the selection of the best plan for the construction of the canal. The recommendation of the board of consulting engineers shall be considered by the Isthmian Canal Commission, and, with the recommendations of the Commission, shall finally be submitted, through the Secretary of War, to the President for his decision.

#### REPORTS.

The executive officers of the Commission shall make duplicate reports upon the work and operation of their respective departments to the Secretary of War and the Isthmian Canal Commission from time to time, and as often as may be required by the Secretary of War or the chairman of the Commission.

The Secretary of War will make to the President a report at least annually, and as often as he may deem advisable or the President may require.

All Executive orders relating to the subject of the Panama Canal, except so far as they may be inconsistent with the present order, remain in force.

Theodore P. Shonts is hereby appointed a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and its chairman; Charles E. Magoon is hereby appointed a member of the Commission and governor of the Canal Zone; the appointment as governor shall take effect upon the date of his arrival on the Isthmus, and the resignation of the present incumbent of said office shall thereupon take effect; John F. Wallace is hereby appointed member of the Commission and chief engineer; Rear-Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, U. S. Navy; Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U. S. Army (retired); Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and Benjamin M. Harrod are hereby appointed members of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

And in pursuance with this order, on April 3, 1905, the following order was made:

By direction of the President, and in accordance with his order of April 1, 1905, each of the seven members of the Isthmian Canal Commission shall be allowed and paid a salary of \$7,500 per annum as such member. In addition to their several salaries as members of the Commission, the chairman of the Commission shall be allowed and paid a salary of \$23,500 per annum, the chief engineer shall be allowed and paid a salary of \$17,500 per annum, and the governor of the Zone shall be allowed and paid a salary of \$10,000, and each of said officers shall be allowed the use of a furnished dwelling house on the Isthmus; the members of the Commission other than the heads of the above-named departments will be allowed and paid their actual and necessary expenses while in attendance at the regular or specially called meetings of the Commission held on the Isthmus, and also their actual traveling expenses to and from the meetings of the Commission on the Isthmus or at Washington, as the case may be; and the three heads of the departments above mentioned shall be allowed and paid their expenses of travel while on the business of the Commission.

The present governor of the Zone, Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, will be allowed and paid up to the date when his resignation as governor becomes effective, and notwithstanding his resignation as a member of the Commission, compensation at the same rate as he is now receiving as a member of the Commission and as governor of the Zone, together with his actual and necessary traveling expenses to his home in the United States.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
*Secretary of War.*

APRIL 3, 1905.

The Commission, as reorganized, held a meeting April 3, 1905, at its office, of which the following were the minutes:

At a meeting of the Commission, as reorganized, held April 3, 1905, at its office in Washington, consideration was given as to the best method of securing results in construction and of making more effective the administration of the work of the Commission; and after consideration, the Commission, upon its own judgment and by its own conclusions, duly and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved:*

1. The Commission shall hold quarterly sessions the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year, at the office of the governor on the Isthmus of Panama, and shall continue each session as long as public business may require. Further notice of such meetings shall not be necessary to their regularity. The Commission may hold special sessions at the call of the chairman. Four members shall constitute a quorum, and the action of such majority shall be the action of the Commission. A copy of the minutes of each meeting of the Commission shall be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of War.

2. For convenience, and to secure the uninterrupted course of the work, an executive committee of three members of the Commission is hereby appointed by the Commission to act in place of the Commission during the intervals between the meetings of the Commission, and to report its doings in full to the Commission at the next regular meeting. A minute of every transaction of the executive committee shall be made, and one copy of the minutes shall be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of War and another transmitted for the consideration of the Commission at its next meeting. Regular meetings of the executive committee shall be held at the office of the governor on the Isthmus of Panama at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on each Monday and Wednesday of every week, and further notice of such meetings shall not be necessary to their legality. A majority of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at such meetings. The action of such majority shall be the action of the executive committee.

On motion, the following Commissioners were appointed members of the executive committee—i. e., Theodore P. Shonts, Charles E. Magoon, and John F. Wallace.

3. For convenience of executing the work to be done, there shall be constituted three executive departments:

(a) The head of the first department shall be the chairman of the Commission, who shall have direct and immediate charge of:

1. The fiscal affairs of the Commission.
2. The purchase and delivery of all materials and supplies.
3. The accounts, bookkeeping, and audits.
4. The commercial operations in the United States of the Panama Railroad and steamship lines.
5. He shall have charge of the general concerns of the Commission, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, and shall perform such other duties as may be placed upon him from time to time by the Secretary of War.

(b) The head of the second department shall be the governor of the Zone, with the duties and powers indicated in the Executive order of May 9, 1904, which includes, in general:

1. The administration and enforcement of law in the Zone.
2. All matters of sanitation within the Canal Zone, and also in the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors, etc., so far as authorized by the treaty and the Executive orders and decree of December 3, 1904, between the United States and the Republic of Panama relating thereto.
3. The custody of all supplies needed for sanitary purposes, and such construction necessary for sanitary purposes as may be assigned to this department by the Commission.
4. Such other duties as he may be charged with from time to time by the Secretary of War.

5. He shall reside on the Isthmus, and devote his entire time to the service, except when granted leave of absence by the Secretary of War.

(c) The head of the third department shall be the chief engineer. He shall have full charge on the Isthmus:

1. Of all the actual work of construction carried on by the Commission on the Isthmus.

2. The custody of all the supplies and plant of the Commission upon the Isthmus other than all supplies needed for sanitary purposes.

3. The practical operation of the railroad on the Isthmus with the special view to its utilization in canal construction work.

4. He shall reside on the Isthmus and devote his entire time to the service, except when granted leave of absence by the Secretary of War.

5. All officers and employees shall be appointed and their salaries shall be fixed by the head of the department in which they are engaged. Their appointment and salary shall be subject to the approval either of the Commission or, if the Commission is not in session, of the executive committee. The employment of laborers, where the contract of employment is made in the United States or outside of the Isthmus, shall be negotiated and concluded by the chairman of the Commission, subject to the approval of the executive committee. Where the employment of laborers is effected upon the Isthmus, it shall be conducted under the supervision of the chief engineer, subject to the approval of the executive committee. The Commission shall maintain a complete system of accounts on the Isthmus, which shall be duplicated in Washington, so that there may always be in Washington the proper means of informing the President, the Secretary of War, and the Congress of the amount of work done, the cost of the same, the amount of money available, the amount of money expended, and the general financial condition of the enterprise.

Contracts for the purchase of supplies or for construction involving an estimated expenditure exceeding \$10,000 shall only be made after due public advertisement in newspapers of general circulation, and shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, except in case of emergency, when, with the approval of the Secretary of War, advertising may be dispensed with. In the making of contracts for supplies or construction involving an estimated expenditure of more than \$1,000 and less than \$10,000, competitive bids should be secured by invitation or advertisement whenever practicable.

6. The executive officers of the Commission shall make duplicate reports upon the work and operation of their respective departments to the Secretary of War and the Isthmian Canal Commission from time to time, and as often as may be required by the Secretary of War or the chairman of the Commission.

Upon further motion it was duly and unanimously

*Resolved*, That the accounts and financial records and affairs of this Commission, as recently constituted, be examined, audited, and reported upon by auditors engaged independently of the existing office force, and that for this purpose the Public Accountants' Corporation, now in the service of the Commission, be employed to make such examination, audit, and report at the earliest practicable date.

*Resolved, further*, That the books of account of the Commission at the Panama and Washington offices be promptly balanced as of this date, and that the books, vouchers, and records of the Commission up to this date be carefully identified

and preserved for reference in the future, but that the transactions of the Commission as newly constituted be not entered therein, but be entered in an entirely new set of books of account, and that the records thereof be separately kept and preserved, so that the proceedings of the Commission as constituted can be readily and conveniently distinguished and accounted for independently of each administration; and the secretary is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the heads of departments, for their information and guidance.

*Resolved, further,* That the chairman be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be inaugurated a system of bookkeeping, accounting, and reports by which most conveniently, accurately, and intelligibly the operations of the Commission can be noted and considered, both as respects this Commission itself and the authorities to which it is directly accountable—the President, the Congress, and the Secretary of War; and for this purpose he is authorized to employ such person or persons and incur such expenses as he may deem advisable to accomplish the purpose.

The Commission considered the subject of office organization in Washington, in view of the resolutions adopted at this meeting, and the concentration of practical work more largely upon the Isthmus.

Thereupon it was duly and unanimously

*Resolved,* (1) That, so far as practicable, the work of the Commission be concentrated on the Isthmus of Panama, and that the Washington office be conducted upon this basis; and that the Commission promptly proceed in the examination and consideration of the present organization and personnel thereof in the Washington office for action of the Commission in due course.

*Resolved,* (2) That, for greater effectiveness in the administrative work of the Commission, there is hereby established at Washington an "office of administration" for the conduct of such operations as the Commission may, from time to time, determine to there conduct, and which shall include:

Records concerning all purchases and delivery of material and supplies (including commissary stores).

Fiscal affairs.

General books of account, containing details of all transactions of the Commission in the United States and adequate summary of all other accounts on the Isthmus. Duplicate accounts in summary being regularly transmitted from the Isthmus to the Washington office; vouchers and contracts to be taken in sufficient number in original to at all times furnish to the office at Washington a complete and original set thereof.

General auditing and accounting.

Correspondence of the Commission in the United States.

Orders and directions from the President and the Secretary of War.

Engineering reports and plans.

Reports from officials and committees of the Commission.

Reports of the Commission and its officers and committees to the Secretary of War, the President, and Congress.

Much care was taken in selecting a man for chairman. As the great constructive enterprises of this country have been chiefly railroads, and as the problem of chief difficulty in building the canal is one of transportation, the railroad circles were looked to for a man capable of pushing this great enterprise to a conclusion. Mr. T. P. Shonts was selected as chairman. He had had large experience in railroad matters and had shown by his energy and high character that he was well fitted to take upon his shoulders this most responsible task. As another member, capable of acting on the executive committee of the Commission, Mr. Wallace, the chief engineer, was appointed, and as a third member you selected Charles E. Magoon, for many years the law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and a man who in the task of making new governments for our new possessions had been Secretary Root's chief law adviser, and a pioneer in devising ways and means for the purpose. To Shonts, Wallace, and Magoon, as members of the Commission, were added four distinguished engineers, General Hains, U. S. Army engineer, who had devoted a great deal of time on a former commission to the investigation and report as to the construction of the canal; Colonel Ernst, also of the army engineers, who had been on a previous canal commission; Admiral Endicott, the leading civil engineer of the United States Navy, and Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Mr. Benjamin Harrod, a member of the former Commission and a member of the Mississippi River Commission. Under the regulations prescribed, the Commission organized on April 3, 1905, as shown by the preceding minutes. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of Shonts, Wallace, and Magoon.

The executive work was divided between Mr. Shonts, who, as chairman, took charge of the Washington office, the making of contracts, and the purchase of material, and general executive control of the whole business of the Commission; Mr. Wallace, who was chief engineer, and had now become a member of the Commission and executive committeeman, who took immediate charge of the engineering and construction work upon the Isthmus; and Governor Magoon, who succeeded General Davis as governor of the Zone, and who assumed control of the whole sanitation of the Isthmus, with Colonel Gorgas as the immediate chief sanitary officer. This arrangement



was put in force at once, and Governor Magoon and Mr. Wallace went to the Isthmus, while Mr. Shonts remained to reorganize the office of the Commission in Washington. As already said, one of the difficulties encountered by Mr. Wallace upon the Isthmus had been the delays attendant upon his requisitions for all sorts of supplies, which it was the proper office of the home organization to furnish him. They showed the necessity for a reorganization of the Washington office.

Mr. Shonts drafted into service to assist him in the reorganization of this office Colonel Edwards, the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, whose experience in organizing his most efficient Bureau was regarded as of especial value at this time. David W. Ross, a gentleman of wide and varied experience as purchasing agent for great railway systems, was employed at a salary of \$10,000 a year, and E. S. Benson, a gentleman having similar railroad experience as an auditor of many different railway systems, was employed at the same salary as auditor. It was not thought wise to economize in the matter of salaries to be paid in the selection of men upon whose skill, honesty, and experience so much of the success of the canal work depends. Mr. Shonts himself received \$30,000 a year, Mr. Wallace \$25,000, and Governor Magoon \$17,500. Subsequently, Governor Magoon was appointed minister to Panama, and thus united in one person the executive of the Zone and the diplomatic representative of the United States to Panama.

This was in accord with the wish of the authorities of the Republic, and has been a source of very great comfort to those who have had to deal with the Republic, because it removes doubt as to whether the matter in hand is to be taken up and considered by the canal authorities or by the diplomatic representative of the United States with the Republic of Panama. Of course Governor Magoon can not draw two salaries, so that he draws no salary as minister. The other commissioners, who were not expected to take active executive functions, but only advisory and supervisory, are paid \$7,500 a year. By this arrangement the new Commission is not more of a charge to the canal funds in the matter of salaries than the Walker Commission, but by distribution of duties greater efficiency has been obtained.

I come now to the separation of Mr. Wallace from the service as chief engineer and commissioner. Mr. Wallace is a gentleman

for whose engineering skill and whose high character as a man I had always much respect, and, except in one regard, my opinion has not changed. Mr. Wallace was certainly dissatisfied, as all of us were, with the workings of the first Commission, and had reason to be. He complained seriously of the delays incident to his work, due to the cumbersome machinery and the slowness with which decisions and action could be had by the old Commission.

When the reorganization was determined upon Mr. Wallace was consulted by cablegram and advised of the new plan. This he fully and gratefully approved. He was directed to come to Washington for the purpose of fixing details. He did come and expressed himself as highly pleased with the result, and went back to the Isthmus full of the most superlative expressions that everything that he had hoped for in the reorganization was accomplished. He was not only chief engineer, but he was a member of the Commission and a member of the executive committee of the Commission in active charge of the construction and engineering work on the Isthmus, with Mr. Shonts, a railroad man and a classmate of his, to back him as chief executive.

He had not, however, been back in Panama more than six days when I received a cablegram advising me that he must come to New York to discuss questions relating to his continuance as chief engineer of the project. I was greatly taken aback, for I heard indirectly from reliable sources that he had received an offer of a much higher salary and that he was determined to accept the offer and give up this job. Mr. Wallace came north and at an appointed interview stated to me that he had received an offer of \$65,000 and had accepted it, that he was anxious to assist me and the members of the Commission, as far as possible, with his advice, and would be glad to continue as a member of the Commission, but that he could not and would not go back to the Isthmus at all.


I gave Mr. Wallace a full opportunity to state all the reasons that actuated him in withdrawing, but this is the only one he mentioned. I told Mr. Wallace that his appointment had been solely as chief engineer resident on the Isthmus, that on account of the critical condition of affairs existing on the Isthmus his presence there was of the highest importance, and that for him to cut off his relation to the Commission for a mere money offer and to decline without further notice to stay on the Isthmus and conduct the affairs of the Commis-

sion there showed him to be so subject to pecuniary motives that I did not think his continuing his relation with the Commission would be of any service to us.

Mr. Wallace feels that I have done him great injustice. He says that money was not the only consideration which led him to sever his relations; that there was too much red tape in the Government's methods of business, and that the health of his family and other controlling reasons led him to his conclusion, but that at our interview he was so embarrassed by my evident feeling on the subject that he did not do himself justice in stating fully the cause of his withdrawal. He says that he was not under any contract obligation to stay, and that he might sever his relation at any time. If Mr. Wallace was influenced either by considerations of the health of his family or by a feeling that governmental methods were so in conflict with successful business methods that he felt that the job was too difficult for him, or by any other good cause, and the charge that mere pecuniary motives influenced him did him injustice, I deeply regret it; but I submit that my inference was justified by his failure to mention any reason for his action except a higher salary.

Mr. Wallace's course in declining, without any notice, to return to the Isthmus as chief engineer of the canal for any time, however short, was most embarrassing to the Government, for while he had organized on paper only some six or eight divisions of work upon the Isthmus, at the head of each of which there was to be an engineer of great experience, to be paid from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year, he had in fact selected for these positions but one man. At the time Mr. Wallace laid down his office, conditions on the Isthmus were most chaotic, and it seemed to you and to me that proper loyalty to the enterprise required that Mr. Wallace should remain on the Isthmus for a reasonable period, say at least six months, in which to enable us to fill his place, and to complete the mere skeleton organization which he was leaving, and which would necessarily fall apart on his withdrawal. He gave us no option as to whether he would return to the Isthmus or not. That, he said, was settled.

The publication of the interview with Mr. Wallace was made after consultation with you, and was made not for the purpose of punishing Mr. Wallace, but because the public were entitled to know the facts and because it was hoped it would discourage others engaged in responsible positions in the construction of the canal



from withdrawing at critical stages of the work without sufficient notice. This is all there is of the Wallace incident, except that I have been very glad to assure the advisory board, or the board of consulting engineers, that I believed Mr. Wallace to be an able, experienced engineer and an honest man who had large opportunities for acquiring information which would be valuable to them. I advised them to call him. Mr. Wallace has fully and freely responded to the call, has answered all questions, has given the Board valuable information, and has declined any compensation whatever.

By great good luck, after Mr. Wallace's separation from the service, we found that we had then in the employ of the Government a man whose peculiar fitness to do the executive work of chief engineer on the Isthmus was fully shown, as investigation was made into his experience and reputation and his achievements as a constructing engineer. I refer to Mr. John F. Stevens. We had employed him in the Insular Bureau to go to the Philippines and supervise the construction of 1,000 miles of railway, the bids for the building of which were to be opened on the 15th of December next.

With a good deal of hesitation Mr. Stevens, who was on the eve of his trip to the Philippines, accepted the new position proffered him at a salary of \$30,000 a year, and went to the Isthmus in July of this year. The executive committee of the Commission now consisted only of Mr. Shonts and Governor Magoon, and the chief executive work in Washington and elsewhere falls upon Mr. Shonts as chairman, who is in general control, especially of the work of construction on the Isthmus, through Mr. Stevens. Governor Magoon still has charge of sanitation and of the government of the Zone. The whole Commission meets regularly every quarter and acts upon that which has been done by its agents.

I come now to discuss the actual progress which has been made. By the 1st of December we shall have spent \$60,000,000 in the course of acquiring a transisthmian canal. The two questions which suggest themselves are, first, Have we proceeded without unnecessary delay? Second, Have we received our money's worth?


First, the Spooner Act was passed in the spring of 1902. The delay incident to Colombia's conduct certainly could not be avoided. No one can deny that we closed as quickly as we could reasonably with Panama in December, 1903, and that there was no unnecessary

deliberation in completing the transfer of the French Panama Canal Company's property to the United States in May, 1904.

The Walker Commission was appointed before the transfer. It lost no time in selecting a chief engineer. Mr. Wallace took hold in June, 1904. Considering all the obstacles, I think great progress has been made since then. That which was done in a year under Mr. Wallace and the old Commission seems less than what has been done under Mr. Shonts and Mr. Stevens and the new Commission in three months; but in the nature of things, in the early days of a great organization like the human machinery for building this canal, progress toward smooth coordination and satisfactory results is slow. Many thoughtless persons cry out "Why does not the dirt begin to fly? The way to build the canal is to dig." Such remarks only show the ignorance of the authors and their complete failure to understand the real character of what has to be done. The canal is to be built by manual labor and machinery. The number of laborers required will perhaps be 25,000.

Panama is a sparsely settled country, with few laborers available. The great majority of those employed must be imported. For every laborer brought in at least one person more will come who will be dependent on him. We must therefore count on an alien population of 50,000 to be distributed along the line of the canal for 47 miles. To get the best work out of the laborers, they and their families must be housed; they must have healthful food; they must have pure, good water to drink, and the filth and noisome drainage caused by such a collection of human beings must be taken care of, so as not to promote disease. Finally, Panama has a history of awful losses of life among workmen engaged in the construction of the railroad and the canal from yellow fever and malaria, and these two diseases must be stamped out. Many of these things—indeed, almost all of them—ought to be done before the "dirt begins to fly."

When Mr. Wallace left the pay roll contained the names of 8,000 persons. Since Mr. Stevens has taken hold, in three months, this has been increased from 8,000 to 13,000. Under Mr. Wallace it was thought wise by the old Commission, and by Mr. Wallace himself, to make experiments in the cost of excavating earth in the Culebra Cut. He did this with some new excavating machinery, but principally with the old transportation machinery, and he reached some results the value of which is in dispute. He feels confident



that he has shown by his calculations that the cost per cubic yard of excavation in the Culebra Cut may be reduced below half of that fixed by the Commission, and this is used as an argument in favor of changing the type of the canal from a lock canal to a sea-level canal.

Upward of half a million dollars were spent by Mr. Wallace and the former Commission in these excavations. Mr. Shonts and Mr. Stevens have not deemed it wise to continue them, because they think the conditions under which the experiments were carried on are not like those which will prevail in the actual excavation, for the reason that the disposition of the spoil must be made at a very much longer distance and with a very much greater expense. I do not stop to pass on this difference of judgment between engineers, except to say that the excavation has been made and has reduced the work to be done to that extent. The objection made to the excavation at this time was that it may have prevented the devotion of more time and energy to the preparation of houses and of food supplies for the laborers, and it is suggested that the spoil has been so placed as to necessitate further removal. This is an engineering question. I do not know whether this is true or not.

Recurring to the amount of preparatory work needed, it has already been noted that there were left standing along the canal some 2,175 structures erected by the French. With the rapid decay that follows neglect in the Tropics, most of these structures were in such tumble-down condition as to be uninhabitable. They had to be repaired, and they had to be repaired with material brought from the United States. The amount of timber actually ordered and needed for the repairing and construction of the houses is upward of 32,000,000 feet. The difficulty in promptly securing the shipping of this will suggest itself to those who know of the incidental delays in practical transportation, either from Oregon or the Atlantic coast to Panama. Until lately there has been much delay in persuading competent carpenters from the United States in sufficient numbers to come to the Isthmus.

The towns of Panama and Colon, and the sixteen towns and villages lying between them along the line of the canal and the railroad, all must be furnished with water. Panama as a settlement is one of the oldest towns in America, and yet for about three hundred years during the dry season there has been no means of furnishing water to the Panamanians except from cisterns, puddles, and receptacles for

water often covered with green scum and as productive of disease as is possible to imagine. The first thing that the first Commission did, and to them is the credit due, was to make arrangements for the construction of a water supply for Panama. Engineer Wallace and his assistants devised the plans, took a reservoir which had been partly constructed by the French, some 11 miles from Panama, built the dam 20 feet higher and ran the water pipes to Panama, and then laid the mains into Panama, so that on the 4th of July, 1905, the water cocks in the city of Panama were opened and the people were permitted to drink pure water. This reservoir furnishes water also to the towns between it and Panama on the Pacific side; but another reservoir for Culebra, another one for Empire, another one for Bas Obispo, and others for Colon are being constructed, together with water-pipe systems in all of them.

Sewers are now being constructed in Panama, and about 50 per cent of them have been completed. In order to make Panama really healthful the Commission has decided it to be necessary to pave the streets, which for centuries have been dirty—muddy in rainy weather, dusty in dry weather, and full of disease in all weathers. The whole isthmus strip from Panama to Colon, when our Commission went there first, was grown up with underbrush, with weeds, and with all that jungle that a tropical soil and weather unrestrained rejoice in. Now, from point to point, as the population increases, as the work is elaborated, the jungle is being cut down, the hills are being shaved, and under the tremendous work of the sanitary department pools are being drained, swamps relieved of water, and in every way the stagnant water surfaces and the propagating ground for the deadly mosquito are being reduced. When one thinks of a strip 47 miles long and half a mile wide in the center of the Tropics, with marshy swamps and water accumulating everywhere, the task of reducing the stagnant water surface so as to prevent the generation of mosquitoes seems impossible; but it must be and can be done.


The mosquito is the worst enemy in the propagation of disease in the West Indies and American Tropics that man has. One variety in the Isthmus carries the germ of the deadly yellow fever, and another variety carries the germ of malaria, while a third infects its victims with the loathesome disease of elephantiasis. Petroleum prevents the generation of mosquitoes. A yellow-fever mosquito lives only about ninety days. The custom of the yellow-fever mosquito is

not to depart far from the place of its birth. It is not ordinarily born in the open. Its fellow who carries the malaria germ is born in the stagnant pools that are found in the meadows and on the hills and in the valleys, but the yellow-fever mosquito is ordinarily to be found in the forgotten corners of cellars and dark rooms of tropical houses, in neglected utensils, in cisterns, puddles of water within the back yards, or in the closets of the residents.

While with petroleum and with drainage a large part of the surface which generates the malaria mosquito may be reduced, the yellow-fever mosquitoes must be attacked in houses by fumigation, either with sulphur or pyrethrum. At one time it was thought sufficient in the town of Panama when a victim of yellow fever was taken from a house to fumigate that house and the two houses next, because the habit of the mosquito indicated that it did not depart far from the place of its birth. It seems that the mosquito that acquires and communicates the yellow-fever virus is a female, and this only during her period of gestation. She dies at the end of ninety days, and it is not known that her descendants continue to carry the poison. These limitations are what prevent the spread of the disease.

When Judge Magoon arrived upon the Isthmus he found Doctor Gorgas battling manfully against the yellow fever, but the cases seemed to be increasing. Judge Magoon suggested that the fumigation, which had recently been confined to the houses near the house in which a yellow-fever case was found, be extended again to all the houses in Panama, so that every house in Panama should be fumigated once every two weeks. In this Colonel Gorgas readily concurred, as in accord with his original plan. To secure increased vigilance and popular assistance, Governor Magoon employed all the respectable physicians of Panama as inspectors of the districts of that city at annual salaries of \$1,200 a year. He also offered \$50 reward for the discovery of any case of yellow fever not reported. By methods of this kind the native apathy, usually so great an obstacle to successful sanitation in Spanish countries, was neutralized.

The plan of fumigation is as follows: Strips of paper are placed across the windows, which ordinarily have no glass or any netting in them, and then, either by the fumes of the sulphur or pyrethrum, every nook and cranny of the house is visited. These gases are fatal or paralyzing to the mosquito. After sufficient time has passed the house is opened and then a corps of health employees are set to work cleaning






the house and sweeping out the dead mosquitoes, which are found in great numbers upon the floors. The mosquitoes are burned to avoid further mischief. By these methods, for which Doctor Gorgas and Governor Magoon are both to be credited with great praise, yellow fever has been reduced to a point where during the last month only three cases were reported, not one of these among canal employees, and all originating many miles from the canal line. The efforts to subdue the fever instead of being relaxed are being continued. Square miles of woven-wire netting, with interstices so small as to prevent the entrance of mosquitoes, are spread about the piazzas of the house of every American or foreigner who comes to live under the auspices of the Canal Commission on the Isthmus. The windows inside are also screened, and then mosquito bars on the beds are used as a third precaution.

Whenever a case of yellow fever is discovered, the patient is at once either removed to the hospital and put under a woven-wire screen or, if he prefers to remain at home, the woven-wire screen is put over him and an orderly placed in charge of him at his own residence. In this way he is prevented from furnishing a supply of the poison to the healthy mosquitoes who, in turn, by stinging, would bring it back to man. In other words, the plan is to kill all the mosquitoes, well or ill, keep them as much as possible from stinging man, and isolate every man with yellow fever, not from his fellows, but from mosquitoes. Of course there are in this district, especially in the old town of Panama and at some villages along the canal, old houses which must be burned completely to the ground because of the infection which it is impossible to destroy in them. The old buildings in Panama are persistent sources of the yellow-fever mosquito.

The Canal Commission has its offices in one of these great stucco structures, with thick walls, bad ventilation, and damp nooks and crannies. It has often been fumigated and cleansed in every way; but once in a while a new case of fever in one of the American employees is to be charged to the old building. I am glad to say that the general offices are soon to be moved to new buildings at Culebra and Emperador on the line of the canal. Little by little, and facing discouragement after discouragement, the 2,000 employees of the sanitary department are winning in this fight against disease, upon which the whole success of the canal work depends.



As Mr. Stevens said to me, when I crossed the Isthmus with him this month, "I take off my hat to the work which the sanitation department has done in this Canal Zone." In the month of August, out of a force of 13,000 men, the percentage of illness was less than 25 per thousand. In June the cases of yellow fever were 61 and 19 deaths; in July there were 36 cases and 13 deaths; in September there were 9 cases, and in October but 3. The percentage of deaths among all is about 33, and among Americans about 20.

The work of furnishing water, of installing sewers, and of building houses is not now in the sanitation department, but is under the engineering and construction department, but as soon as the work is completed it will be turned over to the sanitation department for maintenance.

Good food is now furnished by a commissary at reasonable rates. The carrying of refrigerated fruits and foods and meats on refrigerator cars from Colon across the Isthmus has just been begun. There is an ice plant at La Boca, another one at Colon, and others along the way are to be constructed, so that ice—that most healthful form of liquid in the Tropics—will be at hand for all.

A hotel has been erected at Corozal, where the American employees of the Commission may live and run in to their business in Panama in a few minutes by railway. A hotel of 128 rooms is being constructed at Ancon, which is the Pacific terminus of the terminating township of the governmental isthmian strip. The French had an excellent hospital at Ancon. They had also rather a large hospital at Colon. It was necessary, however, in view of the decay and lack of repair in which these hospitals were found, to refit them entirely. And now we have a hospital at Ancon, one at Panama, a convalescent hospital at Taboga, an island some 10 miles off the coast in Panama Bay, where very healthful water, healthful bathing, and fine fruits can be had, so that in all the hospital accommodation has been increased from about 350 to upward of 1,000 beds.

American trained nurses may be had at any point on the Isthmus, and any employee or laborer and any member of his family will be taken care of at these hospitals. In addition to this, and to protect itself, the Commission has taken over the general hospital of Panama and has accepted \$80,000 Mexican, a fund which had been voted by Panama for its improvement, and is now completely rebuilding it. It has also taken care of the insane and lepers of Panama, charging

a certain rate per day. It exercises by right of law and by agreement complete quarantine jurisdiction over Panama, Colon, and the Isthmian Canal strip, and this quarantine is a division of the sanitation bureau under Governor Magoon and Colonel Gorgas.

Not only has it been found possible to accomplish much by the draining of swamps by surface drainage, or turning of stagnant pools into running water, the cutting of gutters and the flushing from reservoirs, but the attention of the chief engineer has also been directed to filling up with the spoil from excavation made in construction swamps and lowlands which now generate disease. The evidences of successful war against malaria are not so easy to produce as those of the defeat of yellow fever. One reason is that malaria is so much harder to combat than is yellow fever.


To begin with, yellow fever finds its victims only among those who are not residents of the tropical coast towns—so at least the statistics seem to show. Europeans and Americans from the Temperate Zone, and Colombians coming from the hills and mountains, and other workmen from the interior, especially the highlands, are all subjects of yellow fever, but generally the blacks from Jamaica and Trinidad, from the islands of the Caribbean Sea, and the Panamanians themselves, are immune. The field for attack by yellow fever, therefore, is very much limited. Not so, however, with malaria. An examination for experimental purposes, and repeated at various times under the direction of Colonel Gorgas, shows that at least 70 per cent of people picked up at random in the Isthmus have the malarial microbe. I am glad to say that since our occupation the malaria has not generally taken on the malignant form of the days of the railroad and French canal construction, but is rather mild.

The great difficulty in preventing the transmission of malaria is that, with 60 or 70 per cent of the persons infected with malaria, it is impossible to prevent malaria mosquitoes from happening upon the source of malaria supply in the blood of 60 per cent of the inhabitants of the Isthmus. The cases of yellow fever, on the other hand, are comparatively so few that isolating them is a real measure of protection to all. Nevertheless, by the reduction in the total number of mosquitoes, which, though an enormous task, is still capable of accomplishment, the spread of malaria may be largely checked. This is a work of constant attention, and which will last long after the construction of the canal, and will be constantly the

task of all those responsible for the government of the strip. Of course, the less malaria, even of the mild character, the greater the efficiency of the laborer.

Preliminary to the work of construction proper much of the time of the engineer and his assistants has been taken up in doing that work of construction necessary for the sanitation of the Isthmus, to wit, the houses, sewerage of water, the food supply, the hospitals and places of recreation, all necessary to keep a sound mind in a sound body of each workman, whether superintendent, clerk, or common laborer. Let us now come to the work of canal construction. As already said, the New French Panama Canal Company had bought the Panama Railroad for its use in the construction of the canal. When the property of the French canal company was transferred, the railroad was, from the standpoint of modern railroads, most inadequately equipped. It had a single track from Colon to Panama, with some sidings, very insufficient yards at the termini, and a large number of thin, light rails, quite insufficient for the heavy traffic which was carried over it. The laying of the track with heavier rails had been projected by the company before the transfer, but only a few miles had been laid. The Commission, acquiring control of the railroad company, directed the purchase of rails so as to lay completely the whole line with the heavier rails, and now all but 9 miles of the road is so equipped.

The roadbed is as fine as any roadbed in the United States, ballasted in gravel and rock, and seems to be completely free from any possibility of washouts, but with this exception every other feature of the road as to structure and equipment is subject to criticism, and must be changed before it can be an adequate instrument in the hands of the Commission for the purposes for which it was bought. The gauge of the railroad is 5 feet, while the standard gauge in the United States and elsewhere is 4 feet 8½ inches, a fact which reduces much the amount of equipment which could be bought ready-made, and greatly increases the cost and time of buying that which is necessary. The telegraph system and the telephone system along the road are now being completely reconstructed. The yards and wharves at each end of the road for the purpose of receiving freight from steamers were utterly inadequate, and are now being very much enlarged at La Boca and at Cristobal, and must be repaired at Colon.



I should say that Cristobal is the Colon end of the canal, a made harbor, reached by the railroad and entirely protected from the north winds which, when they blow with violence, require all steamers at Colon wharves to go to sea. It is quite evident, and the Commission has so decided, that in order to transport the commercial freight which the railroad is under charter obligation to carry, and at the same time to transport to the spoil banks the excavated rock and dirt, it will be necessary to double track the road nearly all the way from Colon to Panama. The exceptions are through narrow cuts or at the top of the grade, over which the spoil from the excavation will not need to be carried.

The recent work of construction under Wallace and Stevens has been the work of putting this road into proper condition, of making preparation to double track, and of laying at various and suitable intervals long tracks leading from the Culebra cut at various elevations to the points of the Panama Railroad to which the spoil may be hauled downhill from the point of excavation and thence carried to Miraflores on one side or to Colon on the other, to be dumped into swamps or else to be dumped into barges and carried out to sea and there disposed of. The amount of this track laying will reach 250 miles when completed, and its construction is one of the chief consumers of labor at present. The work of excavation is comparatively easy, for with compressed-air drills and blasting and the 29 modern steam shovels which are now on the ground, and the 60 more which are ordered, digging might go on rapidly. With a sea-level canal at least 270,000,000 cubic yards of material will have to be blasted, dug out, and carried from a few feet to 15 miles.

The great problem, however, is the problem of transporting that which is dug to the point where it is to be finally deposited, with such speed and such return of the vehicles of transportation as to enable the shovels to be in constant use. It is a problem of transportation, really, and not of excavation. These figures suggest the amount of preparation in the way of increasing the capacity of the railroad, of track laying, and of other mechanical devices for disposing of the spoil, which must be made before the "dirt begins to fly."

In addition to this work, machine shops of the French have to be repaired and in some cases rebuilt. Wharves are being put up now in order to furnish additional berths for steamers at Cristobal on the one side and La Boca on the other. There are to-day engaged on

the railroad proper about 4,000 employees; that is, there are 2,500 paid for six days' labor, but they are not perhaps the same 2,500. In addition to this there are 13,000 laborers on the pay roll of the Commission, and that means about 10,000 effective laborers per day. As the work of construction of houses goes on, as the capacity for housing and feeding and properly attending to laborers proceeds, we may look for an increase in the pay roll.

One of the great burdens of the present situation is the procurement of transportation and proper disposition of the immense amount of supplies and material and equipment which have to be ordered and pressed forward to the Isthmus. The Commission bought two large freight steamers, costing \$1,300,000, or \$650,000 apiece. And even with these and three others owned by the Panama Railroad which came into the possession of the Commission, there is still such an immense amount of freight that there is much difficulty in getting the orders and the requisitions of the chief engineer supplied. The following is a list of the principal items of material purchased and delivered, or now under order, and will serve to give an idea of the vastness of the undertaking and why congestion in sea transportation and on the railroad, with all the commercial traffic besides, may be pardonable:

61 steam shovels.	152 rock drills.
1,300 flat cars.	30,000,000 feet lumber (approximately).
12 rapid unloaders.	2 dipper dredges.
22 unloading plows.	646,000 pounds blasting powder.
13 earth spreaders.	617,500 pounds dynamite.
324 dump cars.	7,000,000 paving brick.
12 hoisting engines	3,500,000 building brick.
120 locomotives.	500,000 square feet roofing tile.
5,000 tons of steel rails.	36,000 barrels cement (approximately).
125,000 cross-ties.	3 steel water tanks and towers.
12,000 pieces of piling.	12 standpipes.
14 air-compressing machines.	2 ocean steamships.
3 cranes.	

The Panama Railroad on its own account has also purchased during the last six months:

500 box cars, 40-ton.	1 locomotive crane.
12 caboose cars.	1 pile driver.
10 refrigerator cars.	3 track scales, 100-ton.
6 passenger coaches.	1 modern coal-hoisting plant.
24 locomotives.	1 cantilever crane for coal-hoisting plant.
2 wrecking cranes.	

It should be borne in mind that all of the large equipment like locomotives, cars, steam shovels, dirt spreaders, and cranes have to be knocked down and boxed in order to have them carried by vessel to the Isthmus, and there unboxed and reassembled before available for use. Still, as Mr. Stevens himself told me, everything grows better from month to month. The exasperations and frictions of early organization are passing away as matters move with more smoothness. A quarantine of Panama on the one side and of Colon on the other much delayed the delivery of material, and brought 17 ships into La Boca at one time for unloading. These discouragements, so characteristic of the Tropics and of great works in the Tropics, at first seem insurmountable but by an engineer having the patience needed for any enterprise in the Tropics they can be overcome, provided he applies himself to his task with constantly renewed effort.

Another great work by the engineer department is the taking of borings and the finding of data upon which to proceed in the detailed construction of the canal. Parties of engineers go out and stay for months measuring capacity of natural basins, the flow of water in the tributaries of the Chagres and other rivers, and thus procure the facts upon which the chief engineer and the Commission must proceed in developing the detailed plans for the ultimate building of the canal.

Nearly all the labor upon the Isthmus is now negro labor from the West India Islands. It is very poor. The question remains to be decided whether we shall attempt to secure Chinese or Japanese labor. It has been held by the Attorney-General that the Federal eight-hour law applies to those employed by the Canal Commission. I was at first disposed to think the effect of the law would be good, because we could have three shifts every twenty-four hours. I am assured now, however, by Mr. Stevens and Governor Magoon that its enforcement only interferes with good work.

Petitions are being filed by all foreigners and Americans asking that its operation in the Zone be amended. There is practically no limit to the negro labor we can obtain from the West Indian and Caribbean islands, but its efficiency is so low that we may have to call in Asiatics. Another year will show more facts upon which a labor policy may be based. The fact that no white labor can be found to stand work in the tropical sun ought to remove the question

from the forum of ordinary trade-union labor discussion and lead to a solution free from considerations which might properly have great weight in a more temperate climate and in conditions less resembling a national emergency.

I visited the Isthmus a year ago and again this year. I am able to see a marked difference, even in outward appearances, and to say with much emphasis and certainty that real work has been done and is being done. The effect of better housing for the employees, the influence of the successful efforts of the sanitation department to stamp out yellow fever, the confidence of the American subordinate engineers, foremen, clerks, rodmen, and others that there is a competent and skillful head to the enterprise in Mr. Shonts, knowing what is being done in each department, and coordinating all departments, tends to give an atmosphere of conscious progress, individual interest, and patriotic pride in the great task of a great nation. The Panamanians feel the change and are accordingly happy and contented with things as they are.

#### CANAL FINANCES.

Fifty millions of dollars were taken out of the Treasury of the United States, \$40,000,000 for the French Panama Canal Company and \$10,000,000 for the Republic of Panama to give us the canal as it is and the right of way and the Panama Railroad. Ten millions were voted to begin the preliminary work on the canal. That \$10,000,000 is about exhausted. It has been expended as follows:

##### General expenses:

General administration expenses at Washington and other points in the United States, including salaries and expenses of Commissioners, special commissioners, advisory board, and office of administration.....	\$511,000
Department of administration expenses, Isthmus.....	67,000
Department of government and sanitation.....	143,000
Department of construction and engineering .....	348,000
Expended for hospitals, sanitation, construction of waterworks and sewers, police, and prisons .....	1,383,000
Purchase of Panama Railroad stock.....	155,000
Permanent plant .....	3,946,000
Purchase of supplies consumable in their use, including cost of inspection, handling, and transportation .....	1,870,000
Canal construction.....	1,360,000
Total .....	9,783,000



The pay roll at present amounts to something like \$600,000 a month, and there is not enough money on hand after the payment of the bills to meet the December pay roll. There are bills unpaid for material and supplies which should be paid at once. The delay is quite oppressive and unjust to the creditors of the Government. It will be necessary, therefore, for Congress to make an emergency appropriation to carry on the work without calamitous interruption. Nothing could be more disastrous than to have the pay rolls go unpaid for even a few weeks. This was the trouble with the New French Panama Canal Company, and with the Old French Panama Canal Company. Certainly there is nothing in the credit of the United States justifying suspension of payments. I know there is a disposition in some quarters, and possibly among some members of Congress, to reinvestigate everything connected with the canal.

But while this desire to know all about the canal and its construction is most commendable, it should hardly be allowed to delay the current appropriations for the daily work by 13,000 laborers that is now being so successfully carried on.

It may be asked why have the conditions been allowed to arise under which an emergency appropriation must be asked. The answer is that those responsible deemed it their chief duty to push the work, to buy needed plant and material as rapidly as possible, and to increase the pay roll as far as provision could be made for the housing and comfort of the additional laborers and employees. It was supposed that an extra session of Congress would be called in October, when ample time would have been given for deliberation in making all the necessary appropriation.

Now, it will be necessary to make partial appropriations to pay current bills and meet the necessary pay rolls until the type of the new canal has been fixed and definite estimates for each fiscal year's work can be submitted to Congress, as in the case of all other general appropriations of Congress. Assuming that the type of canal is properly fixed, the faster the work is done the better everyone will like it. It is important only that the money shall not be wasted by haste and that the country shall receive the worth of its money. Subject to this limitation, the greater the amount we can spend in a year in building the canal, therefore, the better.

In order to possess the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress with an exact knowledge of the needs of the Canal Commission, I directed the sending of the following letters:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, November 21, 1905.*

SIR: Not as a part of the estimates of the War Department, but because the Isthmian Canal matters are generally under my supervision, I beg to submit to you statement showing that an appropriation of a total of \$16,500,000 will be required for expenditures from December 1, 1905, down to June 30, 1906. I also inclose a copy of a letter addressed to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission by the general auditor of the Commission, referred to me, showing estimate of expenditures of the Commission from October 1 to June 30, 1906, less cash on hand October 1, 1905. The truth is, a part of this money should be appropriated not later than the 15th of December in order that the pay rolls and outstanding bills which have been contracted and which ought to be paid, should be met.

It is quite possible that before the whole appropriation is made Congress will desire to have a discussion and hearings before the committees, but the immediate necessity for the paying of the pay rolls, in order that the force of 13,000 men now employed on the Isthmus may be continued and not be broken up, hardly needs emphasis. Those who are responsible for the expenditure of the money and the present condition of the cash account had supposed that an extra session of Congress would be called for the middle of October, which would have furnished ample time for the appropriation now asked as an urgent emergency appropriation. May I respectfully request you to present this to Congress as a matter calling for immediate attention?

Very respectfully,

SECRETARY OF WAR.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ISTHMIAN CANAL AFFAIRS,

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION, PANAMA CANAL BUILDING,

*Washington, D. C., October 26, 1905.*

SIR: Below I have the honor to give you an estimate of the probable expenditures of the Commission from October 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:

Unpaid vouchers in hands of disbursing officer, October 1, 1905....	\$100,000.00
Estimated liabilities to October 1, 1905, covering material ordered and in transit.....	4,000,000.00
Equipment purchased or contracted for, for delivery not later than June 30, 1906.....	3,347,928.00
Estimated miscellaneous material purchases in United States from October 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	3,000,000.00
Estimated miscellaneous material purchases on the Isthmus and miscellaneous expenditures from October 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906....	1,000,000.00

Estimated amount due the Panama Railroad Company October 1, 1905, for material and services.....	\$400,000.00
Estimated amount due the Panama Railroad Company from October 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, for material and services, including the construction of the second main track.....	700,000.00
Estimated Isthmus pay rolls from October 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, increasing silver labor 50 per cent from January 1, 1906, and gold labor 25 per cent from January 1, 1906 .....	5,925,000.00
Salaries incidental expenses, rent, etc., in the United States from October 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906 .....	225,000.00
Estimated amount due consulting board of engineers.....	100,000.00
	<hr/> 18,797,926.00
Less cash on hand October 1, 1905.....	2,631,888.11
Estimated net requirements.....	<hr/> 16,166,037.89

It is estimated that \$11,000,000 will be required to April 1, 1906.

It is important that an emergency appropriation be secured as early as possible after the Congress convenes. The increasing expenditures on the Isthmus, as the result of increased force, will require us to figure very carefully to have funds sufficient to take care of our labor expenditures and for payment of such material bills as may be absolutely necessary for the next two months. The money for the payment of the December pay rolls, which will have to be provided for out of a new appropriation, should be to the credit of the disbursing officer on the Isthmus not later than December 15, 1905.

The financial resources of the Panama Railroad Company, as the result of our delay in the settlement of their accounts, are becoming impaired; and as they have heavy obligations coming due in the near future for material purchased and interest charges on bonds outstanding, it is very important that we liquidate some of our indebtedness to them early in December.

You will note that our indebtedness for material purchased prior to October 1, 1905, is estimated at \$4,000,000, a great deal of which is now due, and as acknowledgment is received from the Isthmus of receipt of material there is no further excuse which can be made to the sellers for nonpayment of their bills.

It is therefore hoped that the appropriation will be available as early in December as possible, as in the meantime we will have to put off payment of material vouchers probably more than some of our creditors will appreciate.

Respectfully,

E. S. BENSON, *General Auditor.*

Mr. T. P. SHONTS,

*Chairman Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C.*

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION, OFFICE OF GENERAL AUDITOR,  
 Washington, D. C., November 28, 1905.

*Estimate of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906,  
 by the Isthmian Canal Commission.*

Estimated liabilities to December 1, 1905, covering material ordered and in transit.....	\$4, 000, 000
Equipment purchased or contracted for delivery not later than June 30, 1906 .....	3, 350, 000
Estimated miscellaneous material purchases in United States from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906 .....	2, 300, 000
Estimated miscellaneous material purchases on the Isthmus and miscellaneous expenditures from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	800, 000
Estimated amount due the Panama Railroad Company December 1, 1905, for material and services.....	500, 000
Estimated amount due the Panama Railroad Company, December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, for material and services, including the construction of the second main track .....	500, 000
Estimated Isthmus pay rolls from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906..	4, 875, 000
Salaries, incidental expenses, rent, etc., in the United States from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	175, 000
<hr/>	
Estimated requirements for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906 .....	16, 500, 000

Respectfully submitted.

T. P. SHONTS,  
 Chairman Isthmian Canal Commission.

The difference in the figures between the inclosures two and three is due to the following fact: The Auditor estimated the total amount of money needed, in inclosure two, and subtracted therefrom the amount of cash on hand, thereby showing the estimated net requirements. It is contrary to governmental practice to submit estimates in this manner, as the usual method is to submit estimates for the amount of funds needed in addition to cash on hand. For this reason the estimates were changed and finally submitted as set forth in inclosure three.

THE CONSULTING BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

The President, on June 24, 1905, issued the following Executive order appointing the board of consulting engineers for the Panama Canal:

## EXECUTIVE ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that a board of consulting engineers consisting of:

Gen. George W. Davis,  
Mr. Alfred Noble,  
Mr. William Barclay Parsons,  
Mr. William H. Burr,  
Gen. Henry L. Abbot,  
Mr. Frederic P. Stearns,  
Mr. Joseph Ripley,  
Mr. Herman Schussler,  
Mr. Isham Randolph,  
Mr. W. Henry Hunter, nominated by the British Government,  
Herr Eugen Tincauzer, nominated by the German Government,  
M. Adolphe Guerard, nominated by the French Government,  
M. Edouard Quellenec, consulting engineer, Suez Canal,

And one engineer to be designated by the Government of the Netherlands, shall convene in the city of Washington, at the rooms of the Isthmian Canal Commission, on the 1st day of September, 1905, for the purpose of considering the various plans proposed to and by the Isthmian Canal Commission for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama between Cristobal and La Boca, and that the deliberations of the board of consulting engineers shall continue as long as they may deem it necessary and wise before they make their report to the Commission.

The Isthmian Canal Commission is directed to have all the proposed plans in such detailed form, with maps, surveys, and other documents sufficient to enable the consulting engineers to consider and decide the questions presented to them. Should it be deemed necessary by the members of the consulting board, they may visit the Isthmus before making their final report. If there is a difference of opinion between the members of the consulting board minority reports are requested.

Gen. George W. Davis is hereby designated as chairman of the board of consulting engineers. Instructions more detailed will be given in time to be presented to the board when it first convenes on the 1st of September.

The chairman is charged with the duty of communicating to the other members of the board this order and the other details that may be necessary.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 24, 1905.

An abler and more experienced board of engineers for the construction of a great canal could hardly have been selected.

Mr. Alfred Noble was formerly one of the constructing engineers of the Soo Canal and is at present the engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. William Barclay Parsons is the engineer of the underground system of New York. Mr. Isham Randolph was the constructing engineer of the Chicago Drainage Canal. Mr. William

H. Burr is professor of engineering in Columbia College. Mr. Frederic P. Stearns is the hydraulic engineer of Boston engaged in the construction of many of the most important dams used in the water power of Massachusetts. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, one of the ablest of army engineers, was one of the board of engineers employed by the French Panama Canal Company to report upon a plan for building the canal. Mr. Joseph Ripley is at present the chief engineer of the Soo Canal. Mr. W. Henry Hunter, appointed by the English Government at the request of the President, is the chief engineer of the Manchester Ship Canal. Mr. Adolphe Guerard, appointed by the French Government, is the leading civil engineer in the employ of that Government. Herr Eugen Tinceuzer, appointed by the German Emperor, is the chief engineer of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal at Kiel. Mr. J. W. Welcker, appointed by the Netherlands Government, is the engineer and constructor of the North Sea Canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea. Mr. Edouard Quellenec is at present the general consulting engineer of the Suez Canal, and was the chief constructing engineer of the Corinth Canal. Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. Army (retired), has had long experience in engineering and works of construction. His familiarity with Government business led to his selection as the chairman of the board. The consulting board has reached its conclusions, but has not yet filed its report with the Canal Commission. It is expected that this report will be filed before the 1st of January.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL ZONE.

By an act entitled "An act to provide for the temporary government of the Canal Zone at Panama, the fortification of the canal works, and for other purposes," the President was directed to take possession and occupy, on behalf of the United States, the Canal Zone, and by section 2 it was provided:

That until the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the Canal Zone shall be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers, as well as the power to make all rules and regulations necessary for the government of the Canal Zone, and all the rights, powers, and authority granted by the terms of said treaty to the United States shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct for the government of said Zone and maintaining and protecting the inhabitants thereof in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

As explained in a previous report, the President directed that the Isthmian Canal Commission should constitute the local legislature for the Canal Zone, with power to legislate therein. The laws of Panama were recognized as in force, subject to such modification and amendment as were effected in them by the laws passed by the Commission. At the close of the Fifty-eighth Congress there had been no legislation making provision for the further government of the Canal Zone. The power of the Isthmian Canal Commission, under the authority of the President, to legislate for the Canal Zone ceased; but there fell upon the President, by reason of his constitutional obligation to see that the laws of the United States are enforced, and under his general powers as an executive, the duty of continuing the government of the Zone and preserving law and order until Congress should deem it wise to direct a different form of government.

The governor in office at the close of the session of the Fifty-eighth Congress was therefore directed to continue to act as governor and see that law and order were preserved, and the judges who had been appointed under previous legislation, continuing in force, have discharged their functions as judges under laws enacted by virtue of the authority of section 2. It need hardly be pointed out that this condition of affairs ought not to continue longer than is necessary and that specific authority to establish a permanent government in the Canal Zone should be conferred by Congress at its present session.

#### THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The report of the Philippine Commission for the current year has not yet been submitted to this Department, and until it comes in it is perhaps unnecessary to discuss in detail the events and legislation of the present year.

The report of the Chief of the Insular Bureau gives a very detailed statement of the matters and affairs as reported to that Bureau by daily cable from the Philippine government.

#### ORDER AND TRANQUILLITY.

The thirty-five provinces of the islands, with the exception of Batangas, Cavite, and Samar, have been wholly free from disturbance of any kind. In Samar the wild tribes of the mountains, overreached by traders from the seacoast towns, were misled into a revolt which promised for a time to be serious, but which has been now brought

entirely within control, and the abuses by native municipal officers, which really lay at the root of the trouble, are being rapidly removed. In Cavite, which has always been known as the mother of ladronism, the whole population became so affected by two robber bands under Montalon and Felizardo that agriculture was interfered with, and it became necessary with a strong hand to suppress the lawlessness which was encouraged by the inhabitants of the province.

Cavite is the home of a great number of insurgent generals; it is divided into political factions, and is a most difficult province to govern. The writ of habeas corpus was suspended in that province and in Batangas, where the Cavite robbers were in the habit of fleeing when too closely pressed, and after a number of months the lawlessness has been suppressed, one of the leaders has been killed, and a peaceful condition brought about. In order to accomplish this, a large force of constabulary, and also of Philippine Scouts, had to be gathered and quartered in Cavite and Batangas, and there followed, as there always does follow such a campaign, charges of abuses by the constabulary. Some of these were doubtless well founded, because it is impossible to place uneducated Filipinos in places where they can exercise power over other Filipinos without abuses following; on the other hand, there is no country in the world where false charges can be so easily made and given verisimilitude as in the Tagalog provinces of the Philippine Islands.

The agitation has, however, led to a reorganization of the constabulary. I am convinced that where it is necessary to employ a large number of troops for the purpose of suppressing disorder in the future, it will be better not to draw the constabulary from other provinces, but to use the United States troops which are at hand. The constabulary, it is thought, have been given too military a character and have not sufficiently realized their position as mere constables charged with the duty of preserving law and order. A reduction of the force, a more thorough inspection and greater care as to the individual constable, is now being sought, and will doubtless have good results.

The depressed business conditions continue in the islands, although there is some ground for believing that a betterment is slowly going on. The cattle lost by the rinderpest are gradually being restored by breeding; and while there was a very destructive typhoon in the hemp provinces, diminishing the product of that



valuable export, it is thought that this year will show, in its total of exports, a decided improvement over the previous year. The importation of rice, which rose to more than \$11,000,000 in value, has been reduced this year by \$4,000,000. This is an excellent sign, because it indicates, not that less rice is consumed in the islands, but that much more of that which is consumed is raised by Filipinos.

The educational department continues to be the source of great encouragement. The enrollment at the public schools has now exceeded 500,000, and there is not the slightest evidence of any diminution in the zealous interest which the common people of the islands take in having their children enjoy the benefit of English common school education. It has been attempted by irreconcilable Tagalogs to wean the children away from the public schools by appeals to their parents to send children to Tagalog schools where nothing but the native dialect is taught. The appeal has not been listened to, and the schools projected really for the purpose of interfering with the present system of education have been failures.

The harbor works of Manila have progressed now so that there is a real protection against the southwest monsoon during the time when that wind blows, and it is possible to load and unload from lighters in the harbor of Manila at all times during the year. The breakwaters are not entirely built and the wharves along which it is expected the largest steamers will moor have not yet been erected.

There was grave concern felt during the month of August when it became known that several cases of cholera had appeared in Manila. The dreadful ravages of that disease in previous years made everyone tremble lest the islands were again to be stricken. We may feel deeply grateful that through the energetic methods pursued to stop the spread of the disease the number of its victims was very few and it has now entirely disappeared.

- The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs gives the details of an inspection trip by the head of this Department, accompanied by a delegation of seven United States Senators and twenty-four Members of the House of Representatives. The trip was made under favoring conditions and an excellent opportunity was offered to the members of the Congressional delegation to see and understand the conditions which exist in the islands. I venture to hope that no one event during American occupation has occurred more likely to

lead to benefit to the islands in the way of useful Congressional legislation than this trip. The interest and self-sacrifice shown by those Congressmen who took the trip in the summer season are an earnest of the care and sense of responsibility with which Congressional measures looking to the betterment of the islands will be initiated, discussed, and enacted.

#### RAILROADS.

Bids have been invited, to be opened on December 15 next, for the construction and maintenance of some eleven different lines of railway, aggregating in length about 1,200 miles. It is hoped that bids will be received which will lead to the construction of a useful system of railways within the next five years. The bids were invited in pursuance of the Philippine railway legislation enacted at the last session of Congress.

#### NEW TARIFF ON IMPORTS INTO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The new Philippine tariff, which was passed at the last session of Congress, reduced in some respects the rates of duty and the monthly collections showed at first a considerable decrease. Recently, however, they have about equaled those under the previous tariff.

#### LOANS AND LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In pursuance of the authority of the Philippines act passed by the last Congress, a loan was effected by the Commission of \$2,500,000 for the purpose of constructing harbor works, bridges, and other public improvements. Four per cent bonds were issued, and there were realized on these bonds a premium of \$226,500, showing an excellent credit for the Philippine government. In addition to these \$2,500,000 bonds, bonds for \$1,000,000, issued by the city of Manila under the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, for the purpose of giving that city an adequate sewer and drainage system, sold at a premium of \$95,625. This is only one installment of \$4,000,000 which has been authorized and will have to be issued for the purpose. As a result, however, Manila will have as fine a water supply as any city in the world, and the sanitary conditions will be greatly improved by a thorough modern system of sewers.

#### CURRENCY.

While the policy of the Philippine government in introducing the new Philippine currency under the act of 1902 has been most success-

ful, the rise in the price of silver has produced an embarrassment which may require Congressional aid to prevent future difficulty. The system is based upon a gold standard of value with silver pesos of the value of 50 cents, but lighter by some 15 per cent than the Mexican silver dollar. The coin provided contained 416 grains, 0.9 fine, of silver. The rise in silver makes this coin now almost intrinsically worth 50 cents gold, and the temptation is to export it or to melt it up. The Commission has prohibited its export by law. Such legislation may be effective so long as the motive for export is slight. It can not, however, be effective should the rise in silver continue so as to make it very profitable to turn the coin into metal. Bills will be submitted to Congress looking to a remedy of this possible danger, by reducing the amount of silver in the peso as well as by the introduction of gold certificates into the currency of the Philippines.

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

For the year ending June 30, 1905, the total exports from the islands were \$32,352,615, and of these \$15,668,026 were exported to the United States. For the same year the imports were \$30,876,350, while the imports from the United States were \$5,761,498. This shows a balance in favor of the Philippines of about \$1,500,000, and shows an increase in the trade with the United States over the previous year of about \$4,500,000 in exports and of about \$1,100,000 in imports, or a total increase in business of about \$5,600,000. While the changes from the previous year are not startlingly great, they are in the right direction, and it is fervently hoped that the long period of depression in the Philippines is now drawing to an end.

#### PHILIPPINE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

By section 7 of the Philippines act of July 2, 1902:

Two years after the completion and publication of the census, in case such condition of general and complete peace, with recognition of the authority of the United States, shall have continued in the territory of the islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, and such fact shall have been certified to the President by the Philippine Commission, the President, upon being satisfied thereof, shall direct the Commission to call, and the Commission shall call, a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly, to be known as the Philippine assembly, and, after the assembly shall have convened and organized, all the legislative powers heretofore conferred upon the Philippine Commission, in all that part of the islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, shall be vested in a legislature, consisting of two houses—the Commission and the Philippine assembly.

The census was completed and published on the 27th of March, 1905, and the President directed the governor-general to proclaim this fact, and to announce that upon compliance with the conditions an assembly would be called on March 27, 1907.

#### FRIARS' LANDS.

The transfer of the friars' lands to the Philippine government, in accordance with the contracts made with the different owners, has been completed. The payments were made as follows:

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	Amount.
October 5, 1904.....	Recoleta order (for Mindoro estate) .....	\$298, 782. 07
October 24, 1904.....	La Sociedad Agricola de Ultramar (18 estates, formerly held by the Augustinians) .....	2, 077, 332. 56
February 7, 1904.....	British Manila Estates Co. (Imus estate in Cavite, formerly held by the Recoletos).....	1, 086, 656. 73
October 20, 1905.....	Philippine Sugar Estates Development Co. (Limited), (8 estates, formerly held by the Dominicans).....	3, 521, 657. 08

The Philippine government is now engaged in the difficult duty of classifying the lands and preparing them for sale or lease to the occupying tenants.

#### INSURGENT RECORDS.

I must again call attention to the captured insurgent records which have been compiled and are ready for printing, and which when printed will furnish valuable historical data for the consideration of the period of the insurrection against Spain and the insurrection against the United States in the islands.

#### PROPOSED LEGISLATION—TARIFF BILL—SUGAR AND TOBACCO—COASTWISE TRADE.

A number of bills will be presented to Congress seeking amendments of more or less importance in the existing laws, but the bill, the progress of which will be followed with the greatest anxiety, is that providing that all products of the Philippine Islands, except sugar and tobacco, shall be allowed to enter the ports of the United States free, and that sugar and tobacco shall have imposed upon them for three years only a duty of 25 per cent of the present Dingley rates, and that after 1909 there shall be complete free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each country.

It is hoped also that this bill will be accompanied by another providing that the present law applying the coastwise trade laws of the

United States to the trade between the islands and the United States be suspended in its operation until 1909. I have so often attempted to set forth the arguments in favor of this measure of simple justice to the Philippine Islands, that I shall not repeat myself in this report further than to say that the visit to the islands this last summer strongly confirmed the conviction that statistics and reading and previous experience had led to, to wit, that there is not the slightest danger to the sugar and tobacco interests of this country in admitting free the sugar and tobacco products of the Philippine Islands.

The greatest possible expansion of the production of those two crops in the Philippine Islands can not have the slightest effect upon the price of either commodity in the enormous markets of the United States. The proposed bill if passed will, therefore, result solely in benefit to the people of the Philippine Islands, without the slightest injury to anyone in the United States. I am not of those who think that the measure will of itself produce prosperity in the Philippine Islands. It will doubtless aid their prosperity, but its effect in convincing the Philippine people that we are anxious for their welfare and are willing for this purpose to give them the benefit of the great markets of the United States will be of the greatest value.

#### BATAN COAL FIELDS.

On June 11, 1903, the War Department completed an option on certain coal claims in the western end of Batan Island held by two Spaniards, Emilio Munoz and Martin Villaneuva. At the same time the western half of the island of Batan was withdrawn from sale and occupancy and declared a civil reservation, with the idea of later making a military reservation out of it.

The coal deposits in this island had early been investigated by Lieut. E. H. Markham, Corps of Engineers, and were found to be the most satisfactory of all the coal deposits in the islands, from general appearances, for the Government to investigate with a view to mining its own supply of coal. Lieut. H. L. Wigmore, Corps of Engineers, was ordered to investigate and open up the coal deposits in this island, and the investigation disclosed that the coal was sufficient in quantity and good enough in quality for general steaming purposes.

After two years' exploratory work it was found that the coal was not only sufficient in quantity but of superior quality to that now used by the Quartermaster's Department, the greater part of which comes

from Japan and the remainder from Australia. While the extent of the deposit in the direction of the dip has not been fully determined, the outcrops have been traced throughout the reservation a distance of some 5 miles. Borings by diamond drill showed the seams to be continuous to the depth reached by these drills, which was about 200 feet below sea level.

Some 35 feet of coal in seams running from 18 inches to 10 feet in thickness were developed, and as yet the bottom of the Coal Measures had not been reached, but the investigations having shown that coal undoubtedly exists in sufficient quantity for the Government use, work was stopped. Sufficient coal, however, was mined for a test on the Government transports to show that the coal is superior for steaming purposes to that used, and that a great saving can be effected by opening up these deposits.

About \$1,000,000 are spent annually in the Philippines for coal by the three Government branches, none of which goes to either the United States or the Philippines, but to Japan and Australia. It is estimated that fully \$500,000 annually would be saved by mining our own coal in the Philippines.

The claims of Munoz and Villaneuva, while occupying only a small part of the reservation, are so situated that they cover the best entrances to the deposits, and in order that economical mining may be effected it is necessary to buy these claims. An estimate of the value of the coal lying in these claims, based on a 15 cents per ton royalty, makes the value of the coal in these claims about \$250,000, though the United States holds an option on them at \$50,000.

These options under the original contract expired June 11, 1905, but their extension was secured until March 1, 1906. The importance of buying up the options can not be overestimated. It is necessary therefore to ask Congress for an appropriation of \$50,000, to be rendered immediately available, for the purpose of purchasing the above-mentioned claims. In order to secure the working of these mines or the benefit of the United States and Philippine governments, authority should be given to the Secretary of War to lease the coal fields for twenty-five or fifty years, on terms by which the two governments may receive their coal at a very low price. This might be done after public advertising and receipt of bids.

## THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs was created by Congress, and the necessity for its existence is not likely to disappear in the lifetime of any man now living. It has a clerical force about the average in number of that of the other bureaus of the War Department, and performs in a most satisfactory way functions that are indispensable in the administrative economy of the War Department, so long as its activities embrace affairs pertaining to our insular possessions. The detail of officers to the positions of Chief and assistant chief of that Bureau will be of no less duration than similar details in other bureaus which, under the provisions of existing law, create vacancies in the line of the Army that can be filled by the appointment of new officers. For these reasons this Bureau should be included with other bureaus in the operation of the detail system as established by the act of February 2, 1901, and for these reasons also the head of the Insular Bureau should have the rank of brigadier-general, instead of colonel, as now provided by the act creating the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

## ARMY LEGISLATION.

I transmit herewith, marked Appendix H, a memorandum descriptive of some suggested legislation which has been recommended by the General Staff after careful consideration, as in the interest of the military service, and which at the proper time will be brought to your attention in the form of separate reports covering each subject.

All of these proposed measures are important, and particular attention is invited to those providing for the promotion of the efficiency of the artillery; the creation of a coast-defense reserve; the regulation of promotion and the draft of the bill providing for vacancies to be created by certain details.

## BATTLEFIELD PARKS.

I renew the recommendation contained in my report last year for the consolidation of the military park commissions into a single commission consisting of three or possibly five members, with a view to more economical administration. The conditions that now prevail result in salary rolls out of all proportion to the total expenditures for improvement. It is now nearly seven years since

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the last park commission was established and over fifteen years since the first commission was organized; and it is believed that the development of the park work has in the case of all of these parks now reached a condition where, without detriment to the public interest, they can safely be placed in the hands of a single commission, preferably of three members, with a view to an early termination of the entire work.

Gen. Henry V. Boynton, chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, died June 3, 1905. He was one of the prime movers in the inauguration of the project, and was actively identified with the work of the Commission from its inception.

General Boynton served with distinction in the civil war and was a brigadier-general of volunteers during the war with Spain. On the battlefields at Chickamauga and at Chattanooga he won a medal of honor for gallantry in action, and the brevet rank of a brigadier-general. For many years afterwards he held high and influential rank among the newspaper correspondents at the capital, a circumstance that in itself pays tribute to his sterling worth. The knowledge and experience thus acquired gave him exceptional qualifications for military-park work, which he pursued with characteristic energy and great effectiveness, his deep interest continuing to the end of his honorable and useful career. From his sick bed he recommended Gen. Ezra A. Carman as his successor to take up the work which he was about to lay down, and the latter was accordingly appointed chairman of the Commission on June 8, 1905.

#### ENUMERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED.

I submit herewith the report of the Chief of Staff and the report made to him by the Chief of Artillery, together with the reports of division and department commanders; the annual reports of the heads of the bureaus of the War Department; the report of The Military Secretary on the militia; the reports of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of the commissioners of the four national military parks, of the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia; the reports of inspection of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, and inspection of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; the report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, West Point; of the Superintendent of the





United States Military Academy; of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, at Fort Riley; of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth; of the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe; of the School of Submarine Defense, at Fort Totten; of the Engineer School, Washington, D. C., and of the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

WM. H. TAFT,  
*Secretary of War.*



## APPENDIX A.

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### WAR DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE, *Washington, November 15, 1905.*

SIR: The act of Congress making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, contained the following provision:

National trophy and medals for rifle contests: That for the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals and other prizes to be provided and contested for annually, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, said contest to be open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the National Guard or organized militia of the several States, Territories, and of the District of Columbia, and for the cost of the trophy, prizes, and medals herein provided for, and for the promotion of rifle practice, the sum of four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purposes hereinbefore prescribed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The amount appropriated is ample for furnishing trophies, medals, and other prizes, and for expenses connected with the formulation of rules for the national match, but is not sufficient to pay expenses of members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice attending regular meetings.

Up to the present members of the board have attended meetings at their own expense, the Government bearing no part in it. Several of the members of the national board living at a considerable distance from Washington have stated that by reason of the expense involved in attending the meetings, which they are unable to meet from their private resources, they are prevented from attending; this, of course, hampers the board in that it is unable to hear from members representing all the different sections of the country, and prevents complete rounded-out action. It is of great importance to the Government that all members of the board should be present at the meetings, and it would seem that the actual cost to members for their attendance should be borne by the Government. For the above reasons the appropriation should be increased by \$2,500. With that amount it is thought that the legitimate traveling expenses of members in attending meetings could be met. There should be two meetings each year.

A meeting of the national board was held at Washington January 28, 1905, 14 of the 21 members of the board being present. At this meeting a number of corrections in and amendments to the rules and regulations prescribed for the annual national rifle match were made.

Provision was made for the entrance of one team from the United States Military Academy and of one team from the United States Naval Academy.

It was also provided that one-third of the members actually firing on any team winning either the National Trophy, the Hilton Trophy, or the Bronze Soldier of Marathon shall not be eligible to compete again as members of a contesting team for the next three consecutive competitions, the four men to be eliminated to be those who have theretofore participated in the greatest number of competitions for the National Trophy.

For the national individual match, which was open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, organized militia of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and to members of the National Rifle Association and affiliated clubs, military and civilian, additional prizes (gold medals and cash) were provided for the competitors making the highest aggregate scores in slow, rapid, and skirmish fire, and similar additional prizes were decided upon for the competitors making the highest aggregate scores in slow, timed, and rapid fire in the national pistol match.

It was decided that no coaching or communication of any kind with men at the firing point should be permitted except by the team captain, and then only for the sole purpose of preventing infractions of the conditions of the match; but that when competing for the Dryden Trophy or in other special team matches coaching should be permitted. In team matches, at least 3 yards in rear of each firing point, there will be permitted one team captain, one coach, and one spotter, who may observe the firings of the members of their team and check the value of each shot as called by the scorer. The captain, coach, and spotter shall not be permitted to shield a competitor from the wind, throw a shade upon his sight, or aid him in any other way.

As a result of increased interest in this matter, due largely to the personal efforts of the individual members of the board and the hearty cooperation of the national guard of the several States, we had this summer the most successful competition held under the rules formulated by the national board. This competition was held at Seagirt, N. J., August 29 to September 1, 1905. There were present 37 contesting teams—5 from the permanent establishments, 1 from the National Guard of the District of Columbia, 1 from the National Guard of the Territory of Hawaii, and 1 from each of the following thirty States: New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Rhode Island, Washington, Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Iowa, Maryland, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Montana, California, West Virginia, Missouri, Indiana, Maine, Georgia, Oregon, Michigan, Vermont, South Carolina, Texas, Delaware, Nebraska, and Tennessee.

The six winning teams in the national match in order of merit were: National Guard, State of New York; United States Infantry; National Guard, State of Ohio; United States Marine Corps; United States Navy; National Guard, State of Ohio; the national trophy being won by the New York State team, the Hilton Trophy by the United States Infantry team, and the Bronze Soldier of Marathon by the Ohio State team.

There were 656 entries for the national individual competition and 118 entries for the national pistol match.

It is very gratifying to report that the country at large has taken such a lively interest in the national match and in target practice generally, there being 32 contesting teams from the several States and Territories. The result of gathering together at Seagirt so many persons

interested in this important branch of the military establishment points conclusively to the success and practicability of holding a national rifle competition. The several sections of the country sending teams to the national competition enabled the personnel thereof to mingle with and shoot against the finest rifle shots in the world, and, while all could not win prizes, each one gathered a great deal of information which, taken back to their homes, will be gradually disseminated among those who were not so fortunate as to attend. The success of the past season amply justifies the very small appropriation from Congress for the purposes of the national board.

I append hereto the report in full of the officer in charge of the competition at Seagirt, it being of value to all persons who take an interest in military rifle shooting.

Very respectfully,  
**ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,**  
*Assistant Secretary of War,*  
*President, National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.*

**GROTE HUTCHESON,**  
*Captain, General Staff, Recorder.*

**The SECRETARY OF WAR.**

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
 THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
 Washington, October 14, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, upon the unanimous recommendation of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and with the approval of the Secretary of War, the undersigned was designated as executive officer of the "Third national competition." Seagirt, N. J., was selected as the place for holding, and August 24 set as the date for the beginning of the matches. The State target range at Seagirt was turned over to the executive officer on the morning of August 21, and the three days preceding the date of beginning of the competition were devoted to such preliminary firing as was found possible.

The officers detailed to assist in conducting the competitions were:

*Adjutant.*—Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, General Staff, U. S. Army.

*Assistants to executive officer.*—Capt. H. C. Hale, General Staff, U. S. Army; Capt. F. De W. Ramsey, General Staff, U. S. Army.

*Statistical officers.*—Capt. A. P. Buffington, First Infantry, U. S. Army; Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. L. R. Ball, Thirteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. A. S. Jones, National Guard, New Jersey.

*Ordnance officer.*—Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

*Range officers.*—Maj. W. H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army, chief range officer; Capt. R. R. Stevens, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army, chief pit officer; Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, First Infantry, U. S. Army, in charge of skirmish range; Capt. Samuel Seay, jr., Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army; Capt. Douglas Settle, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; Capt. Girard Sturtevant, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; Capt. J. P. Wade, Second Cavalry, U. S. Army; Capt. A. F. Prescott, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; Capt. H. A. Eaton, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army; Lieut. E. W. McIntyre, U. S. Navy; Lieut. E. T. Constien, U. S. Navy; Lieut. Z. H. Madison, U. S. Navy; First Lieut. R. H. Peck, Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. W. S. Sinclair, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. C. W. Van Way, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. S. O. Fuqua, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. V. M. Elmore, jr., Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. C. W. Barber, Second Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. R. W. Buchanan, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. J. B. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. W. G. Fay, U. S. Marine Corps; First Lieut. W. A. Pickering, U. S. Marine Corps; First Lieut. A. E. Deitsch, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. G. V. Packer, First Infantry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. G. K. Wilson, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. R. McC. Beck, jr., Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. C. A. Stott, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. S. W. Anding, Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. J. T. Donnelly, Thirteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. A. L. Singleton, Fifth

Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. F. C. Endicott, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. J. M. Walling, Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. H. H. Hall, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. F. C. Miller, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. C. A. Thuis, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. O. C. Aleshire, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. C. A. Dravo, Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. V. W. Cooper, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. G. B. Hunter, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. T. L. Crystal, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. F. E. Overholser, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. P. E. Woodson, Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army.

Officers of the organized militia who kindly volunteered for duty in connection with the competition, and who performed the work assigned to them in a highly satisfactory and commendable manner, are named below: Col. W. A. Pierce, Kansas; Col. C. A. Reid, New Jersey; Lieut. Col. J. F. Clime, New Jersey; Lieut. Col. R. B. Reading, New Jersey; Lieut. Col. E. J. Dimmick, Arkansas; Maj. D. J. McCormick, Indiana; Maj. N. Y. Dungan, New Jersey; Maj. D. T. Mathers, New Jersey; Capt. J. M. Hare, New Jersey; Capt. J. H. McCullough, New Jersey; Capt. L. A. Proud, New Jersey; Capt. G. A. Larson, Illinois; Capt. A. H. Herman, Kansas; Capt. J. Nolan, New Jersey; Capt. W. H. Tobias, Utah; Capt. O. H. Hassing, Utah; First Lieut. J. M. Lewis, New Jersey; First Lieut. A. S. Jones, New Jersey.

One battalion of the Fifth United States Infantry, about 265 strong, commanded by Maj. F. P. Fremont, his staff being First Lieut. J. K. Partello and Second Lieut. N. J. Wiley, Fifth Infantry, and one battalion of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, about 145 strong, commanded by Maj. Charles M. Truitt, his staff being First Lieut. F. T. Woodbury, Medical Department, First Lieut. S. O. Fuqua, Twenty-third Infantry, and Second Lieut. W. F. Robinson, Eighth Infantry, were on duty at Seagirt during the competitions.

#### COMPETING TEAMS.

In the national competition 37 teams participated. Of these, 5 were from the permanent establishment, 30 from the States, 1 from Hawaii, and 1 from the District of Columbia. It was very gratifying, indeed, to find that the country at large took such a lively interest in target practice as to send 32 teams. This number would have been larger if lack of available money had not prevented other States and Territories from sending teams.

The governors and military authorities in the States of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Washington, Iowa, Maryland, Maine, Wisconsin, Georgia, Connecticut, Oregon, Florida, Michigan, Kansas, Vermont, Montana, South Carolina, California, Texas, West Virginia, Delaware, Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, and Tennessee, in the Territory of Hawaii, and the commanding general, National Guard of the District of Columbia, will, I hope, be highly commended by the President, the Secretary of War, and the Chief of Staff, for their zeal, energy, and patriotism in sending teams to take part in the national competition, for the reason that it is a long step in the direction of getting those sections of the country vitally interested in target practice. It needs no argument to prove that not even a small degree of military efficiency can be attained by troops unless they are good rifle shots. The teams sent to the national competition from the different sections of the country mingled with and shot against the finest rifle shots in the world. All of the competitors could not win prizes, but the information gathered by them will be taken back to their homes and gradually disseminated among those who were not so fortunate as to attend. By this means a large number of our young men will become interested in, and learn something of, the most essential and valuable duties of a soldier. This matter will be more fully dealt with under the head of "Recommendations."

#### NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION.

There were 656 entries for this event, which number was twice as large as had been expected, judging from the experience of the two previous years. It will be seen, by reference to the orders regulating the competition (General Orders, No. 41, War Department, March 15, 1905), that in addition to prizes for the 12 highest scores, there were prizes for the highest scores in slow, rapid, and skirmish fire, respectively. To determine the winners of the latter prizes, it was necessary for all competitors to fire through each event and to make one skirmish run. In order to save much valuable time, however, all competitors but the 96 men with the highest aggregate scores, and also all of those who had made a score of less than 65 on their first skirmish run, were thrown out after that run, for the reason that the men thrown out had no chance to win a prize.

## NATIONAL PISTOL COMPETITION.

There were 118 entries for this event. After shooting through the course it was found that there were 11 ties for the best rapid-fire score for which there was a prize. No rule for passing upon these ties is laid down and it was decided to allow each of these men to fire 5 shots, rapid fire, at 50 yards to settle the ties. This was done and resulted in Capt. George E. Cook, Fourth Maryland Infantry, winning the rapid-fire prize.

The pistol required to be used in the match is described as "the United States service pistol, Colt's or Smith & Wesson, caliber .38; length of barrel as issued to troops; trigger pull not less than 4 pounds." There were a number of inquiries as to whether the Smith & Wesson, caliber .38, with a 6½-inch barrel, could be used. It was found upon inquiry that the only caliber .38, Colt's or Smith & Wesson, issued to troops by the Army or Navy, is fitted with a 6-inch barrel; for this reason the 6½-inch barrels were ruled out and the length of barrel was confined to 6 inches. The handles of some of the pistols allowed in the match were different from those issued to the service in that they were checked, and perhaps in some instances made of gutta-percha. This, however, has nothing to do, one way or the other, with the shooting qualities of the weapon, and is generally a matter of fancy with the owner. In connection with this matter, I have been told by a number of civilians that it is very difficult to procure a revolver exactly like the service arm, so that I am fully satisfied that all material conditions of the match were fulfilled when the caliber was .38, the barrel 6 inches, the make Colt's or Smith & Wesson, the trigger pull not less than 4 pounds, and the sights similar to those on the service pistols.

The target range at Seagirt, N. J., has, at 200 yards, 32 "A" targets; at 300 yards, 16 "A" targets; at 500 yards, 16 "B" targets; at 600 yards, 18 "B" targets; at 800 yards, 17 "C" targets+9=26, when 600 yards not in use; at 900 yards, 17 "C" targets+9=26, when 600 yards not in use; at 1,000 yards, 17 "C" targets+9=26, when 600 yards not in use; 24 skirmish targets.

The dates occupied by the different kinds of fire were as follows:

## NATIONAL TROPHY COMPETITION.

[37 teams, 444 men.]

Began August 29 and ended September 1, 1905.

Different firings, with dates, were as follows:

Date.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.
	200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	200 yards.	500 yards.	
August 29.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
August 30.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	
August 31 <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
September 1.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	

<sup>a</sup>Wind very high, so the skirmish runs were started instead of going to 1,000 yards.

## NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION.

[656 entries.]

Began August 24 and ended August 29, 1905.

Different firings, with dates, were as follows:

Date.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.
	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	200 yards.	500 yards.	
August 24.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	Yes. Yes.
August 25.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....	
August 26.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	
August 28.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	

## RECAPITULATION.

## SLOW FIRE.

*200-yard range.*—Average time to fire, per "order,"  $15\frac{1}{2}$  minutes; per man,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  minutes.

*600-yard range.*—Average time to fire, per "order,"  $25\frac{1}{2}$  minutes; per man,  $11\frac{3}{4}$  minutes.

*800-yard range.*—Average time to fire, "time out" not considered, per team, 185 minutes; per man,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.

*1,000-yard range.*—Average time to fire, "time out" not considered, per team, 201 minutes; per man,  $16\frac{1}{4}$  minutes.

## RAPID FIRE.

*200-yard range.*—Average time to fire per "order,"  $5\frac{1}{4}$  minutes; per man,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  minutes.

*500-yard range.*—Average time to fire per "order,"  $8\frac{1}{4}$  minutes; per man,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  minutes.

## SKIRMISH FIRE.

Average time to make run,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  minutes; average time to change targets,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  minutes; average time to complete run,  $13\frac{1}{4}$  minutes.

## NATIONAL PISTOL COMPETITION.

[118 entries.]

Slow fire, 75 yards; timed fire, 25 and 50 yards; rapid fire, 15 and 25 yards. Began on August 28 and ended August 28, 1905, with the exception of the ties in rapid fire, which were fired off September 1, 1905.

In order to avoid delay, the following notice was given to competitors:

In rapid and skirmish fire in the national individual match and in the revolver match competitors who do not take their places promptly at the proper firing point when their names are called by the range officer will not be allowed to continue in these matches.

The following resolutions were also agreed to by all team captains participating in the third national competition:

1. That in marking skirmish targets hits on the paper silhouettes shall alone be counted.

2. That in the case of misfire on the skirmish line the competitor shall be at liberty to draw another cartridge from the belt and fire it at that range within the time limit. This done, the alleged defective cartridge shall be shown to the range officer; if it proves defective, the competitor shall be entitled to another cartridge for use at a future halt, and if not considered defective the cartridge shall be returned to the competitor for use at a future halt.

3. That every shot fired in the national competition shall be marked without charge.

4. That it is the unanimous opinion of the team captains participating in the national competition of 1905 that communication should be allowed between members of teams at the firing point in slow fire.

In order to save time, the team captains all agreed to shoot the rapid fire at 200 yards at the "F" target pasted on the "A" target frame, in view of the fact that 32 "A" target frames were available, while but 18 "B" target frames were the most that were available at any one place. This arrangement eliminated all 2's.

I take this opportunity to state that the military authorities of the State of New Jersey, with Governor Edwin C. Stokes as commander in chief, did everything in their power and rendered every assistance practicable toward facilitating the progress of the competitions and making the troops and competitors comfortable in camp.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. *Relative to the establishment of a target range.*—In order to obtain a suitable target range on which to conduct the national competitions, I recommend that the range at Fort Riley, Kans., be completed as soon as possible. Ten thousand dollars have been spent upon this range, and it will require at least \$10,000 more to put it in first-class condition. The cost of this range was originally estimated at \$20,000, but only \$10,000



were allowed. The location of the Riley range makes it the most available point in the United States for the construction, with a small expenditure, of a national range. It is near the geographical center of the country, and there will be no trouble from the adjacent locality in the shape of injunctions. It will admit of placing 50 targets on one butt, which will allow each team to shoot at the same time and, of course, under the same conditions, an absolutely essential feature in a national or any competition. This can not be done on a small range.

Provision should be made for the accommodation of an increased number of competitors, as there is every reason to believe that the attendance at these competitions will be larger in the future than it was at the recent ones.

In the construction of a target range much time and annoyance can be saved by having electrical connection between each target and the firing point, so as to enable the markers to know when a shot is fired by the proper person at his target. This would, of course, be in addition to the usual telephonic connections already installed on the Riley range. To illustrate: When a shot is fired by the proper person at target 10, the scorer at the firing point touches a button once, which gives one signal in the pit at target 10, and notifies the marker that a shot has just been fired; he will then examine the target and mark the result. As the matter now stands it is generally impossible for the marker at target 10 to know when a shot is fired at that target by the proper person, and in the event of the proper competitor missing target 10 it can not be marked until the call is made through the telephone. This state of affairs causes more delay and annoyance in shooting, particularly at long ranges, than anything else.

I earnestly recommend that a suitable officer be directed to make a careful inspection of the Fort Riley range as soon as practicable, with a view to finding out exactly what is necessary in the shape of grading, targets, telephones, and electrical connections between each firing point and target at each range, range houses, water connections, and buildings for storing, repairing, and pasting targets.

A suitable pit with storage place and room for pasting up skirmish targets should also be constructed just in rear of the skirmish figures, where the markers will be safe and where the targets from the last preceding run can be marked and pasted while the next run is being made. As soon as a run is finished the targets can be taken behind the butt and a fresh set put up for the next run. By managing this work properly a skirmish run may be made with ease in fifteen minutes or less time, with as many competitors as there are targets. No more time than is absolutely necessary should be consumed in these competitions, for the reason that the members of the National Guard who participate are obliged to temporarily give up their business, and they, of course, are anxious to get away as soon as possible.

In fitting up the range at Fort Riley, tent floors should be provided for all tents used by the competitors, range officers, markers, and scorers, for the reason that many of them have not been accustomed to sleeping in tents, and during the short period occupied with the competitions it is desirable to keep them in as good health as practicable. A one-story mess building and cook kitchen, with suitable cooking ranges, should be built to accommodate at least 1,000 competitors. It is not a good plan to have enlisted competitors mess with organizations on duty at the competition, for various reasons, one of which is that it makes necessary the sudden expansion of the company cooking arrangements in the field, and the cooks who have been cooking for 50 or 60 men are required to provide for perhaps twice that number, who are of a class that can not give assistance to the cooks. Two plans have been used for providing messing arrangements for competitions. One is to make arrangements with some caterer to supply three meals per day during certain hours, and to furnish him with cooking ranges, tables, dishes, kitchens, and mess rooms, benches, etc. Another plan, which is thought to be more preferable, is to have a commissary officer run a suitable mess for all competitors and range officers, and charge the cost for meals and serving. This latter plan will be without loss to the United States, and will be a valuable experience for some officer of the Commissary Department, or of the line.

2. *Relative to the infantry and cavalry of the organized militia participating with the Regular Army in the division competitions.*—A recommendation similar to the following was made in 1903 by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and was approved by the Secretary of War. It is proposed that in the division competitions hereafter each company of infantry and troop of cavalry in the organized militia of all States in the geographical limits of the division send one representative to compete in those competitions for the same prizes for which the regulars shoot, and that the United States pay the expenses of these competitors, the same as it does for the Army.

This plan has been objected to on account of its making it more difficult for the

Army to win prizes; but this, if true, would not be a valid objection, because the United States offers these prizes for the purpose of encouraging expert rifle and revolver shooting. The plan here proposed will in all probability increase the number of prizes won by the Regular Army, and will in addition give the greatest impetus possible toward encouraging expert rifle and revolver shots in the National Guard. As an illustration, take the Atlantic Division, which is the largest. There are 912 companies of infantry and 46 troops of cavalry in the militia of all the States within the geographical limits of this division, making a total of 958 companies and troops, from each of which the governor would be invited to send a competitor to the division shoot. If they all came, there would be 958 men from the National Guard and probably 104 men from the Regular Army, making a total of 1,062 competitors in the division shoot. According to the Small Arms Firing Regulations the team selected from among 104 competitors would consist of but 20 men, while the team selected from among 1,062 competitors would contain 212 men, each of whom would be entitled to a medal. The cost of the additional medals would be very small.

It needs but a casual glance at this plan to see what it means for rifle shooting all over the country. Within a very few years the knowledge and experience gained by men from each organization attending these division competitions would be disseminated through the entire organization and would awaken an interest and enthusiasm relative to rifle and revolver shooting at the very points where most needed; that is, in the companies and troops. If these once become interested in this matter, it will be a question of a comparatively short time when our National Guard will have nine-tenths of the qualifications of a first-class soldier for the line of battle. On the other hand, if the United States does not adopt some plan by which men from each company and troop in the National Guard can meet and shoot with the best military shots in the world, I see little hope for getting these organizations thoroughly interested in shooting, and unless they are interested they will never get near the top mark. The military facilities available for an emergency in our country are very small and insignificant compared with our population and extent of territory, and it is certainly very little for the United States to place all we have in first-class condition for the line of battle. If a man is a good rifle shot it will be easy to make him a first-class soldier for the line of battle within twenty days, and if he can ride well, is a good carbine and revolver shot, experienced officers such as we have will soon turn him into good cavalry.

The cost of sending officers and enlisted men of the National Guard to the division competitions would not be large. In the following estimate of that cost the pay per day of an enlisted man is figured at 60 cents, a sergeant's pay; his commutation while en route going and coming, \$1.50 per day, and the cost of feeding him during the competition 75 cents per day. Officers sent as competitors would not be above the rank of captain, and, for the purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that one-third of the competitors sent will be commissioned officers, and that one-half of these officers will be captains and the other half lieutenants. This will enable us to figure the daily pay of the officers at \$4.50, and allow them, for convenience in figures, actual transportation the same as enlisted men, although the officers should have mileage going and coming. The time occupied in travel would be a little different in the four divisions, and eight days could be figured upon as the duration of the competition. If it is thought that the expense is too much to try this plan in all the divisions, it is suggested that it be tried in the Southwestern and Pacific divisions, where the expenses will be insignificant.

The estimated cost of attendance at the United States Army division small-arms competitions of officers and enlisted men of the organized militia, in accordance with the plans suggested above, is as follows:

Atlantic Division (infantry, 912 competitors; cavalry, 46 competitors; total, 958 competitors, approximately one-third of which would be commissioned officers):

For transportation of 958 competitors, at \$15 each per round trip.	\$14, 370
For pay of 319 commissioned officers for 10 days, at \$4.50 each per diem.....	14, 355
For pay of 639 enlisted men for 10 days, at an average of 60 cents each per diem.....	3, 834
Commutation of subsistence of 639 enlisted men, while traveling, 2 days, at \$1.50 each per diem.....	1, 917
Subsistence of 639 enlisted men, while in actual attendance at competition, 8 days, at 75 cents each per diem.....	3, 834
	<hr/> \$38, 310

Northern Division (infantry, 539 competitors; cavalry, 17 competitors; total, 556 competitors, approximately one-third of which would be commissioned officers):

For transportation of 556 competitors, at \$15 each per round trip.	\$8,340
For pay of 185 commissioned officers for 10 days, at \$4.50 each per diem.	8,325
For pay of 371 enlisted men for 10 days, at an average of 60 cents each per diem.	2,226
Commutation of subsistence of 371 enlisted men, while traveling, 2 days, at \$1.50 each per diem.	1,113
Subsistence of 371 enlisted men, while in actual attendance at competition, 8 days, at 75 cents each per diem.	2,226
	<hr/> \$22,230

Southwestern Division (infantry, 127 competitors; cavalry, 15 competitors; total, 142 competitors, approximately one-third of which would be commissioned officers):

For transportation of 142 competitors, at \$25 each per round trip.	\$3,550
For pay of 47 commissioned officers for 12 days, at \$4.50 each per diem.	2,538
For pay of 95 enlisted men for 12 days, at an average of 60 cents each per diem.	684
Commutation of subsistence of 95 enlisted men, while traveling, 4 days, at \$1.50 each per diem.	570
Subsistence of 95 enlisted men, while in actual attendance at competition, 8 days, at 75 cents each per diem.	570
	<hr/> 7,912

Pacific Division (infantry, 99 competitors; cavalry, 6 competitors; total, 105 competitors, approximately one-third of which would be commissioned officers):

For transportation of 105 competitors, at \$20 each per round trip.	\$2,100
For pay of 35 commissioned officers for 12 days, at \$4.50 each per diem.	1,890
For pay of 70 enlisted men for 12 days, at an average of 60 cents each per diem.	504
Commutation of subsistence of 70 enlisted men, while traveling, 4 days, at \$1.50 each per diem.	420
Subsistence of 70 enlisted men, while in actual attendance at competition, 8 days, at 75 cents each per diem.	420
	<hr/> 5,334

Aggregate..... 73,786

#### RECAPITULATION.

Atlantic Division:

Transportation	\$14,370
Pay of officers	14,355
Pay of enlisted men	3,834
Commutation of subsistence of enlisted men	1,917
Subsistence of enlisted men	3,834

Total for division..... \$38,310

Northern Division:

Transportation	8,340
Pay of officers	8,325
Pay of enlisted men	2,226
Commutation of subsistence of enlisted men	1,113
Subsistence of enlisted men	2,226

Total for division..... 22,230

## Southwestern Division:

Transportation .....	\$3,550
Pay of officers .....	2,538
Pay of enlisted men .....	684
Commutation of subsistence of enlisted men .....	570
Subsistence of enlisted men .....	570
Total for division .....	\$7,912

## Pacific Division:

Transportation .....	2,100
Pay of officers .....	1,890
Pay of enlisted men .....	504
Commutation of subsistence of enlisted men .....	420
Subsistence of enlisted men .....	420
Total for division .....	5,334
Aggregate .....	73,786

Within one hour after the conclusion of the national competition all competitors and teams were requested to assemble at one point, where the result of the competition was announced and the individual prizes distributed. The national trophy was won by the New York team, the Hilton Trophy by the United States Infantry team, and the Bronze Soldier of Marathon by the Ohio team. These were shipped by express, charges paid, to the proper custodians for this year, and letters were written to the adjutant-general of the State of New York, to The Military Secretary of the Army, and to the adjutant-general of the State of Ohio, respectively, notifying them as to the winners of these trophies and the disposition made thereof.

I take this opportunity to heartily thank the range officers from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and the clerks, markers, and scorers from the Army, for their excellent service and close attention to work during the competition.

Attached hereto are exhibits "A," "B," and "C," showing the scores made in team, individual rifle, and revolver shooting.

Very respectfully,

W. P. HALL,  
Brigadier-General, Military Secretary,  
Executive Officer, National Match.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY, U. S. ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.

## EXHIBIT A.—NATIONAL TROPHY COMPETITION.

TABLE I.—Statement of United States and militia teams competing in the national trophy competition, with aggregate scores.

1. New York .....	4,528
2. United States Infantry .....	4,480
3. Ohio .....	4,431
4. United States Marine Corps .....	4,360
5. United States Navy .....	4,288
6. New Jersey .....	4,267
7. Massachusetts .....	4,260
8. Illinois .....	4,256
9. Pennsylvania .....	4,220
10. District of Columbia .....	4,213
11. United States Cavalry .....	4,208.6
12. Rhode Island .....	4,134
13. Minnesota .....	4,111
14. Washington .....	4,110
15. Iowa .....	4,070
16. Maryland .....	4,057
17. Maine .....	4,032
18. Wisconsin .....	4,010
19. Georgia .....	4,001

20. Connecticut .....	3,981
21. Oregon .....	3,917
22. Florida .....	3,907
23. Michigan .....	3,801
24. United States Military Academy .....	3,666
25. Kansas .....	3,502
26. Vermont .....	3,446
27. Montana .....	3,368
28. South Carolina .....	3,350
29. California .....	3,283
30. Texas .....	3,233
31. Hawaii .....	3,189
32. West Virginia .....	3,038
33. Delaware .....	2,904
34. Missouri .....	2,776
35. Nebraska .....	2,693
36. Indiana .....	2,652
37. Tennessee .....	2,216



TABLE XI.—*District of Columbia.*

[illegible]

TABLE XII.—United States Cavalry.

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.			Rapid fire.			Skirmish fire.			Total.	Aggregate.			
				200 yards.	400 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.	500 yards.	700 yards.	Total.	Lying.			Kneeling.	Penalties.	Score for run.
Sherwood A. Cheney.....	Captain.....		Engineers.....	38	28	39	33	148	45	44	89	12	0	0	75	352	
Harry H. Partison.....	.....do.....		Third Cavalry.....	39	39	43	25	146	40	41	81	13	0	0	65	357	
Benjamin A. Anderson.....	Post quartermaster-sergeant.....		1 <sup>st</sup> S. Army.....	44	41	43	13	141	42	34	76	11	0	0	55	337	
Alfred G. Horn.....	Sergeant.....	F	Twelfth Cavalry.....	39	41	43	17	110	29	42	71	14	0	0	70	335	
Arthur Williams.....	First lieutenant.....		Engineers.....	43	37	37	36	133	44	42	86	13	0	0	65	364	
John A. Pearson.....	Second lieutenant.....		Eleventh Cavalry.....	41	37	41	36	155	46	45	91	12	0	0	60	372	
Alexander H. Davidson.....	First lieutenant.....		Thirteenth Cavalry.....	41	41	43	30	135	44	35	79	13	0	0	75	359	
Charles A. Romeyn.....	.....do.....		.....do.....	43	42	40	25	150	39	47	86	12	0	0	72	386	
William H. Hay.....	Captain.....		Tenth Cavalry.....	40	42	35	30	147	35	41	76	10	0	0	78	343	
Clifton R. Norton.....	Second lieutenant.....		Fifteenth Cavalry.....	41	36	44	21	142	29	36	65	10	0	0	71	292	
Alden M. Graham.....	.....do.....		First Cavalry.....	39	44	39	25	117	49	38	87	11	0	0	35	377	
Michael Kelly.....	Corporal.....	C	Engineers.....	38	37	36	30	141	46	43	89	10	0	0	50	325	
													94,208.6				

a Including handicap of 9.6.



TABLE XIII.—*State of Rhode Island.*

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.					Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.			Aggregate.		
				200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Number of hits.	Penalties.		Score for run.	Total.
Harry S. Chaffee.....	Private.....	D	First Infantry.....	42	39	45	30	156	44	37	81	9	9	65	118	385
Clarence F. Woodworth.....	First lieutenant.....	(a)	Artillery.....	39	35	39	29	142	43	40	83	0	13	52	96	321
Harvey R. Fish.....	Machinist.....	(b)	Naval Battalion.....	43	37	46	27	153	46	35	81	5	5	45	94	328
Fred A. Quinn.....	Sergeant-major.....		Second Infantry.....	38	41	46	11	136	42	38	80	8	3	52	115	331
David A. Mathewson.....	Principal musician.....		First Squadron Cavalry.....	40	39	36	24	139	44	44	88	6	10	65	96	323
Joseph P. Reilly.....	Captain.....		Second Infantry.....	37	36	43	31	147	41	28	69	3	4	31	108	324
Walter E. Harrington.....	.....do.....		First Infantry.....	42	40	35	23	145	46	41	87	3	9	51	104	336
John S. Gladwin.....	Second lieutenant.....		.....do.....	40	38	42	31	151	41	32	73	1	12	53	105	329
Charles A. Ayers.....	Sergeant.....	B	Second Infantry.....	41	45	43	16	145	41	41	82	8	8	72	150	377
Oscar Strom.....	Private.....	G	First Infantry.....	40	43	38	31	152	45	36	81	6	6	49	115	348
Richard LeB. Bowen.....	Captain, asst. Inspector rifle practice.....		Staff.....	40	44	36	38	158	48	40	88	9	7	78	137	383
Herbert P. Mackinney.....	Hospital steward.....		Second Infantry.....	42	44	44	39	169	39	48	87	9	5	65	123	379
												6	7	58		4,134

6 Fourth Division.

a First M. G. B.

b Fourth Division.

a First M. G. B.

TABLE XIV.—State of Minnesota.

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		skirmish fire.				Aggregate.			
				500 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	50 yards.	Total.	Lying.	Kneeling.		Penalties.	Score for run.	Total.
Frederick E. Resche .....	Major .....		Third Infantry .....	41	39	42	37	159	33	38	71	11	1	.....	59	114	344
Edward G. Falk .....	Captain .....		First Infantry .....	42	47	46	38	173	39	38	77	11	2	.....	63	126	376
Herbert W. Vinton .....	First lieutenant .....		Second Infantry .....	34	35	29	31	129	37	39	76	11	0	.....	51	106	311
Arthur E. Clark, Jr .....	Second lieutenant .....		First Infantry .....	41	35	37	16	129	48	49	97	10	2	.....	58	131	357
Clarence D. Lang .....	First sergeant .....	B	Second Infantry .....	43	43	43	28	157	43	43	86	9	0	.....	45	114	357
Edward G. Simpson .....	Sergeant musician .....		Third Infantry .....	39	43	36	32	150	27	33	60	6	1	.....	69	114	357
Lemuel C. Bird .....	Sergeant .....	B	do .....	41	39	23	13	116	35	30	65	11	4	.....	71	91	301
Oscar Reinhard .....	Corporal .....	C	Second Infantry .....	39	43	37	32	151	44	41	88	9	2	.....	50	124	305
Edward E. Price .....	Private .....	B	Third Infantry .....	42	44	39	36	161	48	41	89	8	6	.....	64	103	342
Frank W. Britton .....	do .....	(a)	do .....	40	42	39	41	162	37	42	79	14	1	.....	45	109	359
Francis J. Britton .....	do .....	(a)	do .....	43	44	46	39	172	42	40	82	9	3	.....	57	129	370
Fred L. Britton .....	do .....	(a)	do .....	39	41	39	26	145	46	42	88	7	1	.....	64	121	375
												6	3	.....	42	81	314
																	4,111

<sup>a</sup> Hospital Corps.



TABLE XVI.—State of Iowa.

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.				Aggregate.		
				200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Number of hits.					
											Lying.	Kneeling.	Penalties.		Score for run.	
Romco J. Hildeman.....	Sergeant.....	A	Fifty-sixth Infantry.....	42	47	37	35	161	40	45	85	9	8	71	381	
Albert S. Bowen.....	First lieutenant.....		Fifty-third Infantry.....	43	42	46	35	166	43	44	87	13	7	1	424	
Frank R. Fisher.....	Major.....		do.....	39	39	44	40	162	35	33	68	6	4	41	297	
Ross Kenyon.....	Musician.....	K	Fifty-fifth Infantry.....	41	39	44	30	154	46	41	87	2	2	38	357	
Edwin S. Geist.....	Captain, Inspector small-arms prac- tice.		Fifty-third Infantry.....	39	38	40	35	152	43	42	85	6	7	58	368	
Emil C. Johnson.....	Sergeant.....	M	Fifty-fourth Infantry.....	37	36	40	35	148	36	36	72	9	4	73	295	
Frank A. Bonebright.....	do.....	C	Fifty-sixth Infantry.....	38	35	41	25	139	41	35	76	3	5	50	323	
Elmer E. Hildebrand.....	First sergeant.....	H	do.....	40	39	42	18	139	30	41	71	9	4	61	343	
Charles O. Radcliffe.....	Private.....	F	do.....	38	43	36	30	147	43	38	81	8	4	48	327	
Vernon Finkle.....	Corporal.....	F	do.....	40	41	21	21	123	46	42	88	8	6	1	99	327
Fred S. Hird.....	Sergeant.....	A	Fifty-third Infantry.....	41	44	45	28	158	33	46	79	8	4	49	327	
Pearl L. Harms.....	Corporal.....	A	do.....	40	41	35	25	141	45	38	83	7	4	1	90	301
											5	4	4	41	4,070	

TABLE XVII.—State of Maryland.

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.				Aggregate.		
				200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Lying.	Kneeling.	Penalties.		Score for run.	Total.
George E. Cook.....	Captain .....		Fourth Infantry.....	44	44	45	25	158	44	47	91	9	7	73	157	406
John E. Rittenhouse .....	do .....		do .....	41	42	40	32	155	42	37	79	12	6	59	125	359
James E. Givan.....	Sergeant .....	F	Fifth Infantry.....	42	39	38	30	149	46	38	84	8	5	60	101	384
George W. Kaesmeyer.....	Sergeant, non-commissioned staff.....		do .....	38	43	44	26	151	48	34	82	5	5	45	86	319
Samuel J. Fort.....	Major, ordnance officer.....		First Brigade.....	40	40	37	22	139	47	39	86	4	1	24	68	293
Edward A. Smith.....	Corporal.....	C	Fifth Infantry.....	40	38	43	39	160	44	35	79	4	6	44	90	329
William B. Brown.....	Captain .....		Fourth Infantry.....	42	37	41	26	146	45	39	84	9	3	57	96	326
William S. Pirie .....	Sergeant .....	M	do .....	44	39	41	21	145	44	40	84	3	5	35	104	383
Louis M. Rawlins.....	Major .....		Fifth Infantry.....	42	41	42	23	148	40	42	82	9	8	69	120	350
Thornton Rogers .....	Sergeant .....	M	do .....	40	38	47	35	160	31	35	66	9	4	43	117	343
Washington Bowie, jr.....	Captain .....		do .....	42	40	41	28	151	38	39	77	5	3	37	72	300
John R. Plumley .....	Corporal.....	F	do .....	44	42	44	29	159	49	43	92	8	5	60	114	365
												6	6	54		4,067



TABLE XIX.—*State of Wisconsin.*[illegible]

TABLE XX.—State of Georgia.

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.					Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.					Aggregate.			
				200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Lying.	Kneeling.	Number of hits.	Penalties.		Score for run.	Total.	
William G. Austin .....	First lieutenant, commissary .....		First Heavy Artillery .....	45	39	47	40	171	45	41	86	10	5	0	0	85	70	155	412
Fred Morris .....	Captain .....		Fifth Infantry .....	41	37	46	23	157	18	34	52	2	3	5	0	30	36	72	281
William T. B. Wilson .....	.....do .....		First Cavalry .....	39	38	39	9	125	32	40	72	4	2	3	0	28	28	61	258
Arminius Wright .....	Sergeant .....	L	.....do .....	43	35	42	27	147	45	50	95	8	2	2	0	48	89	137	379
J. Cunningham Postell .....	Captain, inspector rifle practice .....		.....do .....	43	38	42	22	145	37	29	66	9	4	1	0	61	72	133	344
William W. Gordon, Jr. ....	Major .....		.....do .....	41	40	38	10	129	36	43	79	4	7	4	0	48	51	99	307
Robert C. Hazlehurst .....	Captain .....		Second Infantry .....	38	42	40	30	150	37	28	65	6	0	30	0	61	30	91	306
Harrison Johnson .....	Major, A. Inspector G. R. practice .....		Staff .....	39	32	36	33	140	33	42	75	8	2	9	0	48	68	117	332
Robert J. Travis .....	Captain .....		First Heavy Artillery .....	45	44	31	37	157	43	42	85	12	0	60	0	64	45	124	366
Joseph Van H. Nash .....	Lieutenant-colonel, A. Inspector G. R. practice .....		Staff .....	40	42	42	33	157	31	39	70	9	0	0	0	45	45	87	314
Claude C. Smith .....	First lieutenant .....		Fifth Infantry .....	45	44	46	36	171	42	36	78	12	0	60	0	90	60	150	389
James W. Hudson .....	First sergeant .....	K	.....do .....	40	42	39	27	148	37	27	64	6	2	0	0	38	53	91	303
												9							4,001



TABLE XXI.—*State of Connecticut.*

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.				Aggregate.				
				200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Number of hits.			Score for run.	Total.		
												Lying.	Kneeling.				Penalties.	
Ernest L. Isbell.....	Captain.....		Second Infantry.....	45	43	30	17	135	42	31	73	5	6	.....	49	115	323	
Thomas E. Reed.....	Private.....	D	.....do.....	40	40	43	30	153	34	42	76	2	7	.....	38	102	331	
Percy H. Morgan.....	Captain, Inspector small-arms practice.		Third Infantry.....	41	38	43	42	164	41	40	81	12	1	.....	64	107	352	
William D. Riley.....	Private.....	D	Second Infantry.....	41	40	43	27	151	47	41	88	12	2	.....	68	123	362	
Arnon A. Alling.....	First lieutenant.....		.....do.....	44	45	28	41	158	39	41	80	11	2	.....	63	132	370	
Henry A. Riley.....	Private.....	D	.....do.....	43	44	42	34	163	30	32	62	4	3	2	.....	60	82	307
Arthur P. Woodward.....	First lieutenant.....		Third Infantry.....	43	39	44	20	146	38	37	75	12	0	.....	50	110	331	
William H. Warren.....	Captain.....		.....do.....	37	38	37	26	138	47	32	79	6	2	.....	38	88	305	
Ernest C. Simpson.....	Private.....	F	Second Infantry.....	41	43	38	27	149	45	36	81	10	3	.....	62	124	354	
Ellis B. Baker, Jr.....	Corporal.....	F	.....do.....	43	35	26	14	118	35	30	65	8	2	.....	48	85	268	
Charles E. Bennett.....	Sergeant.....	M	.....do.....	40	41	43	28	152	46	38	84	12	3	1	72	125	362	
William Willamson.....	Corporal.....	A	First Infantry.....	42	44	34	33	153	25	38	63	0	1	.....	44	100	316	
												8	4	.....	56		3,981	



TABLE XXIII.—State of Florida.

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.				Aggregate.					
				300 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	600 yards.	Total.	Lythg.	Kneeling.		Number of hits.	Penalties.	Score for run.	Total.	
Robert P. Carleton .....	Colonel, inspector small-arms prac- tice.		Staff .....	44	42	45	33	164	46	41	87	12	11	2	....	55	68	123	374
Elton B. Rich.....	Sergeant .....	K	Second Infantry .....	42	38	33	12	125	40	33	73	9	7	0	....	38	39	45	281
S. B. Kitchen .....	.....do .....	(a)	Field artillery .....	37	39	38	43	157	41	37	78	5	12	1	....	53	53	115	350
Harry P. Davies .....	Battalion sergeant-major .....		First Infantry .....	37	38	29	29	133	43	34	77	7	13	2	....	67	36	103	313
J. H. Lynn .....	Private .....	G	.....do .....	42	37	45	26	150	45	36	81	12	4	4	....	60	60	141	372
Charles Slater .....	.....do .....	G	.....do .....	43	40	39	14	136	45	35	80	13	4	4	....	44	81	104	320
F. C. W. Kramer .....	Captain .....		Second Infantry .....	35	40	35	36	146	42	40	82	7	10	8	....	55	67	122	350
William O. Morris .....	Sergeant .....	H	.....do .....	34	30	35	34	133	41	34	75	7	2	2	....	43	53	96	304
E. L. Ross .....	.....do .....	F	First Infantry .....	40	35	24	29	128	48	25	73	5	3	3	....	33	33	81	282
Harry K. Jackson .....	Private .....	G	.....do .....	40	42	27	30	139	41	32	73	8	6	6	....	64	48	102	314
C. B. Potter .....	.....do .....	F	.....do .....	39	26	39	22	136	44	40	84	6	4	4	....	48	38	117	337
Fred G. Yerkes .....	First lieutenant .....		.....do .....	41	40	41	30	152	42	45	87	9	6	2	....	28	69	71	310
												7	2	2	....	43	43		3,907

a First Battery.







TABLE XXVII.—*State of Vermont.*

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.				Aggregate.			
				200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Number of hits.	Penalties.		Score for run.	Total.	
Charles M. Bonett.....	Lieutenant-colonel.....		First Infantry.....	40	43	40	32	155	26	13	39	3	3	81	49	243	
H. Edward Dyer.....	Major.....		do.....	44	40	35	24	143	39	43	82	3	1	18	75	300	
Patrick J. Rogers.....	Captain.....		do.....	36	4	38	34	112	25	29	54	7	2	33	71	237	
Lee S. Tillotson.....	do.....		do.....	39	37	46	36	158	22	48	70	4	4	36	65	283	
Harry B. Moulton.....	First lieutenant.....		do.....	39	30	33	23	125	36	34	70	2	0	10	85	245	
Harrol M. Howe.....	First lieutenant, battalion adju- tant.....		do.....	38	36	33	15	122	39	36	75	6	4	46	88	285	
John C. Holden.....	First lieutenant, adjutant, and quartermaster.....		do.....	40	39	25	39	143	45	23	68	2	3	22	54	265	
Perley F. Johnson.....	First lieutenant.....		do.....	39	44	39	33	155	36	36	72	14	3	32	129	356	
Stephen H. Hastings.....	Second lieutenant.....		do.....	37	42	37	41	157	44	42	86	12	1	55	137	370	
James A. Dean.....	First lieutenant.....		do.....	39	31	43	28	141	36	31	67	5	2	63	127	286	
Clarence A. Tenney.....	Sergeant.....	I	do.....	36	41	41	10	128	43	42	85	10	0	49	78	316	
Clare R. Powell.....	Private.....	L	do.....	44	45	36	24	149	41	25	66	8	0	50	103	250	
												2	0	1	35	85	3,446







TABLE XXX.—*State of California.*

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.					Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.					Aggregate.	
				200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Lying.	Kneeling.	Penalties.	Score for run.		Total.
John G. Lee .....	Captain.....		Second Infantry.....	41	40	43	28	152	48	33	81	4	1	2	14	49	282
Ernest G. Griffin .....	First lieutenant.....		.....do.....	39	43	32	25	139	44	39	83	7	4	0	35	122	344
Hugh O. Higgins.....	Second lieutenant.....		Seventh Infantry.....	41	28	38	29	136	37	38	75	2	6	1	34	71	282
George R. Lovejoy.....	First sergeant.....	F	Second Infantry.....	35	43	30	43	151	25	35	60	2	2	0	18	49	260
William V. Darling.....	Quartermaster-sergeant.....	M	Seventh Infantry.....	41	37	39	30	147	16	30	46	4	4	0	36	70	263
James A. O'Rourke.....	Sergeant.....	C	Fifth Infantry.....	86	42	30	15	123	26	33	59	0	0	1	34	45	227
Charles G. Darling .....	Private.....	M	Seventh Infantry.....	43	41	36	25	145	41	42	83	8	2	0	48	116	344
William C. Burgess.....	Corporal.....	H	Second Infantry.....	40	36	33	39	148	41	46	87	8	2	0	68	92	827
Thomas H. Harris.....	Artificer.....	H	.....do.....	29	32	37	27	125	36	34	70	9	3	1	39	85	280
Charles B. Dascombe .....	Private.....	H	.....do.....	38	31	10	16	95	20	20	40	3	3	0	27	54	189
Walter A. Guldner .....	.....do.....	C	Fifth Infantry.....	40	23	31	26	130	41	15	56	0	1	1	0	42	228
Charles B. Worcester.....	.....do.....	M	Seventh Infantry.....	35	31	35	37	138	42	42	84	6	0	0	30	35	257
															5	3,283	

TABLE XXXI.—*State of Texas.*

[illegible]

TABLE XXII.—*Territory of Hawaii.*

[illegible]

TABLE XXXIII.—*State of West Virginia.*

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		Skirmish fire.				Aggregate.		
				200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Penalties.	Score for run.		Total.	
				Number of hits.												
				Lying.												
				Kneeling.												
George W. Collier.....	Sergeant.....	I,	First Infantry.....	37	23	39	11	110	41	18	59	7	9	71	118	287
Benjamin F. Cole.....	Private.....	G	do.....	42	29	46	36	153	43	15	58	4	5	47	101	312
Frank R. Pierce.....	Sergeant.....	G	do.....	41	26	32	13	112	15	24	39	0	9	36	48	199
Samuel A. Phillips.....	Corporal.....	L	do.....	40	31	43	30	144	39	37	76	0	12	48	104	324
Jacob L. Giesy.....	Private.....	A	do.....	37	25	22	26	110	40	34	74	0	9	36	75	239
Wilbert Liston.....	Corporal.....	G	do.....	27	11	41	32	111	31	36	67	0	11	39	67	245
Garfield Skidmore.....	Sergeant.....	I	do.....	41	39	23	10	113	46	31	77	0	8	27	50	240
Francis M. Runner.....	Private.....	G	do.....	41	24	23	2	90	37	36	73	0	8	32	76	239
Gustavus H. Wilson.....	Corporal.....	G	do.....	45	39	35	0	119	38	30	68	0	7	44	75	262
Sammie T. Combs.....	do.....	A	Second Infantry.....	39	30	26	9	104	36	22	58	0	10	47	83	245
Carl T. Campbell.....	Captain.....		do.....	34	37	15	12	98	19	36	55	6	2	38	92	245
Hamilton Bogard.....	First Lieutenant.....		First Infantry.....	36	26	12	2	76	35	28	63	0	7	28	42	181
												0	6	14		3,038













## EXHIBIT B.—NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION.

TABLE XXXIX.—*National individual competition.*

[666 entered; 126 finished.]

Order of merit.	Competitors.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		Slow fire and rapid	Skirmish fire.				Total.	Aggregate.
									Lying.	Kneeling.	Penalties.	Score for run.		
		200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.	200 yards.							
1	James Durward, jr., private, Company G, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry. (Gold medal and \$60 cash; also gold medal and \$20 cash for highest total score in skirmish fire).....	40	46	45	45	176	40	80	256	15	2	83	174	430
2	John McP. Ketcham, first sergeant, United States Marine Corps. (Gold medal and \$55 cash) ...	41	38	45	44	168	44	82	250	16	4	91	165	415
3	Charles B. Winder, captain, Inspector small-arms practice, Ohio. (Gold medal and \$50 cash) ..	41	46	45	38	170	42	85	255	14	2	85	159	414
4	Arthur E. Wells, captain Seventy-first New York Infantry. (Gold medal and \$45 cash) .....	43	45	47	40	175	39	82	257	13	8	82	154	411
5	William Tate, sergeant, Company L, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry. (Silver medal and \$40 cash) .....	37	43	46	37	163	43	86	249	15	1	79	158	407
6	George Sayer, first sergeant Company A, Fifteenth United States Infantry. (Silver medal and \$35 cash) .....	41	42	46	45	174	28	89	241	15	3	87	164	405
7	Moses P. Stiles, quartermaster-sergeant Company D, First Maine Infantry. (Silver medal and \$30 cash) .....	42	46	45	42	175	42	84	259	11	0	91	146	405
8	George H. Doyle, ordnance-sergeant, Seventy-first New York Infantry. (Silver medal and \$25 cash) .....	40	43	46	48	177	41	88	256	14	2	78	147	403
9	Charles S. Benedict, first lieutenant, Seventh Ohio Infantry. (Bronze medal and \$20 cash).....	41	42	47	45	175	38	41	252	15	0	75	150	402
10	Simon H. Scott, corporal, United States Marine Corps. (Bronze medal and \$15 cash) .....	40	42	44	43	169	38	86	243	13	4	81	156	401
11	Reinhold L. Schlick, color sergeant First Wisconsin Infantry. (Bronze medal and \$10 cash) ...	44	41	46	45	176	46	88	260	12	3	84	141	401
12	Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., first lieutenant, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. (Bronze medal and \$5 cash) .....	34	41	44	39	158	43	86	237	17	0	85	163	400
13	Alden M. Graham, second lieutenant, First United States Cavalry .....	38	39	46	38	161	34	46	241	17	2	93	158	399
14	Albert S. Bowen, first lieutenant, Fifty-third Iowa Infantry .....	46	47	35	45	173	34	44	251	10	9	86	145	396
15	James H. Keough, quartermaster-sergeant, Company A, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry .....	40	44	48	44	176	39	37	252	14	0	70	144	396
16	Carrol M. Gale, quartermaster-sergeant, Company H, First Illinois Infantry .....	41	44	45	47	177	43	86	256	17	0	85	140	396
17	John T. Scott, ordnance-sergeant, Third Brigade, Illinois .....	42	43	44	46	175	46	41	262	12	1	64	134	396



37	William F. Leuschner, ordnance-sergeant, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.....	38	41	46	43	168	35	38	73	241	111	3	.....	57	143	394
38	Alexander Hamilton, boatswain, United States Navy.....	42	44	49	43	178	29	36	65	243	114	4	.....	82	141	394
39	Arthur E. Clark, Jr., second lieutenant, First Minnesota Infantry.....	46	39	39	45	169	40	43	83	252	112	0	.....	60	131	393
40	John V. Clinin, captain, inspector rifle practice, First Illinois Infantry.....	40	41	43	46	170	43	45	88	258	113	0	.....	65	126	393
41	E. M. Hatton, corporal, Company D, Second Washington Infantry.....	41	36	43	32	152	38	38	71	223	112	3	.....	72	159	392
42	Conrad F. Amuth, sergeant, Company A, First Wisconsin Infantry.....	42	40	40	43	165	41	46	87	252	115	2	.....	83	130	392
43	Burdette H. Benedict, sergeant, Company B, Seventh Ohio Infantry.....	36	41	44	32	153	45	32	77	230	116	8	.....	87	160	390
44	Edward S. Hopps, first sergeant, Company G, First Illinois Infantry.....	40	38	41	41	160	45	40	85	245	116	0	.....	63	135	390
45	Loren M. Felt, private, Company L, Second Illinois Infantry.....	43	43	47	41	174	40	36	76	250	112	0	.....	60	130	390
46	Romeo J. Hildeman, sergeant, Company A, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry.....	42	43	43	43	171	41	38	79	250	113	0	.....	65	130	390
47	Robert Gamble, private, Company C, First Pennsylvania Infantry.....	40	45	46	38	169	39	33	72	241	118	0	.....	63	138	379
48	Arnon A. Alling, first lieutenant, Second Connecticut Infantry.....	43	42	46	42	173	41	42	83	256	116	1	.....	79	128	379
49	John W. Hessian, color sergeant, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.....	42	39	47	46	174	28	32	60	234	118	0	.....	65	144	378
50	William A. Richard, first lieutenant, battalion adjutant, Second Ohio Infantry. (Gold medal and \$20 cash for highest total score in rapid fire).....	41	43	48	42	174	45	46	91	265	119	1	.....	49	113	378
51	Henry W. Breidt, sergeant, Company L, Second Illinois Infantry.....	44	38	48	44	174	42	11	53	227	117	0	.....	83	149	376
52	Edwin S. Gelst, captain, inspector small-arms practice, Fifty-third Iowa Infantry.....	39	41	44	40	164	43	29	72	236	110	3	.....	63	138	374
53	Roy W. Beal, corporal, United States Marine Corps.....	40	40	43	41	164	40	41	81	245	112	1	.....	64	129	374
54	William W. Cookson, first lieutenant, inspector rifle practice, Sixth Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry.....	43	44	43	41	171	40	35	75	246	118	7	.....	68	128	374
55	William B. Sheppard, first lieutenant, Seventy-first New York Infantry.....	40	43	46	39	168	43	42	85	253	119	9	.....	81	121	374
56	Frederick E. Resche, major, Third Minnesota Infantry.....	39	45	47	41	172	41	26	67	239	112	2	.....	68	133	372
57	Ivan L. Eastman, corporal, Company M, Second Ohio Infantry.....	40	47	47	43	177	29	38	67	244	110	0	.....	70	128	372
58	Ned M. Green, first lieutenant, Fifteenth United States Infantry.....	42	41	44	42	169	38	39	77	246	110	4	.....	66	126	372
59	Jens E. Stedje, first lieutenant, Fourth United States Cavalry.....	37	43	46	42	168	46	38	84	252	113	0	.....	65	120	372
60	Mervyn A. Rice, first lieutenant, First New Jersey Infantry.....	39	38	41	46	164	32	40	72	236	114	0	.....	70	135	371
61	H. R. Humphrey, corporal, Company E, Second Washington Infantry.....	38	44	44	40	166	37	37	74	240	114	1	.....	74	131	371
62	Melvin D. Lewis, corporal, Gatling platoon, First Illinois Infantry.....	41	42	44	38	165	39	47	86	251	113	0	.....	57	120	371

TABLE XXXIX.—National individual competition—Continued.

Order of merit.	Competitors.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.			Skirmish fire.						
		Slow fire.				Rapid fire.			Skirmish fire.						
		200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Lying.	Number of hits.	Penalties.	Score for run.	Total.	
63	Douglas C. McDougal, first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps.....	38	40	46	41	165	40	47	87	252	9	7	73	119	371
64	John R. Plumley, corporal, Company F, Fifth Maryland Infantry.....	41	45	44	42	175	44	43	87	262	12	1	64	109	371
65	Oscar C. Guessaz, lieutenant-colonel, ordnance officer, Texas.....	38	33	44	41	156	31	32	63	219	11	4	71	151	370
66	Sherwood A. Cherrey, captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.....	38	42	40	33	153	39	33	72	225	15	0	68	143	368
67	Guy G. Burgess, color sergeant, Seventh Illinois Infantry.....	38	37	44	43	162	44	33	77	239	15	1	79	129	368
68	Arthur Rowland, major, First New Jersey Infantry.....	40	42	46	44	172	41	42	83	255	11	0	50	113	368
69	Richard W. Evans, battalion sergeant-major, First New Jersey Infantry.....	33	40	46	43	162	37	41	78	240	13	2	73	127	367
70	George E. Kemp, major, Third Pennsylvania Infantry.....	41	42	46	36	165	39	48	87	252	11	2	63	115	367
71	George van Bieskirk, color sergeant, Second Washington Infantry.....	40	40	45	41	166	36	43	79	245	14	2	72	120	365
72	Richard Lunsford, quartermaster-sergeant, Company H, Second United States Infantry.....	40	42	41	19	145	41	38	79	224	13	0	65	140	364
73	Vern H. Newland, artificer, Company D, Third Wisconsin Infantry.....	38	39	45	42	164	28	45	73	237	14	1	74	127	364
74	Herbert L. Smith, first lieutenant, First New Jersey Infantry.....	43	43	42	34	162	34	43	77	239	11	0	56	125	364
75	Ambrose E. Ranney, first lieutenant, Seventy-first New York Infantry.....	38	46	46	47	177	34	29	63	240	9	9	81	124	364
76	Daniel W. Wentworth, sergeant, hospital steward, First Maine Infantry.....	44	45	48	37	174	34	35	69	243	13	1	69	121	364
77	Stanley E. Jones, sergeant, Gatling platoon, First Illinois Infantry.....	45	41	45	46	177	38	40	78	255	12	1	64	109	364
78	John M. Curry, captain, Second Washington Infantry.....	44	43	44	41	172	36	15	51	223	13	2	73	140	363
79	Arthur Williams, first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.....	32	42	39	45	148	35	40	75	233	14	0	60	130	363
80	John Dittmer, first sergeant, Company E, Fifteenth United States Infantry.....	41	40	43	41	165	40	34	74	243	11	0	65	120	363
81	Ben South, first lieutenant, First Ohio Infantry.....	38	44	39	42	163	37	32	69	232	14	0	70	130	362

82	Charles O. Radcliffe, private, Company F, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry.....	43	39	40	36	158	41	44	85	243	10	4	86	118	361
83	Benjamin B. McAlpin, captain, Seventh New York Infantry.....	41	46	48	45	180	39	44	83	263	7	2	43	96	861
84	Washington Bowie, Jr., captain, Fifth Maryland Infantry.....	37	45	47	43	172	39	45	84	256	6	4	66	104	940
85	Albert L. Dunn, Jr., private, Company C, First Pennsylvania Infantry.....	40	42	37	42	161	33	35	88	229	16	0	90	130	359
86	Harry E. Simon, private, Company H, Second Ohio Infantry.....	40	43	42	38	163	38	40	78	241	14	1	74	118	359
87	Jacob Schneller, corporal, Company G, Second Wisconsin Infantry.....	38	42	46	42	168	24	41	65	233	14	0	52	125	858
88	Elmer E. Slopey, color sergeant, Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry.....	40	41	41	26	148	41	45	86	234	8	9	76	124	858
89	George W. Chesley, private, Company A, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry.....	40	35	49	42	166	37	42	79	245	11	2	63	113	858
90	Linwood E. Hanson, first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth United States Infantry.....	39	40	44	33	156	42	44	86	242	13	0	95	115	357
91	William H. Oury, captain, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.....	37	36	45	38	156	42	38	80	236	13	1	69	119	355
92	Frank C. Baker, first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, United States Army.....	34	43	38	46	161	39	37	76	237	14	0	70	118	355
93	William T. Warner, master at arms, first class, United States Navy.....	39	44	49	39	171	42	38	80	251	5	4	104	355	
94	George E. Houck, corporal, Company D, First Separate Battalion, Oregon Infantry.....	46	37	45	46	174	36	36	72	246	11	2	93	108	354
95	William Libbey, captain, Second New Jersey Infantry.....	43	44	47	38	172	22	39	61	233	8	9	77	119	352
96	Herman F. C. A. Egdorff, sergeant, Troop D, Eighth United States Cavalry.....	37	40	41	35	153	31	42	73	226	14	0	70	125	351
97	Elwood D. Fitchette, private, Company B, First Minnesota Infantry.....	40	41	38	25	144	33	36	69	213	11	2	74	137	350
98	Blaine A. Dixon, cadet, third class, United States Military Academy.....	45	40	42	34	161	42	44	86	247	12	0	60	108	350
99	Frank A. Bonebright, sergeant, Company C, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry.....	42	43	48	37	170	39	43	82	252	10	3	86	98	350
100	Einar Rivenes, sergeant, Company I, Second Montana Infantry.....	39	39	44	25	147	33	39	72	219	13	0	86	129	348
101	Robert P. Carlston, colonel, inspector small-arms practice, Florida.....	40	45	45	43	173	43	37	80	253	12	0	60	95	348
102	Clarence E. Orr, sergeant, Company G, Fourth Ohio Infantry.....	41	40	46	47	174	39	18	57	231	11	1	71	116	347
103	Edward D. Fullerton, captain, adjutant, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.....	39	41	48	42	170	36	30	66	236	10	5	70	111	347
104	Frank E. Evans, captain, United States Marine Corps.....	33	39	43	37	162	26	36	62	214	9	4	69	132	346
105	Marcus S. Farr, sergeant, Company L, Second New Jersey Infantry.....	36	41	48	24	144	38	36	74	218	13	1	69	128	346
106	J. H. White, captain, Second Montana Infantry.....	43	43	37	20	143	42	36	78	221	13	0	65	125	346
107	Don R. Peck, first-class sergeant, Company A, Michigan Signal Corps.....	37	42	40	45	164	42	29	71	235	7	1	77	111	346

TABLE XXXIX.—National individual competition—Continued.

Order of merit.	Competitors.	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.		Slow fire and rapid		Skirmish fire.			Aggregate.	
		200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Lying.	Kneeling.	Penalties.		Score for run.
108	Edward A. Smith, corporal, Company C, Fifth Maryland Infantry.....	28	40	40	35	143	33	40	73	12	9	.....	72	129
109	Robert C. Cotton, cadet, third class, United States Military Academy.....	43	38	39	40	160	35	34	69	10	4	.....	66	114
110	J. B. Potter, sergeant, Company M, Second Washington Infantry.....	39	42	44	41	166	39	40	79	12	1	.....	64	97
111	Adolph H. Pfeil, commissary-sergeant, Company B, Third New Jersey Infantry.....	45	45	44	35	169	36	42	78	12	1	.....	64	94
112	James E. Givan, sergeant, Company F, Fifth Maryland Infantry.....	41	38	43	35	157	40	29	69	13	0	.....	65	114
113	Elmer E. Hildebrand, first sergeant, Company H, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry.....	40	43	36	35	154	34	41	75	13	9	.....	73	111
114	John W. Nash, captain, First Maine Infantry.....	41	38	41	43	163	32	26	60	13	4	.....	81	116
115	Charles A. Ayers, sergeant, Company B, Second Rhode Island Infantry.....	39	38	44	43	164	33	44	77	10	6	.....	70	97
116	Henry L. Whipple, captain, inspector rifle practice, Fifth Illinois Infantry.....	36	34	47	41	158	30	36	66	14	2	.....	78	112
117	Ransom A. Holdridge, private, Company A, Tenth Wisconsin Separate Battalion.....	39	39	37	30	151	40	24	64	15	0	.....	75	120
118	Karl G. Goodman, coxswain, United States Navy.....	36	42	45	16	139	32	40	72	14	1	.....	74	123
119	Ernest G. Griffin, first lieutenant, Second California Infantry.....	39	38	48	42	167	28	17	45	12	2	.....	77	119
120	Harrison Johnson, major, assistant inspector-general of rifle practice, Georgia.....	36	38	44	45	163	24	29	53	14	1	.....	74	113
121	John S. Gladwin, second lieutenant, First Rhode Island Infantry.....	36	35	46	45	161	36	40	76	17	0	.....	68	92
122	Edwin O. Wright, corporal, Company E, Fifth Maryland Infantry.....	43	40	46	38	167	38	19	52	13	1	.....	69	103
123	Richard LeB. Bowen, captain, assistant inspector rifle practice, Rhode Island.....	41	41	38	34	154	42	30	72	14	5	.....	65	96
124	Howard M. Buckley, gunnery sergeant, United States Marine Corps.....	38	26	42	39	146	39	16	55	9	6	.....	69	118
125	Alfred P. Robbins, major, inspector general, District of Columbia.....	43	32	38	42	155	42	39	81	11	3	.....	67	81
126	George M. Jefe, color sergeant, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry.....	41	43	42	39	165	34	27	61	13	0	.....	65	90



## EXHIBIT C.—NATIONAL PISTOL COMPETITION.

TABLE XL.—*National Pistol Competition.*

(118 entered; 90 finished.)

Order of merit.	Competitors.	Slow fire.		Timed fire.		Slow fire and timed fire.		Rapid fire.		Aggregate.
		75 yards.	Total.	25 yards.	50 yards.	Total score.	Order.	15 yards.	25 yards.	
1.	Reginald H. Sayre, first lieutenant, Squadron A, New York Cavalry. (Gold medal and \$30 cash; also gold medal and \$10 cash for highest total score in slow fire) . . . . .	44	93	50	43	137	1	50	50	237
2	Jens E. Stedje, first lieutenant, Fourth United States Cavalry. (Gold medal and \$25 cash; also gold medal and \$15 cash for highest total score in timed fire) . . . . .	41	96	48	47	136	2	50	60	236
3	George E. Cook, captain, Fourth Maryland Infantry. (Gold medal and \$20 cash; also gold medal and \$15 cash for highest total score in rapid fire) . . . . .	43	92	47	45	135	3	50	50	235
4	Thomas Anderton, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association. (Gold medal and \$20 cash) . . . . .	43	92	48	44	135	4	50	50	235
5	Harry L. Reeves, sergeant, Second Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry. (Silver medal and \$15 cash) . . . . .	40	90	47	43	130	9	50	50	230
6	Charles B. Winder, captain, inspector small-arms practice, Ohio. (Silver medal and \$15 cash) . . . . .	39	90	46	44	129	11	50	50	229
7	William G. Austin, first lieutenant, commissary, First Georgia Heavy Artillery. (Silver medal and \$15 cash) . . . . .	43	86	46	40	129	14	50	50	229
8	Ned M. Green, first lieutenant, Fifteenth United States Infantry. (Silver medal and \$15 cash) . . . . .	39	87	46	41	126	18	50	50	226
9	Merritt H. Smith, first lieutenant, Squadron A, New York Cavalry. (Bronze medal and \$10 cash) . . . . .	39	90	47	43	129	12	50	47	226
10	Clarence E. Orr, sergeant, Company G, Fourth Ohio Infantry. (Bronze medal and \$10 cash) . . . . .	41	91	48	43	132	6	47	47	226
11	Alfred G. Horn, sergeant, Troop F, Twelfth United States Cavalry. (Bronze medal and \$10 cash) . . . . .	43	89	46	43	132	8	50	44	226
12	Louis M. Rawlins, major, Fifth Maryland Infantry. (Bronze medal and \$10 cash) . . . . .	39	87	47	40	126	19	47	50	223
13	Sheridan Ferree, National Rifle Association . . . . .	41	91	47	44	132	5	47	44	225
14	John G. Lee, captain, Second California Infantry . . . . .	42	88	45	38	125	24	47	50	222
15	William H. Oury, captain, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry . . . . .	41	84	44	40	125	23	50	47	222
16	Jackson Morris, sergeant, Company J, First District of Columbia Infantry . . . . .	43	86	44	41	128	17	50	44	222
17	Alexander H. Davidson, first lieutenant, Thirteenth United States Cavalry . . . . .	40	85	45	40	125	22	47	47	219
18	Vernon Finkle, corporal, Company F, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry . . . . .	38	84	45	42	125	21	50	44	219
19	William N. Puckett, ordnance-sergeant, United States Army . . . . .	37	83	46	39	125	21	50	47	218
20	John Corrie, ordnance-sergeant, Twelfth New York Infantry . . . . .	38	86	43	43	124	37	50	47	218
21	Alexander Summers, captain, Second District of Columbia Infantry . . . . .	37	86	45	41	123	27	50	44	218
22	Romeo J. Hildeman, sergeant, Company A, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry . . . . .	39	89	48	41	128	15	47	42	217
23	Henry C. Wilson, second lieutenant, Seventy-first New York Infantry . . . . .	35	81	42	39	116	50	50	50	216
24	Albert S. Bowen, first lieutenant, Fifty-third Iowa Infantry . . . . .	34	81	42	39	116	56	50	50	216
25	Frederick H. Heidenreich, first lieutenant, First District of Columbia Infantry . . . . .	38	80	42	38	118	47	50	47	216
26	John A. Pearson, second lieutenant, Eleventh United States Cavalry . . . . .	42	81	44	37	123	39	47	45	216

TABLE XL.—National Pistol Competition—Continued.

Order of merit.	Competitors.	Slow fire.		Timed fire.		Slow fire and timed fire.		Rapid fire.		Aggregate.
		75 yards.	Total.	25 yards.	50 yards.	Total score.	Order.	15 yards.	25 yards.	
27	Charles Rice, corporal, Company B, Second United States Infantry.....	43	87	45	42	130	10	47	38	85
28	Ambrose E. Rainey, first lieutenant, battalion adjutant, Seventy-first New York Infantry.....	41	86	44	41	126	20	44	44	88
29	Frank W. Holt, first lieutenant, quartermaster, Sixth Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry.....	42	86	45	41	128	16	47	39	86
30	Charles W. van Way, first lieutenant, Twelfth United States Cavalry.....	30	85	47	41	118	43	50	45	96
31	Burt Griffith, first lieutenant, Second Kansas Cavalry.....	37	85	47	38	122	32	44	47	91
32	Case O. Clark, sergeant, Company F, Fifth Ohio Infantry.....	38	84	44	40	122	33	44	47	91
33	George C. Shaw, first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry.....	36	84	47	39	122	31	50	41	91
34	Vernon E. Cunningham, captain, Second Kansas Cavalry.....	37	84	42	42	121	36	44	47	91
35	Ralph Alderman, first lieutenant, Inspector rifle practice, First Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry.....	39	82	42	40	121	38	47	44	91
36	Edward A. Smith, corporal, Company C, Fifth Maryland Infantry.....	37	82	45	37	119	39	45	47	92
37	Ernest L. Isbell, captain, Second Connecticut Infantry.....	43	81	44	35	122	35	47	41	88
38	William T. MacMillan, cadet, First Class, United States Military Academy.....	36	81	40	41	117	49	45	47	92
39	C. F. Armstrong, Marlborough Rifle and Revolver Association.....	40	84	44	40	124	26	50	35	85
40	Frank R. Fisher, major, Fifty-third Iowa Infantry.....	38	84	45	39	122	34	47	39	86
41	Edwin S. Gilet, captain, Inspector small-arms practice, Fifty-third Iowa Infantry.....	39	84	46	38	123	28	47	38	85
42	William A. Pierce, colonel, Inspector general, Kansas.....	41	88	47	41	129	13	44	35	79
43	Robert J. Travis, captain, First Georgia Heavy Artillery.....	39	80	42	38	119	42	44	44	88
44	John Caswell, first lieutenant, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry.....	29	81	42	39	110	63	47	47	94
45	Charles C. Cummings, second lieutenant, Fifty-fourth Iowa Infantry.....	35	83	43	32	110	65	50	44	94
46	Percy H. Morgan, captain, Inspector small-arms practice, Third Connecticut Infantry.....	34	79	44	35	113	69	50	41	91
47	Walter A. Smith, lieutenant-colonel, medical director, Second Brigade, Massachusetts.....	36	82	43	39	118	44	42	44	86
48	William F. Leuschner, ordnance-sergeant, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.....	39	80	43	39	119	41	47	38	85
49	Thomas F. Cook, lieutenant-colonel, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry, acting general inspector of rifle practice.....	40	75	41	34	115	56	44	44	88
50	Harry Pope, Massachusetts Rifle Association.....	37	73	41	32	110	66	50	41	91
51	George Sawyer, first sergeant, Company A, Fifteenth United States Infantry.....	38	73	41	32	110	66	46	41	91
52	Arminius Wright, sergeant, Troop L, First Georgia Cavalry.....	38	70	42	38	118	40	39	44	83
53	Claude C. Smith, first lieutenant, Fifth Georgia Infantry.....	38	80	42	38	118	45	41	42	83
54	Francis C. Endicott, second lieutenant, Fifth United States Infantry.....	41	81	40	41	119	40	47	35	82
55	Charles O. Radcliffe, private, Company F, Fifty-fourth Iowa Infantry.....	36	86	43	43	122	30	41	38	79
56	Charles E. Lank, captain, First Delaware Infantry.....	28	72	43	29	100	80	50	50	100
57	William W. Cookson, first lieutenant, Inspector rifle practice, Sixth Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry.....	36	67	42	25	103	77	50	47	97
58	William B. Love, sergeant, Second Battery, New York Artillery.....	42	90	46	44	132	7	35	32	67
59	Am L. Sinclair, second lieutenant, Fifth United States Infantry.....	33	71	47	24	104	75	47	47	94
60	George Grewer, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.....	30	71	41	33	107	71	44	47	91
61	Charles Abel, first lieutenant, Fourth United States Infantry.....	33	79	44	35	112	62	41	44	86
62	Frank A. Boushington, sergeant, Company C, Fifty-fourth Iowa Infantry.....	32	78	43	35	110	64	42	44	86
63	Frank A. Boushington, sergeant, Company C, Fifty-fourth Iowa Infantry.....	40	75	39	34	113	61	41	41	82
64	Paul C. Johnson, sergeant, Company M, Fifty-fourth Iowa Infantry.....	37	70	37	34	102	78	41	47	91

64	Michael Kelly, corporal, Company C, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.	40	44	24	68	108	69	44	41	85	193
65	John A. Deltz, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.	42	46	20	66	108	70	47	38	86	193
66	George B. Shields, captain, Inspector rifle practice, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.										
67	Walter D. Young, second lieutenant, Maryland Signal Corps.	38	43	35	78	116	52	39	38	77	193
68	Arthur Rowland, major, First New Jersey Infantry.	39	43	34	77	115	54	44	33	77	193
69	Robert P. Carleton, colonel, Inspector small-arms practice, Florida	42	36	37	73	116	57	44	33	77	192
70	Marion Epply, Princeton Gun Club.	38	45	33	78	116	53	39	36	75	191
71	Samuel J. Fort, major, ordnance officer, First Brigade, Maryland	36	39	30	69	105	73	44	41	86	190
72	Albert F. Berg, first lieutenant, First New Jersey Infantry.	43	41	30	71	114	58	41	35	76	190
73	Herbert L. Smith, first lieutenant, First New Jersey Infantry.	37	37	26	63	100	61	47	41	88	188
74	Arthur P. Woodward, first lieutenant, Third Connecticut Infantry.	35	40	38	78	113	60	32	41	78	186
75	Cyrus P. Eagle, second lieutenant, First Kansas Infantry.	36	42	38	80	116	51	44	25	69	186
76	Elmer E. Hildebrand, first sergeant, Company H, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry.	86	34	34	68	104	76	44	36	80	184
77	Charles E. Groome, first sergeant, Company I, Second District of Columbia Infantry.	30	41	28	69	99	82	47	36	98	182
78	John W. Hessian, color sergeant, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.	28	39	37	76	104	74	31	47	78	182
79	John E. Rittenhouse, captain, Fourth Maryland Infantry.	40	35	34	69	109	67	38	35	73	182
80	Fred G. Yerkers, first lieutenant, First Florida Infantry.	33	46	38	84	117	48	42	23	65	182
81	William A. Renshan, sergeant, noncommissioned staff, Fourth Maryland Infantry.	30	39	28	67	97	84	44	38	82	179
82	Douglas C. McDougal, first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps.	19	41	32	73	92	87	47	39	85	177
83	Thomas E. Reed, private, Company D, Second Connecticut Infantry.	24	41	33	74	98	83	38	41	79	177
84	Charles A. Lewis, cadet, first class, United States Military Academy.	31	40	34	74	105	72	39	29	68	178
85	Ollie M. Schriver, corporal, United States Marine Corps.	86	32	34	66	102	79	36	32	68	170
86	Thomas L. Crystal, second lieutenant, Fifth United States Infantry.	34	42	32	74	108	68	41	19	60	168
87	Jack W. Heard, cadet, fourth class, United States Military Academy.	23	31	25	56	79	89	44	44	88	167
88	William G. Townsend, major, Fourth Maryland Infantry.	29	29	37	66	96	85	38	32	70	166
89	Samuel G. Willner, Maryland State Rifle Association.	29	40	26	66	96	86	30	34	64	159
90	Thomas R. Campbell, major, Second Kansas Infantry.	22	33	21	54	76	90	38	16	56	143
									26	64	140

TABLE XL.—National Pistol Competition—Continued.

Order of merit.	Competitors.	Slow fire.		Timed fire.		Slow fire and timed fire.		Rapid fire.		Aggregate.
		75 yards.	Total.	25 yards.	50 yards.	Total score.	Order.	15 yards.	25 yards.	
27	Charles Rie, corporal, Company B, Second United States Infantry.....	43		45	42	87	130	10	47	215
28	Infantry.....									
29	Frank W. Holt, first lieutenant, quartermaster, Sixth Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry.....	41		44	41	85	126	20	44	214
30	Charles W. van Way, first lieutenant, Twelfth United States Cavalry.....	42		45	41	86	128	16	39	214
31	Bruce Griffin, first lieutenant, Second Kansas Infantry.....	30		47	41	88	118	43	45	213
32	Case O. Clark, sergeant, Company F, Fifth Ohio Infantry.....	37		47	38	85	122	32	44	213
33	George C. Shaw, first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry.....	38		44	40	84	122	33	47	213
34	Vernon E. Cunningham, captain, Second Kansas Infantry.....	36		47	39	86	122	31	50	213
35	Ralph Alderman, first lieutenant, Inspector rifle practice, First Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry.....	37		42	42	84	121	36	44	212
36	Edward A. Smith, corporal, Company C, Fifth Maryland Infantry.....	39		42	40	82	121	38	44	212
37	Ernest L. Isbell, captain, Second Connecticut Infantry.....	37		45	37	82	119	45	47	211
38	William T. MacMillan, cadet, First Class, United States Military Academy.....	43		44	35	79	122	35	47	211
39	C. F. Armstrong, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.....	40		41	41	81	117	49	45	209
40	Frank R. Fisher, major, Fifty-third Iowa Infantry.....	38		44	40	84	124	25	50	208
41	William S. Gault, captain, Inspector small-arms practice, Fifty-third Iowa Infantry.....	38		45	39	84	122	34	47	208
42	William A. Pierce, colonel, Inspector general, Kansas.....	39		46	38	84	123	28	47	208
43	Robert J. Travis, captain, First Georgia Heavy Artillery.....	41		47	41	89	129	13	44	208
44	John Carroll, first lieutenant, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry.....	39		42	38	80	119	42	44	207
45	Charles C. Cummings, second lieutenant, Fifty-fourth Iowa Infantry.....	41		42	32	75	110	63	47	204
46	Percy H. Morgan, captain, Inspector small-arms practice, Third Connecticut Infantry.....	35		43	32	75	110	65	44	204
47	William A. Smith, lieutenant-colonel, medical director, Second Brigade, Massachusetts.....	34		44	35	79	113	59	41	204
48	William F. Cebak, first lieutenant, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.....	38		43	39	82	118	44	44	204
49	Thomas F. Cook, lieutenant-colonel, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry, acting general in- specter of rifle practice.....	39		41	39	80	119	41	38	204
50	Harry Pope, Massachusetts Rifle Association.....									
51	George Sawyer, first sergeant, Company A, Fifteenth United States Infantry.....	40		41	34	75	115	56	44	203
52	Arminius Wright, sergeant, Troop L, First Georgia Cavalry.....	37		41	32	73	110	66	50	201
53	Claude C. Smith, first lieutenant, Fifth Georgia Infantry.....	38		42	38	80	118	45	41	201
54	Francis C. Endicott, second lieutenant, Fifth United States Infantry.....	38		40	41	81	119	40	47	201
55	Charles O. Radcliffe, private, Company F, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry.....	36		43	43	86	122	30	41	201
56	William E. Lank, captain, First Delaware Infantry.....	42		43	29	72	100	80	50	200
57	William W. Cookson, first lieutenant, Inspector rifle practice, Sixth Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry.....	36		42	25	67	103	77	47	200
58	William B. Love, sergeant, Second Battery, New York Artillery.....	42		46	44	90	132	7	35	199
59	Asa L. Singleton, second lieutenant, Fifth United States Infantry.....	33		47	24	71	104	75	47	198
60	George Greuser, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.....	30		44	33	77	107	71	44	198
61	Charles Abel, first lieutenant, Fourth United States Infantry.....	53		43	35	79	112	62	41	197
62	Frank A. Bondright, sergeant, Company C, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry.....	32		43	35	78	110	64	42	196
63	Emil C. Johnson, sergeant, Company M, Fifty-fourth Iowa Infantry.....	40		39	34	73	113	61	41	195
64	Infantry.....	27		37	38	75	102	78	44	195

64	Michael Kelly, corporal, Company C, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.	40	44	24	68	108	69	44	41	85	193
65	John A. Deitz, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.	42	46	20	66	108	70	47	38	86	193
66	George B. Shields, captain, Inspector rifle practice, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.										
67	Walter D. Young, second lieutenant, Maryland Signal Corps.	38	43	35	78	116	52	39	38	77	193
68	Arthur Rowland, major, First New Jersey Infantry.	39	43	34	77	116	54	44	33	77	193
69	Robert P. Carleton, colonel, Inspector small-arms practice, Florida	42	36	37	73	115	57	44	33	77	192
70	Marion Epply, Princeton Gun Club.	38	45	33	78	116	53	39	36	75	191
71	Samuel J. Fort, major, ordnance officer, First Brigade, Maryland	36	39	30	69	106	73	44	41	85	190
72	Albert F. Berg, first lieutenant, First New Jersey Infantry.	43	41	30	71	114	58	41	35	76	190
73	Herbert L. Smith, first lieutenant, Third Connecticut Infantry.	37	37	26	63	100	81	47	41	88	188
74	Arthur P. Woodward, first lieutenant, First New Jersey Infantry.	36	40	38	78	113	60	32	41	78	186
75	Cyrus P. Eagle, second lieutenant, First Kansas Infantry.	36	42	38	80	116	51	44	25	69	186
76	Elmer E. Hildebrand, first sergeant, Company H, Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry.	36	34	34	68	104	76	44	36	80	184
77	Charles E. Groom, first sergeant, Company I, Second District of Columbia Infantry.	30	41	28	69	99	72	47	36	98	182
78	John W. Hessian, color sergeant, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.	28	39	37	76	104	74	31	47	78	182
79	John E. Rittenhouse, captain, Fourth Maryland Infantry.	40	35	34	69	109	67	38	35	73	182
80	Fred G. Yerkes, first lieutenant, First Florida Infantry.	33	46	38	84	117	48	44	23	65	182
81	William A. Renchan, sergeant, noncommissioned staff, Fourth Maryland Infantry.	30	39	24	67	97	84	44	38	82	179
82	Douglas C. McDougal, first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps.	19	41	32	73	92	87	47	39	85	177
83	Thomas E. Reed, private, Company D, Second Connecticut Infantry.	24	41	33	74	96	83	38	41	79	177
84	Charles A. Lewis, cadet, first class, United States Military Academy.	31	40	34	74	105	72	39	29	68	173
85	Ollie M. Schriver, corporal, United States Marine Corps.	32	32	34	66	102	79	36	32	68	170
86	Thomas L. Crysal, second lieutenant, Fifth United States Infantry.	34	42	32	74	108	68	41	19	60	168
87	Jack W. Heard, cadet, fourth class, United States Military Academy.	23	31	25	56	79	89	44	14	88	167
88	William G. Townsend, major, Fourth Maryland Infantry.	29	29	37	66	96	85	38	32	70	166
89	Samuel G. Willner, Maryland State Rifle Association.	29	40	26	66	95	86	30	34	64	159
90	Thomas R. Campbell, major, Second Kansas Infantry.	22	33	21	54	76	90	38	16	58	143
									26	64	140



## EXHIBIT B.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, November 15, 1905.*

SIR: The reports of the inspections of the militia of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia during the spring of 1905 indicate that the reorganization of the militia, which was begun in 1903, has steadily progressed, and that at the date of this report, with few exceptions, the organization of the militia conforms as far as practicable to that of the Regular Army, as modified by the suggested militia code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903.

It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the organized militia would respond to a call for troops to repel invasion or suppress insurrection against the authority of the United States. This percentage is the same as that estimated from the reports of the preceding year. No occasion for calling any bodies of militia into the service of the United States has arisen during the year, but in a number of cases the States made use of their troops to subdue uprisings or to protect life and property.

Increase of interest on the part of the younger men in the militia has been marked, and the morale of the organizations has been appreciably advanced. With but few exceptions, where organizations have been reported on adversely by inspecting officers the State military authorities have promptly adopted remedial measures. Resignations of officers have frequently been called for, and many companies have been completely reorganized. All this evinces a disposition on the part of the State authorities to bring their militia to a state of discipline and efficiency that shall conform as nearly as possible to that of the Regular Army.

### SPECIAL REPORTS BY THE STATE ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

Section 12 of the militia act (32 Stat. L., 776) requires the adjutant-general of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia to make returns to the Secretary of War of the strength of the organized militia, and also to make such reports as may from time to time be required by him. No reports of State adjutants-general were called for under this section during the past year, because the reports submitted by officers of the Army detailed for duty with the organized militia under section 20 of that act (*ibid.*, 779) were considered sufficiently ample in scope to cover all subjects relating to the militia concerning which reports were needed. However, the adjutants-general of States and Territories where no officer was detailed were requested to submit reports similar to those made by detailed officers. Reports have been received from all the States and Territories excepting Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, and North Dakota.

### ORGANIZED STRENGTH.

In view of the difficulty experienced in obtaining satisfactory returns for December 31, 1903, a letter of instructions was sent out with the blank forms for the return of December 31, 1904. It was hoped that by this means accurate returns for the current year would be obtained

from the adjutants-general without delay. This hope, however, was not realized. While some of the returns were satisfactory when originally received, the majority were submitted in such shape that it required much correspondence and time to make them accurate and complete; and even at this late date the returns of two States have not yet been satisfactorily completed because of the failure of the State authorities to supply the necessary data to correct apparent discrepancies.

For this reason it is now impossible to make an absolutely correct statement of the strength of the organized militia, but the following table shows the strength of the organized militia of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia on December 31, 1904, as shown by the annual returns:

*Strength of the organized militia of the States and Territories, December 31, 1904, as shown by the annual returns.*

State or Territory.	General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.	Aggregate strength.
Alabama.....	1	23	53	138	215	2,441	2,656
Arizona.....		1	8	21	30	375	405
Arkansas.....	3	27	36	99	165	1,968	2,133
California.....	4	46	96	146	292	3,247	3,539
Colorado.....		18	13	52	83	1,271	1,354
Connecticut.....	1	35	50	133	219	2,803	3,022
Delaware.....		9	14	19	42	321	363
District of Columbia.....	1	12	48	73	<sup>a</sup> 148	<sup>b</sup> 1,689	1,837
Florida.....	1	14	36	69	120	1,484	1,604
Georgia.....		21	109	234	364	3,766	4,130
Hawaii.....		6	7	26	39	553	592
Idaho.....		6	17	30	53	545	598
Illinois.....	4	38	153	312	507	6,707	7,214
Indiana.....	1	13	57	118	189	2,462	2,651
Iowa.....		31	48	124	203	2,170	2,373
Kansas.....	1	14	39	75	129	1,221	1,350
Kentucky.....		7	52	85	144	1,528	1,672
Louisiana.....	1	10	19	58	88	1,162	1,250
Maine.....		8	30	70	108	1,173	1,281
Maryland.....	1	11	47	106	165	1,859	2,024
Massachusetts.....	2	19	132	249	402	5,005	5,407
Michigan.....	1	19	50	120	190	2,704	2,894
Minnesota.....	1	25	50	88	164	1,744	1,908
Mississippi.....	1	27	36	86	150	1,386	1,536
Missouri.....	1	12	63	125	201	2,363	2,564
Montana.....		6	16	24	46	519	565
Nebraska.....		8	22	81	111	1,473	1,584
Nevada.....		8		6	14	143	157
New Hampshire.....	1	9	26	76	112	1,257	1,369
New Jersey.....	3	39	85	182	309	4,504	4,813
New Mexico.....		4	14	20	38	354	392
New York.....	5	53	295	546	899	14,082	14,981
North Carolina.....	1	47	48	110	206	1,751	1,957
North Dakota.....		11	15	36	62	627	689
Ohio.....	4	56	102	298	455	6,087	6,542
Oklahoma.....		9	12	43	64	758	817
Oregon.....		11	18	54	83	1,040	1,123
Pennsylvania.....	4	86	175	446	713	9,069	9,782
Rhode Island.....	1	22	32	67	122	980	1,102
South Carolina.....	1	17	73	174	265	3,480	3,745
South Dakota.....		14	38	85	137	1,241	1,378
Tennessee.....		7	46	101	154	2,116	2,270
Texas.....	3	61	68	150	282	3,135	3,417
Utah.....	1	17	5	24	47	297	344
Vermont.....		3	16	37	56	775	831
Virginia.....		2	43	115	160	2,163	2,323
Washington.....		12	15	40	67	862	929
West Virginia.....	1	14	37	58	110	1,115	1,225
Wisconsin.....		9	60	125	194	2,645	2,839
Wyoming.....		7	10	21	38	329	367
Total.....	50	986	2,534	5,570	9,154	112,754	121,908

<sup>a</sup> Includes 14 officers of the Naval Battalion.

<sup>b</sup> Includes 199 enlisted men of the Naval Battalion.

<sup>c</sup> Incomplete. Data called for but not furnished by the State authorities.



The following tabular statement shows the strength of the organized militia, by arms of service, as determined by the special inspection of the organized militia of the several States and Territories, held in compliance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 71, War Department, series of 1903, during the spring of the year 1905:

State or Territory.	General officers and general staff.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.	Hospital Corps.	Aggregate.
Alabama.....	9	227	246	1,782			27	2,291
Arizona.....	1	74		863				488
Arkansas.....	40		36	1,096				1,172
California.....	30	204	273	2,710		65	74	3,356
Colorado.....	13	159	40	813		11	38	1,074
Connecticut.....	28	60	224	2,433		33	36	2,814
Delaware.....	10			368			10	388
District of Columbia.....	19		76	1,361	a 198	24	32	a 1,710
Florida.....	14		70	1,443			27	1,554
Georgia.....	20	335	212	2,605			19	3,191
Hawaii.....	6			512		22	9	549
Idaho.....	6			712				718
Illinois.....	54	378	215	5,444		66	112	6,289
Indiana.....	16		206	2,142		35	52	2,451
Iowa.....	17			2,243		39	56	2,355
Kansas.....	14		81	1,161		28	18	1,302
Kentucky.....	7			1,308	3	1	45	1,364
Louisiana.....	9	199	236	1,893		75		1,412
Maine.....	8			1,165			18	1,191
Maryland.....	20	60		1,861		17	50	2,008
Massachusetts.....	50	226	1,049	4,141		56	44	5,566
Michigan.....	17			2,548			47	2,612
Minnesota.....	12		80	1,673	60			1,825
Mississippi.....	18		90	1,192				1,300
Missouri.....	16		66	2,210			45	2,337
Montana.....	5		45	477			3	530
Nebraska.....	7	43	42	1,278		41	53	1,464
Nevada.....	7			139				146
New Hampshire.....	21	65	77	1,089		9	9	1,270
New Jersey.....	53	148	122	4,233		62		4,618
New Mexico.....	3	65		342				410
New York.....	70	521	1,484	11,200	605	160	224	14,264
North Carolina.....	48		63	1,652			36	1,799
North Dakota.....	7		49	609			12	677
Ohio.....	30	103	215	5,002	220	90	172	5,832
Oklahoma.....	7	30		527	45	34	38	676
Oregon.....	10	46	75	953			16	1,100
Pennsylvania.....	81	358	137	9,099			145	9,820
Rhode Island.....	20	107	109	748		21	30	1,035
South Carolina.....	18	481	93	2,177			13	2,782
South Dakota.....	3	171	31	641				846
Tennessee.....	7	104	37	1,838				1,986
Texas.....	43	199	152	2,186		21		2,601
Utah.....	18	27	29	238		17		329
Vermont.....	4		100	631			19	754
Virginia.....	12		131	1,995				2,138
Washington.....	7	44		670		35	17	773
West Virginia.....	15			1,067		24	5	1,111
Wisconsin.....	9	69	77	2,581			57	2,793
Wyoming.....	7	48		257				312
Total.....	966	4,551	6,268	95,808	a 1,131	986	1,603	a 111,313

a Includes 15 officers and 183 enlisted men of the Naval Battalion of the District of Columbia.

b No reports received for 7 organizations.

#### GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The organized militia of all the States and Territories, excepting New Hampshire, has been equipped, under the provisions of section 13 of the militia act (32 Stat. L., 777), with the United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1898, and its equipments. The militia forces of New Hampshire, with the exception of about 200 for whom

rifles were experimentally issued, are still equipped with Springfield rifles, caliber .45; but it is understood that the authorities of that State have made, or are about to make, requisition for magazine rifles to replace the Springfield rifles now in use.

#### SPECIAL INSPECTION.

Under the provisions of section 14 of the militia law (32 Stat. L. 777), and War Department General Orders, No. 71, of 1903, the annual inspection of the militia was begun in January, 1905, and completed in May of the same year, 102 officers of the Army being detailed for the purpose. Many of the reports submitted were very unsatisfactory, and this fact has caused a great deal of correspondence. The reports show that of the 2,151 organizations inspected, 1,169 were fully armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service at any season of the year; that 22 were fully armed, uniformed, and equipped for service during summer only; that 437 were deficient in articles of clothing, camp equipage, kitchen utensils, or ordnance and ordnance stores, and that 523 were not sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service.

It appears from the remarks of the inspecting officers and from explanations submitted by adjutants-general in response to inquiries from this office, that in a large majority of the cases in which deficiencies were reported requisitions had been made for the articles stated to be deficient, or the articles were about to be issued, or were kept in storage at the State capital for issue when needed. The articles reported as usually kept at the State capital are tentage, camp equipage, and kitchen utensils. Organizations generally have no storage facilities for such articles, which consequently are not issued until it is necessary for the organizations to take the field. In such cases, as in similar cases of last year, the Department has generally held the organizations to be sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service to entitle them to full participation in the benefits of section 14 of the militia law.

There were absent from the inspections 823 officers and 19,425 enlisted men, or 18.19 per cent, out of a total organized strength of 111,313, as compared with 728 officers and 23,402 enlisted men absent from the inspections of 1904, or 21.02 per cent, out of a total organized strength of 115,266.

In connection with these inspections the commanding general of the northern division, in his annual report, remarks that—

The annual inspections of the National Guard prescribed as necessary to carry out the provisions of section 14, act of January 21, 1903, were made by officers of the line detailed from the nearest posts. The reports of inspection were received and forwarded to the War Department. The inspections were apparently made with thoroughness, and the results show conditions as to organizations, supply, discipline, and training characterized all the way from poor to excellent. There is still much to be accomplished before there will be anything like uniformity or an approximation to a reasonable standard of general efficiency in many organizations, but there is general improvement over conditions prevailing the year before, and, as the State officials from governors down seem to be much in earnest in their efforts and desires, good results will surely follow in due time. Complaint is made that the mileage of officers charged with these inspections is insufficient to cover the extra expenses involved. Reimbursement of actual expenses would prevent this hardship.

*Number of officers and enlisted men present at and absent from the special inspection of the militia organizations of the several States and Territories, held in compliance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 71, War Department, series of 1903, during the spring of the year 1905.*

State or Territory.	Present.		Absent.		General officers and staff officers.	Total.		Per cent of absentees in 1905.	Per cent of absentees in 1904.
	Offi- cers.	Enlisted men.	Offi- cers.	Enlisted men.		Offi- cers.	Enlisted men.		
Alabama	171	1,860	12	239	9	192	2,099	10.96	25.31
Arizona	34	272	5	126	1	40	398	29.91	34.71
Arkansas	56	747	35	294	40	131	1,041	28.07	30.32
California	230	2,559	13	525	29	272	3,084	16.03	13.28
Colorado	51	635	9	366	18	73	1,001	34.92	45.21
Connecticut	180	2,378	5	241	15	200	2,614	8.74	9.07
Delaware	26	225	6	124	7	39	349	33.51	24.70
District of Columbia	125	1,316	7	249	13	145	1,565	14.97	14.00
Florida	76	740	21	703	14	111	1,443	46.59	32.64
Georgia	226	2,501	43	401	20	289	2,902	13.91	18.99
Hawaii	30	377	3	133	6	39	510	24.77	23.68
Idaho	31	398	22	261	6	59	659	89.42	37.94
Illinois	401	4,633	43	1,151	41	485	5,784	19.05	29.89
Indiana	154	1,566	22	696	13	189	2,262	29.29	36.08
Iowa	184	1,694	8	452	17	209	2,146	19.53	19.24
Kansas	98	824	19	347	14	131	1,171	28.11	28.28
Kentucky	110	953	24	270	7	141	1,223	21.56	40.09
Louisiana	72	856	11	465	9	92	1,320	38.71	48.48
Maine	76	858	24	225	8	108	1,083	20.91	21.19
Maryland	126	1,106	28	735	13	167	1,841	38.00	27.91
Massachusetts	363	4,678	24	465	36	423	5,143	8.79	8.41
Michigan	145	1,945	15	490	17	177	2,435	19.33	22.31
Minnesota	128	1,629		57	11	139	1,686	3.12	6.44
Mississippi	59	707	18	498	18	95	1,205	39.69	37.78
Missouri	149	1,364	30	780	14	193	2,144	34.66	34.11
Montana	32	343	11	139	5	48	482	29.30	35.74
Nebraska	93	906	16	442	7	116	1,348	31.28	42.46
Nevada	3	47	3	86	7	13	133	60.96	30.54
New Hampshire	89	1,052	10	103	16	115	1,155	8.90	11.59
New Jersey	266	3,938	8	339	47	321	4,297	7.51	7.02
New Mexico	26	259	6	116	3	35	375	29.76	38.22
New York	815	12,779	31	569	70	916	13,348	4.21	4.80
North Carolina	131	1,389	18	213	48	197	1,602	12.94	11.03
North Dakota	45	464	6	155	7	58	619	23.78	31.33
Ohio	343	4,318	55	1,066	30	428	5,404	19.56	23.33
Oklahoma	36	356	20	257	7	63	613	40.98	40.39
Oregon	72	845	5	168	10	87	1,013	15.73	14.26
Pennsylvania	638	7,927	25	1,177	53	716	9,104	12.24	16.63
Rhode Island	94	833	5	83	20	119	916	21.46	5.78
South Carolina	177	1,841	33	713	18	228	2,554	26.82	28.41
South Dakota	54	541	10	238	3	67	779	29.31	32.26
Tennessee	123	1,256	14	586	7	144	1,842	30.21	29.63
Texas	141	1,442	35	940	43	219	2,382	37.49	26.75
Utah	21	149	11	130	18	50	279	42.86	29.63
Vermont	50	571	6	123	4	60	694	17.11	20.24
Virginia	132	1,486	16	492	12	160	1,978	23.76	20.69
Washington	43	579	6	138	7	56	717	18.63	27.78
West Virginia	78	794	13	214	12	103	1,008	20.48	32.06
Wisconsin	172	2,087	8	517	9	189	2,604	18.80	16.98
Wyoming	21	171	5	108	7	33	279	36.22	37.24
Total	6,996	83,208	823	19,425	861	8,680	102,633	18.19	21.02

\* Two companies were excused from inspection by authority of the War Department, the organizations actually inspected having a total of 114 officers and 847 enlisted men with an absence from inspection of 14 enlisted men.

The following tables show the designations and stations of the militia organizations of the several States and Territories; their strength at the date of, and per cent of absentees from, the special inspections held during the year in compliance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 71, War Department, December 29, 1903. The tables also show, for each organization, the number of practice marches, the number of drills, the number of days in camp of instruction, and the rifle-practice figure of merit. They also show whether the organizations are armed, uniformed, and equipped, whether they conform in organization to the Regular Army, and whether they have adopted the prescribed standard of physical examination for enlistment.

## ALABAMA.

State designation: Alabama National Guard.  
General headquarters: Montgomery. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William W. Brandon; address, Montgomery.

One brigade. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 light batteries. Total strength, 2,291.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Montgomery	8		8							
Brigade headquarters...	Birmingham	1		1							
<b>First Infantry:</b>											
Headquarters and band.	Mobile.....	12	23	35	20.00				(a)	No..	
Company A.....	do.....	2	51	53	26.41	(b)	7	35	(a)	No..	No.
Company B.....	do.....	2	50	52	17.30	(b)	7	36	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	Geneva.....	3	41	44	11.36	(b)	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	Fort Deposit.....	4	42	46	19.56	6	14	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	Mobile.....	3	49	52	17.30	6	14	38	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	Dothan.....	3	45	48	22.91	6	14	45	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Brewton.....	3	43	46	0.00	(b)	7	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Troy.....	3	52	55	5.45	(b)	7	32	(a)	No..	No.
Company I.....	Enterprise.....	2	55	57	0.00	(b)	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Evergreen.....	3	47	50	12.00	(b)	7	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Uniontown.....	3	45	48	0.00	(b)	7	32	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Mobile.....	3	42	45	0.00	(b)	7	34	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total.....		46	585	631	11.56						
<b>Second Infantry:</b>											
Headquarters and band.	Eufaula.....	14	8	22	9.09				(a)		No.
Company A.....	Montgomery.....	3	38	41	7.31	(b)	7	36	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	Birmingham.....	3	41	44	6.81	(b)	7	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	Selma.....	3	52	55	0.00	(b)	7	35	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	Montgomery.....	3	39	42	9.52	6	14	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	Wetumpka.....	3	42	45	26.66	(b)	7	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	Tuscaloosa.....	3	50	53	18.46	6	14	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Eufaula.....	3	44	47	14.89	6	14	41	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Opelika.....	3	43	46	8.69	(b)	7	29	(a)	No..	No.
Company I.....	Luverne.....	2	49	51	1.96	6	14	35	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Tuskegee.....	3	49	52	7.69	(b)	7	29	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Girard.....	3	48	51	3.92	6	14	50	(a)	No..	No.
Company M.....	Demopolis.....	3	43	46	17.39	(b)	7	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total.....		49	546	595	10.08						
<b>Third Infantry:</b>											
Headquarters.....	Birmingham.....	9	8	17	17.64				(a)		No.
Company A.....	Woodlawn.....	2	41	43	4.65	6	14	38	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	Florence.....	3	44	47	10.63	6	14	35	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	Anniston.....	3	46	49	0.00	6	14	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	Decatur.....	3	39	42	19.04	(b)	7	29	(a)	No..	No.
Company G.....	Birmingham.....	3	39	42	2.38	6	14	35	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	Oxford.....	3	57	60	0.00	6	14	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Birmingham.....	4	46	50	2.00	6	14	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Talladega.....	2	44	46	4.34	(b)	7	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Jasper.....	4	56	60	0.00	(b)	7	29	(a)	No..	No.
Hospital Corps.....		2	25	27	0.00						No.
Total.....		38	445	483	4.56						

<sup>a</sup> No systematic practice.

<sup>b</sup> Practice marches only by the organizations that participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

## ALABAMA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). <sup>a</sup>			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Infantry (detached): Company A.....	Montgomery .....	4	96	100	9.00	(a)	(b)	....	(c)	No..	No.
Battalion of Artillery:											
Headquarters .....	do .....	8	5	13	30.76				(c)	No..	No.
Battery A .....	Mobile .....	3	61	64	37.50	(a)	7	30	(c)	No..	No.
Battery B .....	Montgomery .....	4	50	54	35.18	(a)	7	32	(c)	No..	No.
Battery C .....	Selma .....	4	56	60	13.33	(a)	7	29	(c)	Yes.	No.
Battery D .....	Birmingham .....	4	51	55	23.63	(a)	7	40	(c)	Yes.	No.
Total .....		23	223	246	26.01						
Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters .....	Selma .....	8	5	13	15.38				(c)		No.
Troop A .....	Montgomery .....	4	43	47	6.38	(a)	7	30	(c)	No..	No.
Troop B .....	Camden .....	4	63	67	14.92	(a)	7	30	(c)	No..	No.
Troop C .....	Selma .....	3	43	46	8.69	(a)	7	32	(c)	Yes.	No.
Troop D .....	Birmingham .....	4	50	54	0.00	(a)	7	31	(c)	Yes.	No.
Total .....		23	204	227	8.37						
Grand total.....		192	2,099	2,291	10.96						

<sup>a</sup> Practice marches only by the organizations that participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.<sup>b</sup> Excused by the governor.<sup>c</sup> No systematic practice.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

## ARIZONA.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Arizona.  
 General headquarters: Phoenix. Adjutant-general: Col. Benjamin W. Leavell; address, Phoenix.  
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 6 companies; 3 cadet companies. Cavalry: 2 troops. Total strength, 438.  
 Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches, Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Phoenix.....	1	.....	1	.....						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	do.....	8	3	11	18.18	.....	7	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Thatcher.....	3	26	29	31.03	.....	7	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Phoenix.....	3	36	39	25.64	.....	7	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Tempe.....	3	44	47	40.42	1	7	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Mesa.....	3	32	35	40.00	.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company H.....	Yuma.....	2	40	42	45.23	.....	7	49	(a)	(c)	
Company I.....	Flagstaff.....	3	52	55	45.45	.....	7	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		25	233	258	37.98						
Normal School Cadet Company.	Tempe.....	2	45	47	2.12	.....			(a)	.....	Yes.
University of Arizona Cadet Battalion:											
Headquarters.....	Tucson.....	2	1	3	0.00	.....			(a)	.....	Yes.
Band.....	do.....	.....	5	5	0.00	.....			(a)	.....	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	2	21	23	4.34	.....			(a)	.....	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	2	25	27	11.11	.....			(a)	.....	Yes.
Total.....		6	52	58	6.89						
Cavalry:											
First Troop.....	Nogales.....	3	37	40	67.50	.....	7	52	(a)	(c)	Yes.
Second Troop.....	Morenci.....	3	31	34	2.94	4	7	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		6	68	74	37.83						
Grand total.....		40	398	438	29.91						

a No records of practice.

b Organized since 1904.

c Not stated.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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## ARKANSAS.

State designation: Arkansas State Guard.

General headquarters: Little Rock. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Charles Jacobson; address, Little Rock.

Two divisions, *a* Infantry: 2 regiments of 9 companies each; 1 battalion of 5 companies. Artillery: 1 light battery. Total strength, 1,172.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Little Rock.....	21		21					(b)		
First Division headquarters.	Newport.....	11		11					(b)		
Second Division headquarters.	Little Rock.....	8		8					(b)		
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Helena.....	7		7	(c)		(d)		(b)		Yes.
Band.....	Siloam Springs.....		28	28	17.85					No..	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	3	43	46	47.82	3	(d)	54	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company B.....	Beebe.....	3	37	40	32.50	2	(d)	41	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company C.....	Harrison.....	3	47	50	12.00	4	(d)	33	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company F.....	Jonesboro.....	3	47	50	14.00	3	(d)	37	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company G.....	Cabot.....	3	40	43	34.88	6	(d)	29	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company I.....	Helena.....	2	25	27	14.81	5	(d)	31	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company K.....	Fort Smith.....	3	38	41	12.19	3	(d)	37	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company L.....	Piggott.....	2	42	44	29.54	2	(d)	40	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company M.....	Osceola.....	3	50	53	100.00	6	(d)	30	(b)		Yes.
Total.....		32	397	429	34.96						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Little Rock.....	17	8	25	(c)		(d)		(b)		Yes.
Band.....	do.....		24	24	8.33		(d)		(b)	No..	Yes.
Company A.....	Morrilton.....	3	47	50	12.00		(d)	31	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company C.....	Dardanelle.....	3	35	38	18.42	3	(d)	37	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company F.....	Prescott.....	3	40	43	18.60	5	(d)	34	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company G.....	Texarkana.....	3	44	47	27.65	3	(d)	27	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company H.....	Pine Bluff.....	3	40	43	20.93	4	(d)	32	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company I.....	Camden.....	3	38	41	21.95	2	(d)	38	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company K.....	Magazine.....	3	38	41	17.07	3	(d)	31	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company L.....	Ola.....	3	35	38	55.26	4	(d)	32	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company M.....	Little Rock.....	2	45	47	21.27	5	(d)	36	(b)	No..	Yes.
Total.....		43	394	437	26.77						
Third Infantry:											
Band.....	Camden.....		28	28	7.14		(d)			No..	Yes.
Separate Infantry:											
Company A.....	Black Rock.....	3	33	36	36.11	6	(d)	35	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company C.....	Paris.....	3	25	28	10.71	4	(d)	30	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company F.....	Pocahontas.....	3	40	43	23.25	4	(d)	29	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company G.....	McCrory.....	2	45	47	10.63	3	(d)	33	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company H.....	Forrest City.....	3	45	48	31.25	5	(d)	34	(b)	No..	Yes.
Total.....		14	189	202	22.77						
Light Artillery:											
Battery A.....	Hot Springs.....	2	34	36	38.86	8	(d)	38	(b)	No..	Yes.
Grand total.....		181	1,041	1,172	28.07						

*a* The State is subdivided for militia purposes into two military geographical divisions, the Arkansas River being the dividing line.*b* No regular practice.*c* Not inspected.*d* No camp of instruction except for the provisional regiment in camp, Sept. 18 to 26, on the Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

## CALIFORNIA.

State designation: National Guard of California.  
 General headquarters: Sacramento. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. J. B. Lauck; address, Sacramento.  
 Two brigades. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 3 regiments of 9 companies each; 1 regiment of 8 companies; 1 unattached company. Cavalry: 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 heavy batteries. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Sanitary Corps: 6 detachments. Total strength, 3,356.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches, Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Sacramento	7		7					(a)		
<i>First Brigade.</i>											
Headquarters	Los Angeles	10		10					(a)		Yes.
Signal Corps	do	2	35	37	0.00	7	18	42	(a)	No.	Yes.
Cavalry:											
Troop C	Salinas	3	47	50	4.00	5	14	41	55.2	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D	Los Angeles	3	47	50	20.00	3	16	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Modesto	14	8	22	4.54				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Fresno		23	23	13.04				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Stockton	1	49	50	28.00		14	33	20.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	48	51	1.96	12	14	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Fresno	3	47	50	28.00	10	16	42	41.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Modesto	3	44	47	29.78			16	34	(a)	Yes.
Company E	Visalia	3	46	49	32.65		15	33	5.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Fresno	3	46	49	22.44			16	33	50.3	Yes.
Company G	Bakersfield	3	47	50	22.00	2	16	45	38.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Merced	3	47	50	28.00		14	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Hanford	3	45	48	35.41	2	18	36	37.6	Yes.	Yes.
Sanitary Corps (detachment).	Fresno	4	10	14	7.14	3	16	26		No.	
Total		43	460	503	23.26						
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	Santa Ana	13	7	20	5.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Pomona		21	21	19.04				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Los Angeles	3	50	53	7.54	3	14	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	San Diego	3	49	52	25.00		15	47	39.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Los Angeles	3	48	51	1.96	5	15	49	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Pomona	3	47	50	6.00	3	16	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Anaheim	3	49	52	17.30	2	15	32	39.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Los Angeles	3	47	50	20.00			52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Redlands	3	46	49	20.40			16	33	38.2	Yes.
Company H	Long Beach	3	57	60	20.00			(b)	18	(b)	No.
Company I	Pasadena	3	43	46	6.52	1	13	45	26.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	San Bernardino	2	51	53	33.96	2	15	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Santa Ana	3	52	55	14.54		(c)	20	(c)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Riverside	3	50	53	1.88		15	48	49.7	No.	Yes.
Sanitary Corps (detachment).	Los Angeles	4	10	14	21.42	1	14	12		No.	
Total		52	627	679	14.72						
<i>Second Brigade.</i>											
Headquarters	San Francisco	12	1	13					(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps	do	1	27	28	0.00	8	15	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Cavalry:											
Troop A	do	2	51	53	18.86	4	19	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Sacramento	3	48	51	13.72	1	16	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.

a Unable to secure range.

b Mustered out Aug. 4, 1904.

c Mustered out June 15, 1904.



## CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
<i>Second Brigade—Cont'd.</i>											
<i>First Battalion of Artillery:</i>											
Headquarters and band.	San Francisco	5	26	31	19.35				(a)		Yes.
Battery A.	do	3	57	60	21.66	4	15	38	(a)		Yes.
Battery B.	do	3	58	61	11.47	4	15	35	(a)		Yes.
Battery C.	do	3	57	60	11.66	4	15	34	(a)		Yes.
Battery D.	do	3	57	60	18.33	2	15	36	(a)		Yes.
Sanitary Corps (detachment).	do	1		1	0.00		14				
Total		18	255	273	16.11						
<i>First Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters and band.	San Francisco	9	34	43	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.	do	3	48	51	19.60	2	15	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	do	3	48	51	0.00	3	15	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	do	2	53	55	36.36	1	15	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.	do	3	47	50	8.00	3	15	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	do	3	48	51	21.56	1	15	38	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	do	2	48	50	10.00	1	15	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	do	3	51	54	29.62		15	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.	do	2	48	50	42.00		15	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Sanitary Corps (detachment).	do	3	10	13	30.76		14	22		Yes.	
Total		33	435	468	19.44						
<i>Second Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters and band.	Sacramento	14	27	41	19.51				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.	Chico	3	59	62	4.83		14	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	Colusa	3	46	49	4.08		13	33	53.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	Nevada City	3	54	57	36.84	8	14	31	70.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.	Marysville	3	48	51	17.64	3	15	38	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	Sacramento	3	47	50	4.00	1	15	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	Woodland	3	51	54	11.11	2	15	39	41.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	Sacramento	3	50	53	0.00		15	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.	Placerville	2	49	51	15.68	2	14	33	49.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.	Vacaville	3	60	63	19.04		(b)	22	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Sanitary Corps (detachment).	Sacramento	3	12	15	6.66		14	20		No.	
Total		43	503	546	13.18						
<i>Fifth Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters	San Francisco	13	7	20	20.00				(a)	No.	Yes.
Band	San Rafael		23	23	0.00				46.7		Yes.
Company A.	Oakland	3	50	53	16.98		15	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	San Jose	2	53	55	7.27	5	15	35	8.6	No.	Yes.
Company C.	Petaluma	3	50	53	5.66		15	35	32.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.	San Rafael	3	48	51	3.92	1	15	42	59.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	Santa Rosa	2	49	51	13.72		15	44	52.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	Oakland	2	48	50	0.00		14	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	Alameda	3	47	50	26.00	1	15	28	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company H.	Napa	1	51	52	23.07		15	33	9.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.	Livermore	2	52	54	7.40		12	34	31.7	Yes.	Yes.
Sanitary Corps (detachment).	Oakland	3	14	17	23.52	1	14	22		Yes.	
Total		37	492	529	11.72						
<i>Unattached.</i>											
Company A, Veteran Reserves.	Oakland	3	56	59	38.98					No.	Yes.
Grand total.		272	3,064	3,356	16.03						

a Unable to secure range.

b Excused by the governor. Mustered out Aug. 29, 1904.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

## COLORADO.

State designation: National Guard of Colorado.

General headquarters: Denver. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Bulkeley Wells; address, Denver.

One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 7 companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 1 light battery. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 1,074.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).		Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		(Organized strength.)				Practice marches. Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.					
General headquarters...	Denver	9		9						
First Brigade headquarters.	do	4		4						No.
<hr/>										
First Infantry:										
Headquarters and band.	do	4	33	37	24.32				(a)	No.
Company A	do	3	35	38	52.63	1 166	16	9.4	No.	No.
Company B	do	1	38	39	53.84	1 166	16	36.7	No.	No.
Company C	Brighton	1	30	31	54.83	163	16	(b)	No.	No.
Company D	Greeley	3	41	44	0.00	(c) 48	(b)		No.	No.
Company E	Longmont	2	45	47	53.19	(c) 23	(b)		No.	No.
Company G	Loveland	2	38	40	32.50	166	16	(b)	No.	No.
Company H	Boulder	3	39	42	9.52	163	16	(b)	No.	No.
Company I	Fort Morgan	1	42	43	16.27	166	16	(b)	No.	No.
Company L	Denver	3	38	41	17.07	163	16	53.0	No.	No.
Company M	Wray	3	43	46	13.04	(d) 14	(b)		No.	No.
Total		26	422	448	28.79					
<hr/>										
Second Infantry:										
Headquarters	Pueblo	6	2	8	25.00					No.
Band	Florence		22	22	0.00				No.	No.
Company A	do	2	43	45	42.22	120	24	(b)	No.	No.
Company B	Pueblo	1	35	36	68.88	166	16	(b)	No.	No.
Company D	Colorado Springs	1	63	64	46.87	166	16	(b)	No.	No.
Company E	Rocky Ford	3	63	66	59.09	82	23	(b)	No.	No.
Company H	Cripple Creek	2	46	48	64.58	208	13	(b)	No.	No.
Company I	Colorado Springs	3	49	52	55.76	163	16	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Victor	2	22	24	20.83	70	16	(b)	No.	No.
Total		20	345	365	48.76					
<hr/>										
Light Artillery:										
Battery A	Denver	2	38	40	47.50	166	16	(b)	No.	No.
<hr/>										
First Squadron Cavalry:										
Headquarters	do	1		1	100.00					No.
Troop B	do	2	40	42	4.76	1 163	16	20.5	Yes.	No.
Troop C	do	2	59	61	19.67	163	16	16.5	No.	No.
Troop D	Meeker	2	53	55	50.90	166	16	(b)	Yes.	No.
Total		7	152	159	27.04					
<hr/>										
Signal Corps	Denver	1	10	11	0.00	166	16	(b)	No.	No.
<hr/>										
Hospital Corps:										
Detachment	do	2	13	15	6.66	166	16	(b)	No.	No.
Detachment	Colorado Springs	1	12	13	23.07	166	16	(b)	No.	No.
Detachment	Boulder	1	9	10	20.00	166	16	(b)	No.	No.
Total		4	34	38	15.78					
<hr/>										
Grand total		73	1,001	1,074	34.92					

a Headquarters, yes; band, no.  
b Excused; no range.c Excused by the governor.  
d Mustered in Sept. 10, 1904.

## CONNECTICUT.

State designation: Connecticut National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Hartford. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. George M. Cole; address, Hartford.  
 One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 troop.  
 Artillery: 1 light battery, 2 platoons; 1 machine-gun battery, 2 sections; 2 companies coast artillery.  
 Signal Corps: 1 company of 2 detachments. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 2,814.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.	
		Organized strength.								
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.		
General headquarters...	Hartford .....	5	8	13	.....					
First Brigade headquarters.	South Norwalk.....	10	5	15	.....	1	09			Yes.
<hr/>										
Signal Corps:										
Detachment.....	Hartford .....	2	13	15	13.33	1	09	14		Yes.
Detachment.....	New Haven .....	2	16	18	22.22	1	09	14		Yes.
<hr/>										
Total .....		4	29	33	18.18					
<hr/>										
Hospital Corps (detachments):										
First Infantry .....	Hartford .....		11	11	0.00	1	09	15		Yes.
Second Infantry.....	New Haven .....		12	12	0.00	1	09	15		Yes.
Third Infantry .....						1	09	15		Yes.
Section at .....	Stamford .....		6	6	0.00				Yes.	Yes.
Section at .....	Bridgeport .....		3	3	33.33					Yes.
Coast Artillery .....	New London .....		4	4	25.00	1	09	15		Yes.
<hr/>										
Total .....		(b)	36	36	5.55					
<hr/>										
Cavalry:										
Troop A .....	New Haven .....	3	57	60	5.00	1	10	31	16.8	No. Yes.
<hr/>										
Artillery:										
Light Battery A .....	Branford .....	1	4	5	40.00					Yes.
First Platoon .....	Gullford .....	1	35	36	5.55	1	10	31		No. Yes.
Second Platoon.....	Branford .....	2	33	35	11.42	1	10	31		No. Yes.
<hr/>										
Total .....		4	72	76	10.52					
<hr/>										
Machine-Gun Battery:										
First Section .....	Hartford .....	1	8	9	0.00	1	10	35		No. Yes.
Second Section .....	New Haven .....	2	18	20	0.00	1	10	35		No. Yes.
<hr/>										
Total .....		3	26	29	0.00					
<hr/>										
Coast Artillery:										
Headquarters .....	New London .....	4	2	6	0.00	1	6			Yes. Yes.
First Company .....	do .....	3	56	59	15.25	1	6	29	10.2	Yes. Yes.
Second Company .....	do .....	3	51	54	12.96	1	6	29	4.6	Yes. Yes.
<hr/>										
Total .....		10	109	119	13.44					
<hr/>										
First Infantry:										
Headquarters and band.	Hartford .....	19	34	53	1.88	1	09	21.5		Yes. Yes.
Company A .....	do .....	3	65	68	5.88	1	09	29	9.5	Yes. Yes.
Company B .....	do .....	2	62	64	10.93	1	09	31	3.1	Yes. Yes.
Company C .....	Rockville .....	3	56	58	12.06	1	09	32	.6	Yes. Yes.
Company D .....	Bristol .....	2	54	56	25.00	1	09	30		Yes. Yes.
Company E .....	New Britain .....	3	53	56	10.71	1	09	30	6.1	Yes. Yes.

<sup>a</sup> Participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

<sup>b</sup> The commissioned officers are respectively carried with the headquarters of the three regiments of infantry and the coast artillery.

<sup>c</sup> Band not included.

## CONNECTICUT—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).				Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.							
First Infantry—Cont'd.												
Company F	Hartford	3	59	62	8.06	1	09	28	12.9	Yes	Yes.	
Company G	South Manchester	3	61	64	14.06	1	09	29	10.2	Yes	Yes.	
Company H	Hartford	3	64	67	11.94	1	09	30	2.1	Yes	Yes.	
Company I	New Britain	3	59	62	3.22	1	09	29	6.8	Yes	Yes.	
Company K	Hartford	3	57	60	6.66	1	09	30	10.7	Yes	Yes.	
Company L	Willimantic	2	56	58	17.24	1	09	30	2.7	Yes	Yes.	
Company M	Winsted	3	60	63	15.87	1	09	30	8.3	Yes	Yes.	
Total		52	739	791	10.99							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters and band.	New Haven	20	38	58	6.89	1	09		22.2	Yes	Yes.	
Company A	Waterbury	3	65	68	0.00	1	09	30		Yes	Yes.	
Company B	New Haven	3	59	62	11.29	1	09	29		Yes	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	60	63	9.52	1	09	30	3.1	Yes	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	64	67	10.44	1	09	28	31.3	Yes	Yes.	
Company E	do	3	58	61	11.47	1	09	29	8.2	Yes	Yes.	
Company F	do	3	60	63	3.17	1	09	29	37.9	Yes	Yes.	
Company G	Waterbury	3	64	67	0.00	1	09	29	4.4	Yes	Yes.	
Company H	Middletown	3	57	60	13.33	1	09	31		Yes	Yes.	
Company I	Meriden	3	61	64	3.12	1	09	29	22.1	Yes	Yes.	
Company K	Wallingford	3	56	59	0.00	1	09	30	36.6	Yes	Yes.	
Company L	Meriden	3	64	67	1.49	1	09	32	42.1	Yes	Yes.	
Company M	Torrington	3	65	68	1.47	1	09	31	9.0	Yes	Yes.	
Total		56	771	827	5.44							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Stamford	18	10	28	0.00	1	09		10.8	Yes	Yes.	
Band	Bridgeport		26	26	3.84	1	09			No.	Yes.	
Company A	Norwich	2	46	48	8.33	1	10	29	9.3	Yes	Yes.	
Company B	Bridgeport	3	55	58	10.34	1	09	32		Yes	Yes.	
Company C	Norwich	2	52	54	7.40	1	10	32		Yes	Yes.	
Company D	Norwalk	3	57	60	8.33	1	09	30		Yes	Yes.	
Company E	Bridgeport	2	54	56	12.50	1	09	29		Yes	Yes.	
Company F	Norwalk	3	57	60	18.33	1	09	32		Yes	Yes.	
Company G	Danbury	3	60	63	11.11	1	09	32		Yes	Yes.	
Company H	Stamford	3	47	50	2.00	1	09	32		Yes	Yes.	
Company I	New London	3	55	58	12.06	1	10	29		Yes	Yes.	
Company K	Bridgeport	3	60	63	4.76	1	09	30		Yes	Yes.	
Company L	Greenwich	3	65	68	7.35	1	09	31		Yes	Yes.	
Company M	Danielson	2	54	56	17.85	1	10	31	32.4	Yes	Yes.	
Total		50	698	748	9.49							
First Separate Company.	New Haven	3	64	67	11.94	1	09	28	13.3	No.		
Grand total.		200	2,614	2,814	8.71							

a Participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

b Band not included.

c New organization.

## DELAWARE.

State designation: National Guard of Delaware.

General headquarters: Wilmington. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. I. P. Wickersham; address, Wilmington.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 7 companies. Total strength, 388.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days). <sup>a</sup>	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Wilmington.....	7	3	10	.....						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	.....do.....	14	31	45	13.33	1	8	650			Yes.
Company A.....	.....do.....	2	50	52	34.61	1	8	50	6.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Milford.....	3	33	36	22.22	1	8	50	6.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Wilmington.....	2	58	60	41.66	1	8	50	9.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	.....do.....	2	41	43	37.20	1	8	50	8.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Newark.....	3	34	37	59.45	1	8	50	8.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Wilmington.....	3	49	52	42.30	1	8	50	6.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Newcastle.....	3	40	43	18.60	1	8	50	6.9	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps.....	Wilmington.....	.....	10	10	50.00	1	8	50			Yes.
Total.....		32	346	378	34.39						
Grand total.....		39	349	388	33.51						

<sup>a</sup> A provisional battalion of four companies (16 officers and 172 enlisted men) participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.<sup>b</sup> Number of drills of noncommissioned staff and band.

## GEORGIA.

State designation: Georgia State Troops.

General headquarters: Atlanta. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. S. W. Harris; address, Atlanta.

Infantry: 3 regiments of 11 companies each; 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 battalion of 5 companies. Cavalry: 1 regiment of 8 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 heavy batteries; 1 light battery. Total strength, 3,191.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Atlanta	20		20							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Savannah	10	8	18	5.55	(a)				Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Statesboro	2	38	40	20.00	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Valdosta	2	31	33	36.36	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Savannah	3	44	47	10.63	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Waynesboro	2	44	46	4.34	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Waycross	1	34	35	20.00	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Brunswick	2	36	37	18.91	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Savannah	2	45	47	6.38	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	1	54	55	23.63	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	35	38	10.52	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	47	49	14.28	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	2	39	41	17.07	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		32	454	486	15.63						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Macon	15	8	23	8.69	(a)				Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Jackson	3	40	43	0.00	2	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Macon	3	38	41	0.00	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	38	41	0.00	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Tennille	1	35	36	0.00	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Macon	3	39	42	0.00	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Barnesville	3	37	40	7.50	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Thomaston	2	36	38	2.63	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Perry	1	36	37	21.62	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Dublin	3	41	44	15.90	(a)	(c)	(c)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Griffin	3	35	38	0.00	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Eastman	2	36	38	15.78	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	419	461	5.85						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Madison	13	3	16	(d)	(a)					Yes.
Company A	Washington	2	43	45	40.00	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Madison	1	47	48	14.58	(a)	(c)	(c)		Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Monroe	3	35	38	52.63	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Milledgeville	2	36	38	7.89	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Elberton	2	35	37	29.72	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Conyers	2	37	39	23.07	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Augusta	2	35	37	18.91	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	40	43	16.27	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	39	42	28.57	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Athens	2	41	43	41.86	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		35	391	426	30.04						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Albany	15	7	22	31.81	(a)				Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	do		8	8	75.00	(a)				Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Cuthbert	3	49	52	34.61	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Moultrie	3	47	50	0.00	(a)	26	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Columbus	3	40	43	9.30	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Fort Gaines	3	41	44	11.36	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Albany	3	41	44	13.63	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Tifton	3	35	38	10.52	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.

<sup>a</sup> Camp of instruction only by the two composite regiments of infantry and the composite squadron of cavalry that participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

<sup>b</sup> No range facilities.

<sup>c</sup> Mustered in Dec. 6, 1904.

<sup>d</sup> Not inspected.

## GEORGIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
<b>Fourth Infantry—Con.</b>											
Company G	Columbus	3	35	38	13.15	(a)	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company H	Dawson	2	35	37	24.32	(a)	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Cordele	3	41	44	25.00	(a)	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Thomasville	3	35	38	5.26	(a)	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Americus	2	35	37	5.40	4	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Fitzgerald		44	44	15.90	(a)	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Total		46	493	539	15.95						
<b>Fifth Infantry:</b>											
Headquarters	Atlanta	12	5	17	23.52	(a)				Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	do		11	11	9.09	(a)				Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	35	38	5.26	(a)	24	4.6	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	29	32	0.00	(a)	24	3.4	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	40	43	4.65	(a)	24	2.7	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	34	37	0.00	(a)	24	25.2	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Lindale	3	46	49	12.24	3	(a)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company F	Marietta	2	35	37	5.40	(a)	24	29.0	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company H	Lagrange	2	37	39	15.38		24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Rome	2	38	40	17.50	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Atlanta	3	50	53	7.54	(a)	24	29.0	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	37	40	2.50	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	37	40	2.50	(a)	24	6.4	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	434	476	7.56						
<b>First Battalion Infantry:</b>											
Headquarters	Savannah	4	3	7	28.57	(a)				No.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	45	48	0.00	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	41	44	11.36	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Macon	3	41	44	4.54	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company F	Savannah	2	39	41	17.07	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Augusta	3	49	52	3.84	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Total		18	218	236	7.62						
<b>First Cavalry:</b>											
Headquarters	Savannah	13	3	16	20.00	(a)				No.	Yes.
Troop A	do	3	44	47	6.38	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	McIntosh	3	39	42	16.66	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C	Springfield	3	32	35	28.57	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Troop E	Johnston Station	3	35	38	13.15	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Troop F	Gainesville	3	36	39	23.07	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Troop I	Jesup	3	35	38	15.78	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Troop K	Augusta	1	37	38	13.15	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Troop L	Atlanta	3	39	42	11.90	(a)	24	38.0	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		35	300	335	16.11						
<b>First Battalion Heavy Artillery:</b>											
Headquarters	Savannah	5	4	9	0.00	(a)			(b)	No.	Yes.
Battery A	do	3	36	39	5.12	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Battery B	do	3	35	38	0.00	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Battery C	do	3	38	41	0.00	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Battery D	do	3	40	43	11.62	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	Yes.
Total		17	153	170	4.11						
<b>Light Artillery:</b>											
Chatham Artillery	Savannah	2	40	42	28.57	(a)	24	(b)	(b)	No.	
Grand total		289	2,902	3,191	13.91						

<sup>a</sup> Camp of instruction only by the two composite regiments of infantry and the composite squadron of cavalry that participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

<sup>b</sup> No range facilities.

<sup>c</sup> Mustered in Nov. 21, 1904.

<sup>d</sup> Mustered in Apr. 23, 1904.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

## HAWAII.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Hawaii.  
 General headquarters: Honolulu. Adjutant-general: Col. John H. Soper; address, Honolulu.  
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 549.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills. <sup>a</sup>			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....		6		6							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.....	Honolulu.....	7	36	43	6.97				(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	3	41	44	27.27	5	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	2	45	47	14.89	5	26	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	2	49	51	27.45	5	3	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	3	51	54	14.81	6	47	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Honolulu.....	3	60	63	39.68	5	15	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	3	66	69	0.00	5	40	(b)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	41	44	31.81	5	13	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	3	49	52	48.07	5		(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Wailuku, Maui.....	2	43	45	60.00	7	37	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		31	481	512	26.36						
Hospital Corps.....	Honolulu.....		9	9	0.00						Yes.
Signal Corps.....	do.....	2	20	22	4.54						Yes.
Grand total.....		39	510	549	24.77						

<sup>a</sup> Each company has had a number of drills at which the requisite two-thirds of the members were not present.

<sup>b</sup> No practice.



# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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## IDAHO.

State designation: National Guard of Idaho.  
 General headquarters: Boise. Adjutant-general: Col. David Vickers; address, Boise.  
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Total strength, 718.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (see 18).		Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed marches, and evolutions.	Conformity with regulations.
		Organized strength.		Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches, camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.							
General headquarters.....	Boise.....	6		6						
Second Infantry:										
Headquarters.....	Nampa.....	15	9	24	(a)			(b)	Yes	Yes
Hospital Corps.....	do.....	3		3	(a)				Yes	Yes
Company A.....	do.....	3	48	51	19.60	11	48	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company B.....	Juliaetta.....	3	60	63	20.63	11	48	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company C.....	Sand Point.....	3	55	58	36.20	11	48	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company D.....	St. Anthony.....	3	49	52	46.15	11	48	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company E.....	Rathdrum.....	3	54	57	31.57	11	48	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company F.....	Blackfoot.....	3	43	46	26.08	11	48	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company G.....	Albion.....	2	45	47	72.34	11	48	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company H.....	Genesee.....	3	56	59	40.67		72	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company I.....	Payette.....	3	56	59	57.93	11	48	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company K.....	Idaho Falls.....	3	56	59	16.94	11	48	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company L.....	Weiser.....	3	64	67	41.79	11	48	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company M.....	Rexburg.....	3	64	67	43.28		72	(b)	Yes	Yes
Total.....		53	659	712	39.74					
Grand total.....		59	669	718	39.42					

<sup>a</sup> Not inspected.

<sup>b</sup> No appropriation covering expense of target practice.

<sup>c</sup> Old company at Wardner mustered out June 25, 1904.

<sup>d</sup> Old company at Rathdrum mustered out June 25, 1904.

## ILLINOIS.

State designation: Illinois National Guard.

General headquarters: Springfield. Adjutant-general, Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Scott; address, Springfield.

Four brigades. Infantry: 8 regiments of 12 companies each. Cavalry: 1 regiment of 8 troops. Artillery: 3 light batteries. Signal Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 6,369.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1% 5.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Springfield.....	6		6							
<i>First Brigade.</i>											
Headquarters.....	Chicago.....	10	6	16	18.75				27.6	Yes.	Yes.
<i>First Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters.....do.....		18	42	60	13.33				(a)	No..	Yes.
Hospital Corps (detachment).....do.....			19	19	21.05					No..	Yes.
Company A.....do.....		3	40	43	0.00	1	8	42	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company B.....do.....		3	40	43	9.30		8	43	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company C.....do.....		2	40	42	2.38	1	8	42	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company D.....do.....		3	41	44	22.72		8	42	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company E.....do.....		3	47	50	2.00		8	42	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company F.....do.....		2	42	44	11.36		8	43	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company G.....do.....		2	42	44	20.25		8	42	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company H.....do.....		3	40	43	2.32		8	42	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company I.....do.....		3	47	50	8.00		8	43	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company K.....do.....		3	74	77	9.09	1	8	42	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company L.....do.....		2	45	47	10.63	1	8	42	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company M.....do.....		2	45	47	14.89		8	42	(a)	No..	Yes.
Total.....		49	604	653	10.10						
<i>Second Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters.....	Chicago.....	16	55	71	0.00				(a)	No..	Yes.
Hospital Corps (detachment).....do.....			25	25	0.00					No..	Yes.
Company A.....do.....		3	54	57	3.50	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company B.....do.....		3	46	49	4.08	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company C.....do.....		3	57	60	0.00	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company D.....do.....		2	64	66	9.09	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company E.....do.....		3	48	51	0.00	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company F.....do.....		3	55	58	12.06	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company G.....do.....		3	48	51	15.68	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company H.....do.....		2	44	46	8.69	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company I.....do.....		3	44	47	4.25	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company K.....do.....		3	49	52	1.92	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company L.....do.....		3	40	43	13.95	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company M.....do.....		3	54	57	5.26	4	8	51	(a)	No..	Yes.
Total.....		50	683	733	5.59						
<i>First Cavalry:</i>											
Headquarters.....	Chicago.....	16	12	28	10.71				(a)	No..	Yes.
Hospital Corps (detachment).....do.....			10	10	10.00						Yes.
Troop A.....do.....		3	42	45	2.22		8	38	(a)	No..	Yes.
Troop B.....do.....	Bloomington.....		34	34	58.82	2	8	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C.....do.....	Chicago.....	3	41	44	34.09		8	39	(a)	No..	Yes.
Troop D.....do.....	Springfield.....	3	41	44	20.45	1	8	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop E.....do.....	Chicago.....	3	43	46	21.73		8	41	(a)	No..	Yes.
Troop F.....do.....		3	43	46	8.69		8	38	(a)	No..	Yes.
Troop G.....do.....	Peoria.....	2	42	44	31.81		8	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop H.....do.....	Macomb.....	3	44	47	19.14	3	8	36	(a)	No..	Yes.
Total.....		36	352	388	20.61						

a Report rendered shows regimental totals only.

## ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1906.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
<i>Second Brigade.</i>											
Headquarters .....	Springfield .....	10		10	40.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
<i>Fourth Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters .....	do .....	17	15	32	12.50				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band .....	Decatur .....		35	35	14.28					Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps (de- tachment) .....	Paris .....		13	13	30.76						Yes.
Company A .....	Arcola .....	3	54	57	21.05	6	8	22	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company B .....	Newton .....	3	47	50	24.00		8	47	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company C .....	Carbondale .....	3	63	66	0.00		8	45	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company D .....	Robinson .....	3	37	40	35.00		8	47	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company E .....	Mattoon .....	3	46	49	4.08		8	45	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company F .....	Mount Vernon .....	3	67	70	18.57		8	75	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company G .....	Effingham .....	3	45	48	22.91		8	50	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company H .....	Shelbyville .....	3	64	67	40.29		8	47	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I .....	Vandalia .....	3	47	50	20.00	2	8	47	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K .....	Calro .....	3	62	65	20.00	14	8	b14	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company L .....	Olney .....	2	46	48	10.41	5	8	41	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company M .....	Champaign .....	3	42	45	37.77		8	71	(a)	No.	Yes.
Total .....		52	683	735	20.27						
<i>Fifth Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters .....	Decatur .....	17	12	29	13.79				(a)	No.	Yes.
Band .....	Canton .....		24	24	29.16					No.	Yes.
Company A .....	Pittsfield .....	3	40	43	46.51		8	40	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company B .....	Taylorville .....	2	39	41	17.07		8	40	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company C .....	Springfield .....	3	45	48	22.91		8	32	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company D .....	Bloomington .....	2	37	39	20.51		8	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	Hillsboro .....	2	41	43	23.25	1	8	40	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company F .....	Quincy .....	3	61	64	0.00		8	30	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company G .....	Peoria .....	3	43	46	19.56		8	40	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company H .....	Decatur .....	3	53	56	23.21	1	8	60	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I .....	Jacksonville .....	2	41	43	30.23		8	40	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K .....	Delavan .....	2	55	57	0.00	1	8	48	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company L .....	Peoria .....	3	25	28	21.42	1	8	54	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company M .....	Canton .....	2	49	51	33.33		8	37	(a)	No.	Yes.
Gatling Platoon .....	Springfield .....		21	21	4.76				(a)		Yes.
Total .....		47	586	633	19.90						
<i>Artillery:</i>											
Headquarters .....	Danville .....	9	6	15	20.00				(a)		Yes.
Light Battery A .....	do .....	4	52	56	17.85		8	43	(a)	No.	Yes.
<i>Third Brigade.</i>											
Headquarters .....	Chicago .....	5	4	9	11.11				8.3	Yes.	
<i>Third Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters .....	Rockford .....	14	18	32	3.12				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band .....	Dekalb .....		36	36	38.88					Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	Belvidere .....		17	17	82.35						Yes.
Company A .....	Dekalb .....	3	39	42	23.80		8	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	Belvidere .....	3	59	62	50.00	4	8	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	Ottawa .....	3	48	51	13.72	6	8	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Aurora .....	3	37	40	32.50	5	8	49	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	Elgin .....	2	66	68	8.82		8	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	Pontiac .....	3	35	38	21.05		8	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.

a Report rendered shows regimental totals only.

b New company.

c Detachments stationed at Dekalb, Elgin, and Oregon.

## ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Third Brigade—Cont'd.											
Third Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company G.....	Woodstock .....	1	43	44	13.63	1	8	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Rockford .....	3	47	50	22.00	8	8	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Aurora .....	3	43	46	17.39	6	8	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Rockford .....	3	42	45	13.33	8	8	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Kankakee .....	2	50	52	15.38	8	8	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Oregon .....	3	47	50	6.00	3	8	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		46	627	673	21.69						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Moline .....	17	41	58	17.24				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Rock Island .....	2	35	37	10.81	8	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	Geneseo .....	3	42	45	42.22	8	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	Galesburg .....	2	44	46	19.56	2	8	46	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company D.....	Oak Park .....	2	38	40	20.00	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Sterling .....	3	41	44	20.45	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Moline .....	3	41	44	38.63	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Dixon .....	3	28	31	3.22	8	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Monmouth .....	2	39	41	24.39	8	48	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Morrison .....	1	44	45	20.00	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	Kewanee .....	3	66	69	5.79	8	38	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company L.....	Freeport .....	3	49	52	30.76	8	65	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	Galena .....	2	42	44	15.90	8	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total .....		46	550	596	20.63						
Artillery:											
Light Battery B .....	Galesburg .....	3	66	69	17.39	8	52	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Fourth Brigade.											
Headquarters .....	Chester .....	10	3	13	23.07				11.5	Yes.	Yes.
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Chicago .....	13	42	55	10.90				(a)	No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps (de- tachment).	do .....		25	25	12.00					No.	Yes.
Company A.....	do .....	3	53	56	25.00	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company B.....	do .....	3	49	52	38.46	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company C.....	do .....	3	50	53	13.20	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company D.....	do .....	3	51	54	37.03	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company E.....	do .....	2	48	50	38.00	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company F.....	do .....	3	48	51	23.52	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company G.....	do .....		50	50	76.00	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company H.....	do .....	2	45	47	55.31	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I.....	do .....	2	52	54	18.51	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K.....	do .....	3	56	59	42.37	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company L.....	do .....	2	71	73	35.61	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company M.....	do .....	2	48	50	50.00	4	8	44	(a)	No.	Yes.
Total .....		41	688	729	31.43						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Chicago .....	17	42	59	23.72				(a)	No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps (de- tachment).	do .....		3	3	0.00					No.	Yes.
Company A.....	do .....	3	60	63	12.69	5	8	42	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company B.....	do .....	3	61	64	43.75	5	8	45	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company C.....	do .....	3	49	52	11.53	5	8	40	(a)	No.	Yes.

a Report rendered shows regimental totals only.

## ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
<i>Fourth Brigade—Con.</i>											
<i>Eighth Infantry—Con.</i>											
Company D .....	Chicago .....	3	64	67	20.89	5	8	45	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company E .....	do .....	3	56	59	13.55	5	8	45	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company F .....	do .....	3	52	55	1.81	5	8	45	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company G .....	Bloomington .....	3	48	51	19.60	8	8	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	Springfield .....	3	60	83	23.80	8	8	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	Quincy .....	3	59	62	16.12	5	8	40	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company K .....	Danville .....	3	59	62	46.77	6	8	45	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company L .....	Jacksonville .....	3	50	53	18.86	5	8	43	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company M .....	Metropolis .....	3	78	81	18.51	12	8	45	(a)	No..	Yes.
Total .....		53	741	794	21.15						
<i>Artillery:</i>											
Light Battery C .....	Waukegan .....	4	71	75	6.00	2	8	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
<i>Organizations not brigaded.</i>											
<i>Signal Corps:</i>											
First Detachment .....	Chicago .....	3	40	43	9.30	8	56	(a)	No..	Yes.	
Second Detachment .....	Springfield .....	1	22	23	39.13	8	56	(a)	No..	Yes.	
Total .....		4	62	66	19.69						
Grand total .....		485	5,784	6,269	19.05						

<sup>a</sup> Report rendered shows regimental totals only.

## INDIANA.

State designation: Indiana National Guard.  
General headquarters: Indianapolis. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John R. Ward; address, Indianapolis.

Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 unassigned company. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 light batteries. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 2,451.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Indianapolis	2		2	0.00						
National Guard headquarters.	do	11	3	14	35.71						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Vincennes	18	39	57	12.28				1.7	No.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Bloomington			(a)						No.	Yes.
Company D	Spencer	3	61	64	40.62	1	10	52	3.3	No.	Yes.
Company H	Bloomington	3	49	52	21.15	1	10	52	3.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Salem	3	70	73	47.94	1	10	52	2.9	No.	Yes.
Company K	Martinsville	3	41	44	36.36	1	10	52	3.2	No.	Yes.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	New Albany			(a)						No.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	43	46	28.26	1	10	52	4.5	No.	Yes.
Company E	Evansville	3	60	63	38.09	2	10	52	5.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Madison	2	44	46	26.08	1	10	52	6.3	No.	Yes.
Company L	Connersville	2	57	59	37.28	1	10	52	4.1	No.	Yes.
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Vincennes			(a)						No.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	43	46	36.95	2	10	52	7.2	No.	Yes.
Company B	Terre Haute	3	46	49	14.28	2	10	52	5.0	No.	Yes.
Company G	Goshen	2	58	60	50.00	1	10	52	3.7	No.	Yes.
Company M	Portland	3	85	88	65.90	1	10	52	4.7	No.	Yes.
Total		51	696	747	37.21						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Indianapolis	18	3	21	9.52					Yes.	Yes.
Band	Auburn		28	28	14.28					No.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Indianapolis			(a)						Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	54	56	17.14	2	10	52	6.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	49	52	17.30	2	10	52	4.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	58	61	45.90	2	10	52	4.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	2	42	44	11.36	2	10	52	5.0	No.	Yes.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	Franklin			(a)						Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Crawfordsville	2	57	59	25.42	1	10	52	4.3	No.	Yes.
Company F	Winchester	3	42	45	15.55	1	10	52	4.3	No.	Yes.
Company G	Bluffton	3	49	52	36.53	1	10	52	3.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Union City	3	40	43	48.83	1	10	52	5.2	No.	Yes.
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Franklin			(a)						No.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	46	49	34.69	1	10	52	6.6	No.	Yes.
Company K	Logansport	3	57	60	21.66	1	10	52	6.8	No.	Yes.
Company L	Lebanon	3	51	54	29.62	1	10	52	3.7	No.	Yes.
Company M	Greenfield	3	58	61	40.98	1	10	52	5.2	No.	Yes.
Total		51	634	685	27.00						

(a) Strength reported with headquarters of regiment.

## INDIANA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Greenfield .....	17	2	19	31.57				0.6	Yes.	Yes.
First Battalion—				(a)							
Headquarters .....	Evansville .....										Yes.
Company E .....	Elkhart .....	3	44	47	38.29	1	10	52	4.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	South Bend .....	3	40	43	6.97	2	10	52	5.9	No.	Yes.
Company H .....	Warsaw .....	3	58	61	14.75	2	10	52	4.6	No.	Yes.
Company I .....	Plymouth .....	3	42	45	22.22	1	10	52	3.5	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battalion—				(a)							
Headquarters .....	Auburn .....										Yes.
Company B .....	Angola .....	3	42	45	24.44	1	10	52	4.4	No.	Yes.
Company C .....	Lagrange .....	1	52	53	33.96	1	10	52	3.8	No.	Yes.
Company D .....	Fort Wayne .....	3	54	57	21.06	1	10	52	4.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company K .....	Auburn .....	3	55	58	5.17	1	10	52	4.5	No.	Yes.
Third Battalion—				(a)							
Headquarters .....	Columbia City .....									Yes.	Yes.
Company A .....	Marion .....	3	65	68	48.52	1	10	52	5.4	No.	Yes.
Company G .....	Columbia City .....	3	47	50	20.00	1	10	52	5.0	No.	Yes.
Company L .....	Delphi .....	3	45	48	39.58	1	10	52	4.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company M .....	Rensselaer .....	3	56	59	38.98	1	10	52	2.8	No.	Yes.
Total .....		51	602	653	26.79						
Unassigned Company .....	Kokomo .....	3	54	57	31.57	1	10	52	6.8	No.	Yes.
Artillery Battalion:											
Headquarters .....	Rockville .....	6	2	8	25.00						Yes.
Band .....	Peru .....		22	22	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Battery A .....	Indianapolis .....	4	58	62	17.74	1	10	52	5.6	No.	Yes.
Battery B .....	Fort Wayne .....	4	53	57	22.80	1	10	52	4.3	No.	Yes.
Battery C .....	Lafayette .....	3	54	57	47.37	1	10	52	4.8	No.	Yes.
Total .....		17	189	206	25.72						
Hospital Corps .....	Indianapolis .....	1	51	52	11.53	1	10	52		No.	Yes.
Signal Corps:											
Detachment .....	do .....	1	25	26	3.84	3	10	52		No.	Yes.
Detachment .....	Warsaw .....	1	8	9	11.11	3	10	52		No.	Yes.
Total .....		2	33	35	5.71						
Grand total .....		189	2,262	2,451	29.29						

aStrength reported with headquarters of regiment.

## KANSAS.

State designation: Kansas National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Topeka. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. James W. F. Hughes; address, Topeka.  
 One brigade. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Artillery: 1 battalion of 2 light batteries. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,302.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Topeka	6		6							
Brigade headquarters	do	8		8		12					Yes.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	18	8	26	34.61	12				Yes.	Yes.
Band	Hiawatha		25	25	20.00	10	37			Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Topeka	3	46	49	67.34	10	42	(a)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Burlingame	3	36	39	17.94	10	26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Burlington	3	39	42	2.38	10	31	52.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Paola	3	43	46	13.04	10	28	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Parsons	3	33	36	13.88	10	610	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Hiawatha	3	44	47	21.27	10	26	13.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Sabetha	3	34	37	37.83	10	30	1.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Lawrence	3	31	34	14.70	1	10	27	56.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Manhattan	3	40	43	34.88	10	32	8.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Atchison	3	44	47	21.27	10	36	11.7	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Yates Center	3	40	43	32.55	10	29	40.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Iola	3	56	59	6.77	10	25	12.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		54	519	573	24.08						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Newton	18	6	24	29.16	12		40.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Emporia		27	27	3.70	10	48		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Wichita	3	44	47	29.78	1	10	28	77.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Wellington	2	40	42	42.85	1	10	24	28.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Sterling	2	40	42	59.52	1	10	30	39.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Newton	3	39	42	21.42	10	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hutchinson	3	42	45	33.33	1	10	32	37.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Larned	3	41	44	18.18	10	24	17.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Osborne	3	43	46	28.26	10	42	10.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Ellsworth	3	43	46	50.00	10	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Emporia	3	42	45	35.55	10	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Eldorado	3	44	47	23.40	10	18	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Clyde	2	46	48	22.91	10	26	10.5	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Salina	3	40	43	37.20	10	32	25.6		Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	537	588	31.80						
Artillery Battalion:											
Headquarters	Wichita	4	4	8	87.50	11				Yes.	Yes.
Battery A	do	3	36	39	35.89	10	28		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Topeka	3	31	34	26.47	11	30		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		10	71	81	37.03						
Hospital Corps:											
First Infantry	Washington		6	6	100.00	10				Yes.	Yes.
Second Infantry	Eldorado		12	12	33.33	10			Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total			18	18	55.55						
Signal Corps	Iola	2	26	28	3.57		10		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		131	1,171	1,302	28.11						

a No practice.  
 b Organized Oct. 11, 1904.

c Organized Aug. 8, 1904.  
 d Mustered in Oct. 13, 1904.



## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

199

## KENTUCKY.

State designation: Kentucky State Guard.  
 General headquarters: Frankfort. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Percy Haly; address, Frankfort.  
 Infantry: 3 regiments of 9 companies each. Engineer Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,364.  
 Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Frankfort .....	7		7	28.57						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Louisville .....	17	7	24	37.50					Yes.	No.
Company A .....	do .....	3	46	49	10.20	8	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	do .....	2	37	39	46.15	8	57	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	do .....	3	30	33	6.06	8	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	do .....	1	31	32	18.75	8	67	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	do .....	2	42	44	22.72	8	56	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	do .....	3	45	48	29.16	8	55	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G .....	do .....	3	51	54	31.48	8	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	do .....	3	31	34	5.88	8	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	do .....	3	39	42	7.14	8	54	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	do .....	4	13	17	41.17					Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		44	372	416	22.35						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Lexington .....	16	8	24	29.16					Yes.	No.
Band .....	Frankfort .....		15	15	20.00					Yes.	Yes.
Company A .....	Shelbyville .....	3	47	50	32.00	8	29	(a)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	Barboursville .....	2	51	53	20.75	8	19	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	Lexington .....	3	40	43	18.60	8	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Lawrenceburg .....	3	43	46	26.08	8	43	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	Frankfort .....	3	51	54	14.81	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	Cynthiana .....	3	48	51	31.37	8	59	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G .....	Danville .....	2	50	52	23.07	8	48	(a)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	Winchester .....	3	46	49	18.36	8	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	Pineville .....	3	42	45	13.33	8	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	Lexington .....	3	9	12	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		44	450	494	21.85						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Hopkinsville .....	15	8	23	21.73					Yes.	No.
Band .....	Owensboro .....		26	26	30.76					No.	Yes.
Company A .....	Bowling Green .....	3	32	35	14.28	8	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	Morganfield .....	2	22	24	16.66	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	Owensboro .....	3	40	43	9.30	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Hopkinsville .....	2	45	47	25.53	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	Madisonville .....	3	41	44	27.27	8	12	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	Greenville .....	3	39	42	28.57	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G .....	Earlington .....	3	48	51	5.88	8	53	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	Russellville .....	2	34	36	16.66	8	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	Mayfield .....	3	53	56	35.71	8	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	Owensboro .....	3	13	16	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		42	401	443	20.54						
Engineer Corps.....	Frankfort .....	3	(b)	3	66.66					No.	No.
Signal Corps.....	do .....	1	(b)	1	0.00					No.	No.
Grand total.....		141	1,223	1,364	21.55						

a No practice.

b No enlisted men.

## LOUISIANA.

State designation: Louisiana State National Guard.

General headquarters: Baton Rouge. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. D T. Stafford; address, Baton Rouge.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 2 separate companies. Cavalry: 3 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 5 field batteries. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,412.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters.....	Baton Rouge.....	1		1							
First Brigade headquarters.	New Orleans.....	8		8	37.50						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Monroe.....	9	1	10	20.00					Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	Lake Charles.....		25	25	12.00					No.	Yes.
Company A.....	St. Francisville.....	2	62	64	32.81	9	10	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Homer.....	3	49	52	11.53			614	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Mansfield.....	3	65	68	38.23		10	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Monroe.....	3	69	72	30.55	4	10	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Rayne.....	3	51	54	24.07	1	0	22	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Crowley.....	3	53	56	19.64	2	10	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Leesville.....	3	50	53	22.64	22	10	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Alexandria.....	3	46	49	26.53	10	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Amite City.....	3	57	60	21.66	2		618	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Lake Charles.....	3	55	58	20.68			612	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Shreveport.....	3	84	87	25.28			715	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Baton Rouge.....	3	73	76	26.31			920	(a)		Yes.
Total.....		44	740	784	25.00						
First Separate Company Infantry.	New Orleans.....	3	54	55	54.54		(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Second Separate Company Infantry.	Gretna.....	3	51	54	42.59			618	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters.....	Mansfield.....	5	4	9	66.66						Yes.
First Troop.....	New Orleans.....	4	61	65	24.61	2	10	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Second Troop.....	Mansfield.....	3	51	54	33.33	4	10	22	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Third Troop.....	Lake Charles.....	3	68	71	60.56	1	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		15	181	199	41.70						
Louisiana Field Artillery:											
Headquarters.....	New Orleans.....	1	5	6	0.00					Yes.	No.
Battery A.....	do.....	2	46	48	60.41		10	47	(a)	Yes.	No.
Battery B.....	do.....	2	46	48	52.08		10	50	(a)	Yes.	No.
Battery C.....	do.....	2	39	41	65.85		10	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Battery D.....	do.....	1	38	39	61.53		10	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Battery E.....	do.....	3	48	51	31.37		10	50	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total.....		14	222	236	51.27						
Signal Corps.....	New Orleans.....	4	71	75	30.66	6	10	60		Yes.	Yes.
Grand total.....		92	1,320	1,412	33.71						

a No practice.

b Mustered in Sept. 17, 1904.

c Mustered in May 1, 1904.

d Mustered in Sept. 24, 1904.

e Mustered in Oct. 1, 1904.

f Mustered in Oct. 12, 1904.

g Mustered in Oct. 13, 1904.

h Organized since 1904.

i Discharged Aug. 15, and reinstated Dec. 22, 1904.

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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## MAINE.

State designation: National Guard of the State of Maine.  
General headquarters: Augusta. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Augustus B. Farnham; address, Augusta.  
Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Ambulance Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 1,191.  
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Augusta.....	8		8							
<b>First Infantry:</b>											
Headquarters.....	Biddeford.....	15	10	25	60.00				29.2		No.
Band.....	Portland.....		25	25	16.00						No.
<b>First Battalion—</b>											
Company K.....	Brunswick.....	3	43	46	39.13	(a)	33	22.5	Yes.	No.	
Company C.....	Auburn.....	3	46	49	10.20	(a)	24	19.1	Yes.	No.	
Company F.....	Sanford.....	3	38	41	4.87	2	24	32.5	Yes.	No.	
Company D.....	Norway.....	3	47	50	20.00	(a)	24	102.1	Yes.	No.	
<b>Second Battalion—</b>											
Company M.....	Westbrook.....	3	43	46	13.04	1 (a)	40	14.1	Yes.	No.	
Company I.....	Lewiston.....	3	44	47	23.40	(a)	24	(b)	No.	No.	
Company G.....	Biddeford.....	3	48	51	15.68	2 (a)	24	3.8	Yes.	No.	
Company H.....	Rockland.....	3	38	41	19.51	1 (a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.	
<b>Third Battalion—</b>											
Company B.....	Portland.....	3	42	45	22.22	(a)	31	14.3	No.	No.	
Company L.....	do.....	3	41	44	2.27	1 (a)	36	6.7	No.	No.	
Company E.....	do.....	3	41	44	34.09	(a)	24	10.0	No.	No.	
Company A.....	do.....	3	43	46	36.95	3 (a)	24	3.3	No.	No.	
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>21.66</b>						
<b>Second Infantry:</b>											
Headquarters.....	Eastport.....	15	10	25	60.00				2.0		No.
Band.....	Lewiston.....		25	25	48.00						No.
<b>First Battalion—</b>											
Company C.....	Bath.....	3	41	44	4.54	2 (a)	24	7.9	Yes.	No.	
Company D.....	Lewiston.....	3	41	44	2.27	(a)	31	1.1	No.	No.	
Company K.....	Farmington.....	3	45	48	0.00	(a)	24	22.1	Yes.	No.	
Company B.....	Lewiston.....	1	43	44	18.18	(a)	26	20.2	No.	No.	
<b>Second Battalion—</b>											
Company I.....	Eastport.....	3	38	41	21.95	1 (a)	38	8.6	No.	No.	
Company G.....	Bangor.....	2	40	42	21.42	1 (a)	26	34.3	No.	No.	
Company L.....	Houlton.....	3	36	39	2.56	(a)	24	36.3	No.	No.	
Company F.....	Dover.....	3	45	48	22.91	2 (a)	24	56.7	Yes.	No.	
<b>Third Battalion—</b>											
Company E.....	Skowhegan.....	3	40	43	16.27	(a)	29	17.7	Yes.	No.	
Company A.....	Gardiner.....	3	37	40	55.00	2 (a)	37	6.0	Yes.	No.	
Company M.....	Augusta.....	3	35	38	18.42	2 (a)	31	5.0	Yes.	No.	
Company H.....	Waterville.....	3	41	44	34.09	2 (a)	39	60.2	Yes.	No.	
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>21.06</b>						
Ambulance Corps.....	Lewiston.....	1	17	18	0.00	(a)	24		Yes.	No.	
<b>Grand total.....</b>		<b>108</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>20.91</b>						

a Participated in joint maneuvers at Manassas, Va., Sept. 2 to 12, inclusive.

b No range.

c Range out of use much of season.

d Short range only.

## MARYLAND.

State designation: Maryland National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Annapolis. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Clinton L. Riggs; address, Annapolis.  
 One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 troop.  
 Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 2,008.  
 Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.							
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.				
General headquarters.....	Annapolis.....	6		6					
First Brigade headquarters.	Baltimore.....	7	7	14			29.3		
<b>First Infantry:</b>									
Headquarters.....	Hagerstown.....	18	13	31	25.80		3.0	Yes.	No.
Band.....	Westminster.....		32	32	21.87		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A.....	Cumberland.....	3	57	60	75.00		6.8	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	Hagerstown.....	3	42	45	15.55	c22	15.2	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	Cambridge.....	3	51	54	55.55	b17	18.2	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	Belair.....	3	59	62	32.25	b17	17.1	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	Elkton.....	2	49	51	41.17	b17	8.6	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	Easton.....	3	60	63	53.96	b17	6.5	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Annapolis.....	3	52	55	47.27	b17	3.7	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Westminster.....	3	56	59	38.98	b17	13.4	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	Salisbury.....	3	58	61	57.37	b17	12.9	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Rockville.....	3	50	53	73.58	b17	17.2	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Centerville.....	3	16	19	94.73	d11		Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Annapolis.....	3	49	52	17.30	e22	33.5		No.
Total.....		53	644	697	46.19				
<b>Fourth Infantry:</b>									
Headquarters and field music.	Baltimore.....	15	20	35	17.14		16.2	Yes.	No.
Company A.....	do.....	3	43	46	41.30	f 8	4.7	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	do.....	2	29	31	32.25	f16	6.1	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	do.....	2	42	44	54.54	f 8	2.6	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	do.....	2	39	41	48.78	f16	2.8	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	do.....	3	40	43	25.58	f16	6.3	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	do.....	2	39	41	36.58	f 8	5.0	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	do.....	3	41	44	47.72	f 8	6.8	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	do.....	2	42	44	47.72	f 8	12.4	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	do.....	2	40	42	54.76	f16	2.0	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	do.....	3	37	40	30.00	f14	7.6	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	do.....	3	34	37	51.35	f16	2.0	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	do.....	3	39	42	26.19	f16	9.6	Yes.	No.
Total.....		45	485	530	40.00				

a Excused from practice.

b Eight days' active duty guarding burnt district, Baltimore, Md.

c Thirteen days' active duty guarding burnt district, Baltimore, Md.

d Eleven days' active duty guarding burnt district, Baltimore, Md.

e Field music excused from practice.

f Number of days' active duty guarding burnt district, Baltimore, Md.

## MARYLAND—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Organized strength.		Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).		Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.				
<b>Fifth Infantry:</b>												
Headquarters and field music.	Baltimore	16	47	63	3.17					53.1	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	40	43	48.83	8	21	42.7	Yes.	No.		
Company B	do	3	37	40	30.00	15	21	15.7	Yes.	No.		
Company C	do	3	44	47	40.42	8	24	22.8	Yes.	No.		
Company D	do	1	45	46	36.95	8	24	16.6	Yes.	No.		
Company E	do	3	37	40	20.00	8	24	15.2	Yes.	No.		
Company F	do	2	40	42	33.33	12	24	59.5	Yes.	No.		
Company G	do	3	34	37	24.32	8	24	23.0	Yes.	No.		
Company H	do	2	44	46	30.43	8	24	18.2	Yes.	No.		
Company I	do	3	37	40	27.50	14	24	6.1	Yes.	No.		
Company K	do	3	42	45	22.22	11	24	51.6	Yes.	No.		
Company L	do	3	39	42	23.80	15	24	6.9	Yes.	No.		
Company M	do	3	44	47	17.02	8	24	38.1	Yes.	No.		
<b>Total</b>		48	530	578	26.81							
<b>First Separate Company.</b>	Baltimore	3	53	56	23.21		7	24	9.8	Yes.	No.	
<b>Cavalry:</b>												
Troop A	Pikesville	3	57	60	61.66	8	25	20	14.8	Yes.	No.	
Signal Corps	Baltimore	2	15	17	35.29	25	24	80.9	Yes.	No.		
Hospital Corps (attached to Fourth and Fifth Regiments).	do		50	50	36.00					Yes.	No.	
<b>Grand total</b>		167	1,841	2,008	38.00							

a Field music excused from practice.

b Number of days' active duty guarding burnt district, Baltimore, Md.

c Sixteen days' active duty guarding burnt district, Baltimore, Md.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

State designation: Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.  
 General headquarters: Boston. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William Stopford; address, Boston.  
 Two brigades. Infantry: 4 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Cavalry:  
 3 troops. Heavy artillery: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Light artillery: 3 batteries. 2 cadet corps  
 of 4 companies each. Signal Corps. Ambulance Corps. Total strength, 5,566.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed  
 by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters ...	Boston .....	13	.....	13	38.46						
<i>First Brigade.</i>											
Headquarters.....	Boston .....	12	7	19	21.05	8					
<i>Second Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters.....	Springfield .....	17	29	46	82.60	8					No.
Company A.....	Worcester .....	3	56	59	10.16	8	50	73.4	Yes	No.	
Company B.....	Springfield .....	3	60	63	3.17	8	48	98.0	Yes	No.	
Company C.....	Worcester .....	3	57	60	5.00	8	51	139.3	Yes	No.	
Company D.....	Holyoke .....	3	55	58	12.06	1	16	82.2	Yes	No.	
Company E.....	Orange .....	3	50	53	15.09	2	8	45	83.3	Yes	No.
Company F.....	Pittsfield .....	3	54	57	1.75	8	52	69.8	Yes	No.	
Company G.....	Springfield .....	3	57	60	3.33	8	39	74.3	Yes	No.	
Company H.....	Worcester .....	3	60	63	36.50	8	49	76.6	Yes	No.	
Company I.....	Northampton .....	3	50	53	3.77	8	52	79.0	Yes	No.	
Company K.....	Springfield .....	3	43	46	4.34	8	45	94.7	Yes	No.	
Company L.....	Greenfield.....	3	53	56	14.28	8	40	65.8	Yes	No.	
Company M.....	Adams .....	3	51	54	12.96	8	46	72.3	Yes	No.	
Total .....		53	675	728	11.97						
<i>Sixth Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters.....	Boston .....	17	13	30	6.66	8			Yes	No.	
Company A.....	Wakefield .....	3	58	61	8.19	8	1	85.7	Yes	No.	
Company B.....	Fitchburg .....	3	60	63	1.58	8	38	76.5	Yes	No.	
Company C.....	Lowell .....	3	56	59	1.69	1	8	80.7	Yes	No.	
Company D.....	Fitchburg .....	3	60	63	0.00	8	44	67.3	Yes	No.	
Company E.....	South Framing- ham.....	3	60	63	3.17	2	8	76.8	Yes	No.	
Company F.....	Marlboro .....	3	55	58	17.24	8	35	75.9	Yes	No.	
Company G.....	Lowell .....	3	56	59	0.00	4	8	70.3	Yes	No.	
Company H.....	Stoneham .....	3	53	56	3.57	1	7	40	78.3	Yes	No.
Company I.....	Concord .....	3	59	62	6.45	8	40	61.8	Yes	No.	
Company K.....	Southbridge .....	3	43	46	6.52	8	54	63.0	Yes	No.	
Company L.....	Boston .....	2	50	52	11.53	8	48	65.1	Yes	No.	
Company M.....	Milford .....	3	57	60	3.33	8	49	49.8	Yes	No.	
Total .....		52	680	732	5.19						
<i>First Heavy Artillery:</i>											
Headquarters and drum corps.....	Boston.....	18	29	47	6.38	8			Yes	No.	
Company A.....	do .....	3	58	61	0.00	8	43	55.1	Yes	No.	
Company B.....	Cambridge .....	3	54	57	7.01	8	39	98.2	Yes	No.	
Company C.....	Boston .....	3	55	58	22.41	8	37	51.8	Yes	No.	
Company D.....	do .....	3	51	54	1.85	8	38	53.8	Yes	No.	
Company E.....	New Bedford .....	3	58	61	16.39	8	48	105.7	Yes	No.	
Company F.....	Taunton .....	3	57	60	10.00	8	43	75.8	No.	No.	
Company G.....	Boston .....	3	59	62	11.29	8	40	63.5	No.	No.	
Company H.....	Chelsea .....	3	60	63	3.17	8	42	61.6	No.	No.	
Company I.....	Brockton .....	3	60	63	1.58	8	36	71.8	No.	No.	
Company K.....	Boston .....	3	59	62	12.90	8	39	63.6	No.	No.	
Company L.....	do .....	3	59	62	8.06	8	42	42.1	No.	No.	
Company M.....	Fall River .....	3	60	63	0.00	8	45	415.3	No.	No.	
Total .....		54	719	773	7.76						

a No range.

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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## MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Organized strength.			Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.	
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.							
First Brigade—Cont'd.															
First Battalion Light Artillery:															
Headquarters .....	Lawrence .....	6	6	12	8.33	2	2	6	42				Yes	No.	
Battery B .....	Worcester .....	4	81	85	5.88	2	8	44					Yes	No.	
Battery C .....	Lawrence .....	4	84	88	0.00	2	8	44					Yes	No.	
Cavalry:															
Troop F .....	Chelmsford .....	4	68	72	22.22	2	8	32	72.2				No.	No.	
Signal Corps .....	Boston .....	1	27	28	0.00	3	8	42					Yes	No.	
Second Brigade.															
Headquarters .....	Boston .....	11	7	18	33.33		b10								
Fifth Infantry:															
Headquarters and drum corps .....	do .....	17	28	45	8.88		8						Yes	No.	
Company A .....	do .....	3	60	63	0.00		c18	48	43.5				Yes	No.	
Company B .....	Cambridge .....	3	56	59	8.47	2	10	51	71.1				Yes	No.	
Company C .....	Newton .....	3	60	63	6.34	1	10	50	55.7				Yes	No.	
Company D .....	Plymouth .....	3	52	55	16.36	5	10	47	48.3				Yes	No.	
Company E .....	Medford .....	3	60	63	6.34	2	12	1	59.0				Yes	No.	
Company F .....	Waltham .....	3	60	63	3.17	1	10		87.0				Yes	No.	
Company G .....	Woburn .....	3	54	57	14.03		10	50	78.1				Yes	No.	
Company H .....	Charlestown .....	3	53	56	16.07	1	b10	52	34.5				Yes	No.	
Company I .....	Attleboro .....	3	58	61	8.19		8	55	40.3				Yes	No.	
Company K .....	Hingham .....	3	60	63	3.17	5	10	46	49.9				Yes	No.	
Company L .....	Malden .....	3	59	62	6.45	2	8	49	56.2				Yes	No.	
Company M .....	Hudson .....	3	55	58	15.51	1	12	44	38.4				Yes	No.	
Total .....		53	715	768	8.46										
Eighth Infantry:															
Headquarters .....	Cambridge .....	17	13	30	23.33		8						Yes	No.	
Drum Corps .....	Lawrence .....		16	16	0.00		8							No.	
Company A .....	Charlestown .....	3	59	62	9.67		8	45	36.4				Yes	No.	
Company B .....	Everett .....	2	56	58	10.34	6	8	52	61.0				Yes	No.	
Company C .....	Cambridge .....	3	60	63	3.17		10	50	67.0				Yes	No.	
Company D .....	Lynn .....	3	57	60	16.66		9	44	67.9				Yes	No.	
Company E .....	Haverhill .....	2	50	52	5.76	(d)	8	49	47.6				Yes	No.	
Company G .....	Gloucester .....	3	55	58	3.44		9	38	71.6				Yes	No.	
Company H .....	Salem .....	3	48	51	9.80		b7	55					Yes	No.	
Company I .....	Lynn .....	3	51	54	5.55		10	57	130.5				Yes	No.	
Company K .....	Somerville .....	3	58	61	4.91	4	9	48	50.3				Yes	No.	
Company L .....	Lawrence .....	2	51	53	7.54	2	9		39.0				Yes	No.	
Company M .....	Somerville .....	3	55	58	12.06		10	3	43.5				Yes	No.	
Total .....		47	629	676	8.57										
Ninth Infantry:															
Headquarters and field music .....	Boston .....	15	28	43	2.32	5	b9						Yes	No.	
Company A .....	do .....	2	56	58	10.34	5	b9	52	86.0				Yes	No.	
Company B .....	do .....	3	55	58	17.24	5	b9	60	40.6				Yes	No.	
Company C .....	do .....	1	58	59	13.55	5	b9	40	44.8				Yes	No.	
Company D .....	do .....	3	51	54	5.55	5	b9	41	29.5				Yes	No.	
Company E .....	do .....	3	56	59	3.38	5	b9	43	43.2				Yes	No.	
Company F .....	Lawrence .....	3	54	57	0.00	5	b9	53	27.7				Yes	No.	
Company G .....	Worcester .....	3	58	61	3.27	5	b9	34	94.8				Yes	No.	
Company H .....	Boston .....	3	60	63	3.17	5	b9	54	50.0				Yes	No.	

<sup>a</sup> Divided into four squads—one each at Chelmsford, North Chelmsford, Carlisle, and Westford.

<sup>b</sup> Participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

<sup>c</sup> In the maneuvers at Manassas, Va., and in camp at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3 to 20, 1904.

<sup>d</sup> Several.

## MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
<i>Second Brigade—Cont'd.</i>											
<i>Ninth Infantry—Cont'd.</i>											
Company I	Boston	3	60	63	7.98	5	09	51	38.7	Yes	No.
Company K	Clinton	3	57	60	1.66	5	09	66	61.9	Yes	No.
Company L	Natick	3	60	63	11.11	5	09	51	45.4	Yes	No.
Company M	Lowell	3	56	59	0.00	5	09	50	83.4	Yes	No.
Total		48	709	757	6.20						
<i>First Battalion Cavalry:</i>											
Headquarters	Boston	7	6	13	15.38	2	8	7		No.	No.
Troop A	do	3	73	76	18.42	2	8	25	66.8	No.	No.
Troop D	do	3	62	65	7.69	5	8	58	77.4	No.	No.
<i>Light Artillery:</i>											
Battery A	do	5	86	91	1.09		017	17		Yes	No.
Signal Corps	do	1	27	28	7.14	8	9	43		Yes	No.
<i>Unattached.</i>											
<i>First Corps of Cadets:</i>											
Headquarters	Boston	8	2	10	0.00	2	8			Yes	No.
Company A	do	3	78	81	8.64	2	8	24	75.3	Yes	No.
Company B	do	2	60	62	12.90	2	8	26	72.1	Yes	No.
Company C	do	3	69	72	9.72	2	8	28	82.3	Yes	No.
Company D	do	3	75	78	14.10	2	8	28	88.9	Yes	No.
Total		19	284	303	10.89						
<i>Second Corps of Cadets:</i>											
Headquarters	Salem	8	4	12	8.33	2	8	11		Yes	No.
Company A	do	3	39	42	11.90	5	8	43	38.3	Yes	No.
Company B	do	3	28	31	9.67	5	8	41	53.2	Yes	No.
Company C	do	3	48	51	15.68	5	8	36	46.8	Yes	No.
Company D	do	3	38	41	2.43	3	8	44	60.0	Yes	No.
Total		20	157	177	10.16						
Ambulance Corps	Boston	3	41	44	18.18	3	8	38		Yes	No.
Grand total		423	5,143	5,566	8.79						

<sup>a</sup> Participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.<sup>b</sup> Thirteen days in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.



# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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## MICHIGAN.

State designation: Michigan National Guard.  
General headquarters: Lansing. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William T. McGurrin; address Lansing.  
One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 independent battalion of 4 companies.  
Total strength, 2,612.  
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).		Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.								
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).			
General headquarters	Lansing	9		9						
First Brigade headquarters.	Grand Rapids	8		8						
<b>First Infantry:</b>										
Headquarters and band.	Detroit	12	33	45	11.11				Yes.	
Company A	do	2	66	68	25.00	10	46	11.5	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	51	54	0.00	10	49	9.2	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	61	64	10.33	10	54	9.5	Yes.	No.
Company D	Monroe	3	52	55	36.36	10	48	11.9	Yes.	No.
Company E	Detroit	3	58	61	26.22	10	50	9.9	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	46	49	16.32	10	49	1.4	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	49	52	7.69	10	101	10.8	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	50	53	7.54	10	51	9.5	Yes.	No.
Company I	Ann Arbor.	3	60	63	17.46	10	100	19.4	Yes.	No.
Company K	Detroit	3	39	42	16.66	10	47	8.0	Yes.	No.
Company L	Ypsilanti	2	53	55	23.63	10	73	20.7	Yes.	No.
Company M	Port Huron	3	52	55	30.90	10	63	11.7	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Detroit	(a)	13	13	7.69				Yes.	
Total		46	683	729	17.83					
<b>Second Infantry:</b>										
Headquarters and band.	Kalamazoo	15	35	50	26.00					
Company A	Coldwater	3	56	59	15.25	10	39	7	No.	No.
Company B	Grand Rapids	3	60	63	1.58	10	54	14.8	Yes.	No.
Company C	Kalamazoo	3	52	55	5.45	10	64	18.0	Yes.	No.
Company D	Big Rapids	3	63	66	6.06	10	71	13.8	Yes.	No.
Company E	Lansing	3	63	66	36.36	10		21.5	Yes.	No.
Company F	Manistee	3	57	60	51.66	10	26	10.8	Yes.	No.
Company G	Grand Haven	3	50	53	1.88	10	73	4.0	Yes.	No.
Company H	Grand Rapids	3	61	64	15.62	10	40	10.8	Yes.	No.
Company I	Muskegon	3	50	53	11.32	10	51	5.9	Yes.	No.
Company K	Grand Rapids	3	53	56	8.92	10	43	1	Yes.	No.
Company L	Battle Creek	3	57	60	25.00	10	62	8.3	Yes.	No.
Company M	Grand Rapids	3	74	77	11.68	10	69	8.0	No.	No.
Hospital Corps		(a)	13	13	46.15					No.
Total		51	744	795	17.35					
<b>Third Infantry:</b>										
Headquarters and band.	Sault Ste. Marie	15	35	50	14.00					
Company A	Flint	3	66	69	13.04	10	138	20.3	Yes.	No.
Company B	Bay City	3	72	75	5.33	10	93	10.0	Yes.	No.
Company C	Saginaw, E. S.	2	52	54	81.48	10	75	9.2	No.	No.
Company D	Alpena	3	60	63	28.57	10	31	11.9	Yes.	No.
Company E	Calumet	2	57	59	16.94	10	73	15.7	Yes.	No.
Company F	Saginaw, W. S.	3	60	63	31.74	10	81	9.3	Yes.	No.
Company G	Houghton	3	47	50	10.00	10	63	14.2	Yes.	No.
Company H	Owosso	3	66	69	24.63	10	56	20.5	Yes.	No.
Company I	Ironwood	3	68	71	46.47	10	87	8.7	No.	No.

a Officers reported with regimental headquarters.

## MICHIGAN—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1906.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Third Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company K .....	Cheboygan .....	3	38	41	7.31	10	50	9.7	Yes.	No.	
Company L .....	Menominee .....	3	61	64	20.31	10	106	8.2	Yes.	No.	
Company M .....	Sault Ste. Marie ..	3	52	55	20.00	10	53	18.7	No.	No.	
Hospital Corps .....		(a)	16	16	12.50						No.
Total .....		49	750	799	21.15						
First Independent Bat-											
talion:											
Headquarters and	Jackson .....	5	22	27	29.62						
band.											
Company A .....	Adrian .....	3	61	64	21.87	10	48	13.5	No.	No.	
Company B .....	Mason .....	1	59	60	28.33	10	73	9.9	Yes.	No.	
Company C .....	Jackson .....	2	54	56	28.57	10	47	11.8	No.	No.	
Company D .....	do .....	3	57	60	21.66	10	47	11.4	Yes.	No.	
Hospital Corps .....		(a)	5	5	0.00						No.
Total .....		14	258	272	25.00						
Grand total .....		177	2,435	2,612	19.33						

a Officers reported with regimental headquarters.

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

209

## MINNESOTA.

State designation: Minnesota National Guard.  
General headquarters: St. Paul. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood; address, St. Paul.  
One brigade. Infantry: 2 regiments of 9 companies each; 1 regiment of 8 companies. Artillery: 1 light battery. Engineers: 1 company. Total strength, 1,825.  
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.		
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.					
General headquarters.	St. Paul.	2		2						
First Brigade headquarters.	New Ulm.	9	1	10				72.9		
First Artillery:										
Headquarters	St. Paul.	5	6	11	9.09	10			Yes.	No.
Battery A.	do.	4	65	69	1.44	1	10	43	Yes.	Yes.
Total		9	71	80	2.50					
Company of engineers	St. Paul.	3	57	60	1.66	10	43	21.1	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:										
Headquarters and band.	Minneapolis.	15	38	53	0.00	10		56.4	Yes.	No.
Company A	do.	3	46	49	0.00	10	40	49.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	do.	3	72	75	0.00	10	39	62.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	St. Paul.	3	55	58	0.00	10	40	48.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.	do.	2	65	67	0.00	10	44	53.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	do.	3	55	58	0.00	10	46	75.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	Minneapolis.	2	50	52	0.00	10	45	52.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	Red Wing.	2	67	69	5.79	10	41	40.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.	Minneapolis.	3	48	51	0.00	10	43	72.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.	Stillwater.	3	70	73	0.00	10	43	43.5	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	566	605	0.66					
Second Infantry:										
Headquarters	Austin.	14	10	24	0.00	10		22.2	Yes.	
Band	New Ulm.		29	29	0.00	10			Yes.	No.
Company A	do.	3	67	70	2.85	10	39	45.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	Faribault.	3	50	53	1.88	10	56	28.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	Winona.	3	49	52	9.61	10	51	60.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.	Northfield.	3	46	49	8.16	10	48	48.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	Fairmont.	2	56	58	0.00	10	44	43.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	Rochester.	3	51	54	1.85	10	48	51.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	Austin.	3	47	50	12.00	10	41	31.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.	Mankato.	3	55	58	1.72	10	53	44.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.	Owatonna.	3	68	71	0.00	10	55	51.7	Yes.	Yes.
Total		40	528	568	3.52					
Third Infantry:										
Headquarters	St. Paul.	15	9	24	0.00	10		52.5	Yes.	No.
Band	Duluth.		28	28	0.00	10			Yes.	No.
Company A.	do.	3	55	58	0.00	10	46	63.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	Anoka.	3	56	59	18.64	10	41	55.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	Duluth.	2	49	51	0.00	10	48	66.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.	Zumbrota.	3	55	58	3.44	10	48	43.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	St. Paul.	3	49	52	0.00	10	36	32.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	Princeton.	2	61	63	9.52	10	46	61.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.	Olivia.	3	49	52	9.61	10	39	51.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.	Crookston.	3	52	55	10.90	10	40	55.2	Yes.	Yes.
Total		37	463	500	6.00					
Grand total.		139	1,686	1,825	3.12					

\* Band included.

## MISSISSIPPI.

State designation: Mississippi National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Jackson. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge; address, Jackson.  
 One division. Infantry: 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 regiment of 7 companies. Artillery: 2 light batteries. Total strength, 1,300.  
 Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization. *	Station.	Special inspection. 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).		Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.								
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).			
General headquarters	Jackson	1		1						Yes.
First Division head- quarters.	Columbus	17		17						Yes.
<b>First Infantry:</b>										
Headquarters <sup>a</sup>	Greenville								No.	Yes.
First Battalion—										
Company A	do	3	40	43	32.55	10	36	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G <sup>a</sup>	Greenwood					10	33	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Ita Bena	3	37	40	47.50	10	37	(b)	No.	Yes.
Second Battalion—										
Company C	Columbus	3	57	60	41.66	10	40	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company D	West Point	3	47	50	52.00	10	35	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Starkville	3	45	48	25.00	10	30	(b)	No.	Yes.
Third Battalion—										
Company B	Aberdeen	3	38	41	53.65	10	36	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Amory	3	46	49	65.30	10	38	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Booneville	3	52	55	30.90	10	40	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Okolona	3	65	68	42.64	10	42	(b)	No.	Yes.
Total		27	427	454	48.17					
<b>Second Infantry:</b>										
Headquarters and band. <sup>a</sup>	Meridian								No.	Yes.
First Battalion—										
Company A	do	3	56	59	40.67	10	45	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	60	63	49.20	10	42	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company H <sup>a</sup>	Newton					10	30	(b)		Yes.
Company E	Laurel	3	43	46	36.95	10	40		No.	Yes.
Company K	Lumberton	3	46	49	20.40	10	45			Yes.
Second Battalion—										
Company B	Ellisville	3	44	47	57.44	10	37	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company C	Hattiesburg	3	38	41	41.46	10	35	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company F	Columbus	3	45	48	29.16	10	50	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Gulfport	3	44	47	61.70	10	34	(b)	No.	Yes.
Total		24	376	400	42.25					
<b>Third Infantry:</b>										
Headquarters and band. <sup>a</sup>	Natchez								No.	Yes.
First Battalion—										
Company D	Yazoo City	3	40	43	32.55	10	36	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Wesson	3	43	46	34.78	10	36	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Brookhaven	3	47	50	22.00	10	45	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Magnolia	2	43	45	46.66	10	35		No.	Yes.
Second Battalion—										
Company A	Vicksburg	3	40	43	16.27	10	37	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company C	Natchez	3	60	63	57.14	10	45	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Port Gibson	3	45	48	31.25	10	40	(b)	No.	Yes.
Total		20	318	338	35.50					
<b>Artillery:</b>										
Light Battery E (at- tached to Second Battalion, Third Infantry).	Vicksburg	3	43	46	28.26	10	37	(b)	No.	Yes.
Light Battery I (at- tached to First Battalion, Second Infantry).	Meridian	3	41	44	40.90	10	42	(b)	No.	Yes.
Grand total		95	1,205	1,300	39.69					

<sup>a</sup> No report received.<sup>b</sup> No practice.<sup>c</sup> Disbanded.<sup>d</sup> Organized Oct. 20, 1904.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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## MISSOURI.

State designation: National Guard of Missouri.  
General headquarters: Jefferson City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. James A. De Armond; address, Jefferson City.

One brigade. Infantry: 2 regiments of 11 companies each; 2 regiments of 9 companies each; 1 battalion of 3 companies. Artillery: 1 light battery. Total strength, 2,337.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection. 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Jefferson City	1		1							
First Brigade headquar- ters.	Butler	13	2	15							
<b>First Infantry:</b>											
Headquarters and band.	St. Louis	13	43	56	26.78					Yes.	
Company A.	do	2	33	35	31.42	1	8	58	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	do	3	38	41	51.21	1	8	58	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	do	3	45	48	31.25	1	8	58	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.	do	3	39	42	9.52	1	8	58	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	do	3	30	33	21.21	1	8	58	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	do	2	33	35	20.00	1	8	58	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	do	2	45	47	29.78	1	8	58	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company H.	do	3	34	37	54.05	1	8	58	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.	do	2	30	32	34.37	1	8	58	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.	do	3	24	27	37.03	1	8	58	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.	do	3	46	49	20.40	1	8	58		Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	do		11	11	0.00						Yes.
Total		42	451	493	29.41						
<b>Second Infantry:</b>											
Headquarters and band.	Nevada	14	31	45	28.88					Yes.	
Company A.	Carthage	2	38	40	35.00	1	10	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	Butler	3	42	45	24.44	1	10	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	Lamar	3	53	56	30.35	1	10	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company D.	Sedalia	3	44	47	40.42	1	10	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	Pierce City	2	49	51	19.60	1	10	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	Clinton	2	42	44	38.63	1	10	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.	Nevada	3	47	50	26.00	1	12	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.	Greenfield	3	58	61	67.21	1	10	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company K.	West Plains	3	45	48	20.83	1	10	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps			12	12	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Total		38	461	499	33.06						
<b>Third Infantry:</b>											
Headquarters and band.	Kansas City	17	33	50	18.00					Yes.	Yes.
Company A.	do	3	42	45	35.55	1	10	30	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	do	3	43	46	30.43	1	10	25	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	do	3	42	45	28.88	1	10	25	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.	do	2	57	59	52.54	1	10	24	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	Warrensburg	2	43	45	55.55	1	10	24	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	Independence	3	50	53	30.18	1	10	24	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	Kansas City	3	40	43	41.86	1	10	41	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.	do	3	42	45	11.11	1	10	24	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.	do	3	47	50	50.00	1	10	24	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.	do	3	48	51	5.88	1	10	32	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.	do	2	36	38	28.94	1	10	24	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	do		10	10	60.00					Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	533	580	33.10						

a No practice.

b Practice not according to regulations.

c Report rendered shows regimental totals only.

## MISSOURI—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	St. Joseph	12	26	38	36.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.	Tarkio.	3	47	50	36.00	1	10	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	Unionville	3	46	49	0.00	1	10	49	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	Kirksville	2	42	44	15.90	1	10	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.	Trenton	2	54	56	19.64	1	10	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	Milan	3	39	42	33.33	1	10	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	Mexico	3	47	50	36.00	1	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	Mound City	3	69	72	65.27	1	10	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.	Jefferson City	2	82	84	70.58	1	10	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.	St. Joseph	3	50	53	67.92	1	10	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps.		.....	12	12	33.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Total		36	464	500	38.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Battalion:											
Headquarters	Caruthersville	4	1	5	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Company F.	Jackson	3	57	60	46.66	1	10	48	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I.	Caruthersville	3	72	75	64.00	1	10	47	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K.	Cape Girardeau	1	42	43	62.79	1	10	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		11	172	183	57.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery:											
Light Battery A.	St. Louis	5	61	66	15.15	4	(b)	11	.....	Yes.	.....
Grand total		193	2,144	2,337	34.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Practice not according to regulations.

<sup>b</sup> Average attendance at 24 drills, 31.

<sup>c</sup> Average attendance at 24 drills, 26.

<sup>d</sup> Average attendance at 24 drills, 36.

<sup>e</sup> Average attendance at 24 drills, 51.

<sup>f</sup> Average attendance at 24 drills, 38.

<sup>g</sup> Average attendance at 24 drills, 24.

<sup>h</sup> Excused by the governor.

## MONTANA.

State designation: National Guard of Montana.  
 General headquarters: Helena. Adjutant-general: Col. A. M. Alderson; address, Helena.  
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies. Artillery: 1 light battery. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 530.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).				Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.		
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Helena.....	5		5							
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Butte.....	12	3	15	46.66					Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	Red Lodge.....		23	23	13.04					Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Bozeman.....	3	53	56	25.00	(a)	(a)	24	40.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Butte.....	3	50	53	35.84	(a)	(a)	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Big Timber.....	3	47	50	14.00	(a)	(a)	44	30.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Red Lodge.....	3	51	53	24.52	(a)	(a)	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Livingston.....	3	11	14	42.85	(a)	(a)	42	27.1	No.	Yes.
Company F.....	Dillon.....	3	41	44	52.27	(a)	(a)	47	56.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Kalispell.....	3	52	55	29.09	(a)	(a)	20	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Glendive.....	3	63	66	33.33			(c)	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Billings.....	3	45	48	16.66			(c)	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		38	439	477	28.93						
Artillery:											
Light Battery A.....	Helena.....	3	42	45	24.44	2	(a)	24	41.8	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps.....	Butte.....	2	1	3	83.33					Yes.	
Grand total.....		48	482	530	28.30						

a Excused by the governor; no funds available.

b No scores furnished.

c Organized since 1904.

## NEW YORK.

State designation: National Guard of New York.  
General headquarters: Albany. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry; address, Albany, or State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York City.

Four brigades. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 6 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 3 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 battalion of 5 companies; 2 battalions of 4 companies each. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops; 1 squadron of 2 troops; 2 separate troops. Artillery: 1 regiment heavy artillery of 12 companies; 4 batteries of light artillery. Engineers: 1 regiment of 10 companies. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 14,264.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Albany	6		6							
National Guard Headquarters.											
Headquarters	Albany	17		17							
Signal Corps:											
First Company	New York	6	78	84	2.38	(a)	33		Yes.	No.	
Second Company	Brooklyn	4	72	76	0.00	(a)	33		Yes.	No.	
Total		10	150	160	1.25						
Cavalry:											
Squadron A—											
Headquarters	New York	9	11	20	5.00	10	b10	29	Yes.	No.	
Hospital Corps	do		9	9	0.00		10	28	Yes.	No.	
First Troop	do	3	72	75	2.66		10	28	Yes.	No.	
Second Troop	do	3	72	75	9.33		10	27	Yes.	No.	
Third Troop	do	3	72	75	6.66		10	29	Yes.	No.	
Total		18	236	254	5.90						
Squadron C	Brooklyn	13	123	136	2.20	10	d10	25	Yes.	No.	
Troop B	Albany	4	58	62	0.00		8	41	Yes.	No.	
Troop D	Syracuse	4	65	69	4.34		8	29	Yes.	No.	
Light Artillery:											
First Battery	New York	6	91	97	6.18		10	28	Yes.	No.	
Second Battery	do	6	80	86	2.32	e12	39		Yes.	No.	
Third Battery	Brooklyn	5	105	110	1.81		10	29	Yes.	No.	
Sixth Battery	Binghamton	5	93	98	2.04		4	40	Yes.	No.	
Total		22	369	391	3.06						
Thirteenth Heavy Artillery:											
Headquarters and field music.	Brooklyn	21	63	84	0.00	(a)	35		Yes.	No.	
Hospital Corps	do		20	20	0.00	(a)	35		Yes.	No.	
Company A	do	2	84	86	0.00	(a)	35	22.9	Yes.	No.	
Company B	do	3	73	76	0.00	(a)	35	22.2	Yes.	No.	
Company C	do	3	93	96	0.00	(a)	35	27.7	Yes.	No.	
Company D	do	3	98	101	0.00	(a)	35	28.8	Yes.	No.	
Company E	do	2	84	86	3.48	(a)	35	31.3	Yes.	No.	
Company F	do	3	70	73	0.00	(a)	35	22.6	Yes.	No.	
Company G	do	2	74	76	0.00	(a)	35	28.7	Yes.	No.	

a Excused by the governor.

b Squadron A furnished 73 officers and enlisted men in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

c By Special Orders, No. 126, adjutant-general's office, National Guard of New York, December 28, 1904, Troop C was reorganized into a squadron of two troops (Fifth and Sixth) and designated Squadron C.

d Furnished 63 officers and enlisted men in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

e Two days' voluntary camp duty.



# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

201

## NEVADA

State designation: Nevada National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Carson City. Adjutant-general: King John L. Brown, 1000 Harrison Street, Carson City.  
 Infantry: 2 companies. Strength: 146.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlisted men as recommended by War Department circular, February 4, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Organized strength		Total.	Percent correct.	Special inspection, 1904.		Number of positive matches, drills, and days in camp or instruction (see No. 10).	Ratio correct to length of time.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.			Examinations.	Days of instruction.				
General headquarters....	Carson City.....	7		7							
Infantry:											
Company A.....	Virginia City.....	3	73	76	78.08	(a)	(a)	100		Yes	No
Company B.....	do.....	3	60	63	62.30	(a)	(a)	100		Yes	No
Total.....		6	133	139	64.02						
Grand total.....		13	133	146	60.96						

a Excused by verbal order of the governor, because company is not properly armed, uniformed or equipped for that duty.

b Attendance at 39 drills, less than two-thirds.

c No report furnished adjutant-general of the State.

d Attendance at 22 drills, less than two-thirds.

## NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches, Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	New York	16	53	69	4.34	8	30		Yes.	No.	
Hospital Corps	do		19	19	5.25	8	30		Yes.	No.	
Company A	do	3	62	65	1.53	8	29	42.0	Yes.	No.	
Company B	do	3	56	59	10.16	8	30	16.5	Yes.	No.	
Company C	do		42	42	9.52	8	28	28.1	Yes.	No.	
Company D	do	3	73	76	1.31	8	29	44.7	Yes.	No.	
Company E	do		55	57	19.29	8	29	30.7	Yes.	No.	
Company F	do	2	54	56	7.14	8	30	35.3	Yes.	No.	
Company G	do	1	70	71	9.85	8	28	31.4	Yes.	No.	
Company H	do	3	48	51	21.56	8	29	30.6	Yes.	No.	
Company I	do	2	65	67	8.95	8	29	38.6	Yes.	No.	
Company K	do	1	50	51	0.00	8	29	34.1	Yes.	No.	
Total		36	647	683	8.05						
Twelfth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	New York	16	53	69	10.14	410	28		Yes.	No.	
Hospital Corps	do		22	22	13.63	410	27		Yes.	No.	
Company A	do	3	68	71	0.00	410	28	32.5	Yes.	No.	
Company B	do	3	81	84	0.00	410	27	51.1	Yes.	No.	
Company C	do	2	79	81	7.40	410	27	38.1	Yes.	No.	
Company D	do	3	85	88	0.00	410	27	39.4	Yes.	No.	
Company E	do	3	93	96	7.29	410	27	33.0	Yes.	No.	
Company F	do	3	63	66	3.03	410	27	39.4	Yes.	No.	
Company G	do	3	82	85	7.05	410	28	41.3	Yes.	No.	
Company H	do	3	55	58	10.34	410	28	38.0	Yes.	No.	
Company I	do	2	62	64	1.56	410	27	33.6	Yes.	No.	
Company K	do	2	53	55	9.09	410	28	32.0	Yes.	No.	
Total		43	796	839	5.12						
Sixty-ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	New York	17	33	50	6.00	8	26		No.	No.	
Hospital Corps	do		14	14	0.00	8	26		No.	No.	
Company A	do	2	48	50	14.00	8	26	30.7	No.	No.	
Company C	do	2	53	55	16.36	8	26	34.0	No.	No.	
Company D	do	2	71	73	6.84	8	26	35.4	No.	No.	
Company E	do	3	57	60	0.00	8	26	28.7	No.	No.	
Company F	do	2	58	60	1.66	8	26	21.8	No.	No.	
Company G	do	3	55	58	5.17	8	26	33.7	No.	No.	
Company H	do	2	58	60	3.33	8	26	19.0	No.	No.	
Company I	do	3	50	53	18.86	8	26	17.7	No.	No.	
Company K	do	2	59	61	31.14	8	26	14.8	No.	No.	
Total		38	556	594	9.93						
Seventy-first Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	New York	17	47	64	6.25	8	27		Yes.	No.	
Hospital Corps	do		10	10	10.00	8	27		Yes.	No.	
Company A	do	3	46	49	8.16	8	26	52.2	Yes.	No.	
Company B	do	3	95	98	1.02	8	27	62.2	Yes.	No.	
Company C	do	2	51	53	15.09	8	26	32.0	Yes.	No.	
Company D	do	3	58	61	3.27	8	27	57.3	Yes.	No.	
Company E	do	3	54	57	0.00	8	27	53.3	Yes.	No.	
Company F	do	3	39	42	2.38	8	27	60.8	Yes.	No.	
Company G	do	3	47	50	12.00	8	27	49.4	Yes.	No.	
Company H	do	2	41	43	16.27	8	27	42.2	Yes.	No.	
Company I	do	2	39	41	2.43	8	26	40.4	Yes.	No.	
Company K	do	1	48	49	4.08	8	26	38.3	Yes.	No.	
Total		42	575	617	5.99						

\* Participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

## NEW JERSEY.

State designation: National Guard of New Jersey.  
 General headquarters: Trenton, Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. R. Heber Breintnall; address, Trenton.  
 One division of 2 brigades. Infantry: 5 regiments of 12 companies each. Cavalry: 2 troops.  
 Artillery: 2 field batteries. Signal and Telegraph Corps. Total strength, 4,618.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Trenton .....	21	1	22	.....						
Division headquarters.....	Jersey City .....	10	.....	10	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters .....	Newark .....	9	2	11	.....						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	do .....	17	82	99	2.02	(a)	865	(c)	Yes.	No.	
Company A.....	do .....	3	61	64	7.81	(a)	34	50.8	Yes.	No.	
Company B.....	do .....	3	65	68	5.88	(a)	34	36.7	Yes.	No.	
Company C.....	do .....	2	54	56	12.50	(a)	34	24.5	Yes.	No.	
Company D.....	do .....	3	59	62	1.61	(a)	34	38.6	Yes.	No.	
Company E.....	do .....	3	56	59	5.08	(a)	35	53.1	Yes.	No.	
Company F.....	do .....	3	59	62	8.06	(a)	34	30.9	Yes.	No.	
Company G.....	do .....	3	53	56	0.00	(a)	35	53.9	Yes.	No.	
Company H.....	do .....	3	68	71	2.81	(a)	34	28.5	Yes.	No.	
Company I.....	do .....	3	69	72	1.38	(a)	34	40.5	Yes.	No.	
Company K.....	do .....	3	63	66	16.66	(a)	34	32.9	Yes.	No.	
Company L.....	do .....	3	52	55	5.45	(a)	34	34.7	Yes.	No.	
Company M.....	do .....	3	65	68	1.47	(a)	35	26.3	Yes.	No.	
Total .....		52	806	858	5.24						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	Jersey City .....	16	61	77	16.88	(d)	(e)	(f)	Yes.	No.	
Company A.....	do .....	2	64	66	10.60	(d)	24	36.1	Yes.	No.	
Company B.....	do .....	2	60	62	20.96	(d)	24	20.9	Yes.	No.	
Company C.....	do .....	3	59	62	0.00	(d)	24	69.6	Yes.	No.	
Company D.....	do .....	3	61	64	18.75	(d)	24	39.2	Yes.	No.	
Company E.....	do .....	3	56	59	6.77	(d)	24	40.8	Yes.	No.	
Company F.....	do .....	3	75	78	28.20	(d)	24	28.5	Yes.	No.	
Company G.....	do .....	3	65	68	1.47	(d)	24	22.5	Yes.	No.	
Company H.....	do .....	2	63	65	32.72	(d)	24	27.5	Yes.	No.	
Company I.....	Bayonne .....	1	64	65	18.46	(d)	24	30.7	Yes.	No.	
Company K.....	Hoboken .....	3	54	57	1.75	(d)	24	31.2	Yes.	No.	
Company L.....	Jersey City .....	3	68	71	22.53	(d)	24	23.1	Yes.	No.	
Company M.....	Union Hill .....	3	58	61	9.83	(d)	24	30.3	Yes.	No.	
Total .....		47	798	845	14.79						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	Paterson.....	16	72	88	4.54	4	(a)	(g)	(h)	Yes.	No.
Company A.....	Passaic .....	3	65	68	8.82	4	(a)	32	45.0	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	Paterson .....	2	60	62	8.06	4	(a)	32	50.1	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	do .....	3	57	60	11.66	4	(a)	32	34.0	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	do .....	3	62	65	6.15	4	(a)	32	77.8	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	do .....	3	61	64	10.93	4	(a)	32	38.3	Yes.	No.

<sup>a</sup> Excused by the governor.

<sup>b</sup> Refers to field music.

<sup>c</sup> For field, staff, and noncommissioned staff, 92.4; for field music and band, 20.8.

<sup>d</sup> Excused by the governor. Fifty-one officers and 592 enlisted men of this regiment participated in the joint maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

<sup>e</sup> Seven drills by field and staff and 24 drills by field music.

<sup>f</sup> For field, staff, and noncommissioned staff, 88.0; for field music and band, 20.8.

<sup>g</sup> Five drills by field, staff, and noncommissioned staff, and 32 by field music.

<sup>h</sup> For field, staff, and noncommissioned staff, 86.4; for field music and band, 28.4.

## NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special Inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Fifth Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company F.....	Englewood.....	3	54	57	8.77	4	(a)	32	35.5	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Hackensack.....	3	51	54	9.25	4	(a)	32	44.8	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Orange.....	3	57	60	0.00	4	(a)	32	17.2	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	do.....	3	58	61	4.91	4	(a)	32	21.4	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Montclair.....	2	57	59	11.81	4	(a)	32	40.5	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Leonia.....	3	59	62	3.22	4	(a)	32	28.0	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Rutherford.....	3	55	58	12.06	4	(a)	32	38.5	Yes.	No.
Total.....		50	768	818	7.57						
Cavalry:											
First Troop.....	Newark.....	4	71	75	1.33	....	(a)	24	13.2	Yes.	No.
Field Artillery:											
Battery A.....	Orange.....	5	58	63	1.58	1	(a)	32	.....	Yes.	No.
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters.....	Trenton.....	7	3	10	.....						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	do.....	16	69	85	11.76	....	6	....	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company A.....	do.....	3	64	67	16.41	....	6	39	34.5	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	do.....	3	74	77	0.00	....	6	39	28.9	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	Elizabeth.....	3	57	60	16.66	....	6	39	28.8	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	Trenton.....	3	59	62	14.51	....	6	39	20.2	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	do.....	3	58	61	0.00	....	6	39	13.7	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	Lambertville.....	3	54	57	8.77	....	6	39	26.4	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Freehold.....	3	56	59	1.69	....	6	39	21.6	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	New Brunswick.....	3	59	62	12.90	....	6	39	25.2	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	Elizabeth.....	3	56	59	11.86	....	6	39	20.6	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Plainfield.....	3	52	55	3.63	....	6	39	79.8	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Princeton.....	3	66	69	5.79	....	6	39	81.1	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Somerville.....	3	61	64	3.12	....	6	39	42.1	Yes.	No.
Total.....		52	785	837	8.24						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	Camden.....	16	85	101	10.89	1	8	....	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company A.....	Burlington.....	3	69	72	4.16	1	8	41	20.3	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	Camden.....	3	52	55	3.63	1	8	42	53.5	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	do.....	3	55	58	10.34	1	8	42	24.1	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	do.....	3	69	72	1.38	1	8	42	20.3	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	Mount Holly.....	3	53	56	1.78	1	8	41	35.5	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	Vineland.....	3	57	60	5.00	1	8	36	27.5	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Beverly.....	3	62	65	0.00	1	8	41	18.7	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Asbury Park.....	3	62	65	4.61	1	8	36	24.9	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	Woodbury.....	2	55	57	0.00	1	8	41	69.2	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Bridgeton.....	3	60	63	7.93	1	8	36	23.4	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Atlantic City.....	3	81	84	0.00	1	8	36	8.6	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Camden.....	3	64	67	5.97	1	8	42	16.9	Yes.	No.
Total.....		51	824	875	4.45						
Cavalry:											
Second Troop.....	Redbank.....	4	69	73	10.95	4	6	38	42.8	Yes.	No.
Field Artillery:											
Battery B.....	Camden.....	5	54	59	1.69	1	8	36	.....	Yes.	No.
Signal and Telegraph Corps.											
	Jersey City.....	4	58	62	3.22	1	(a)	31	129.3	Yes.	No.
Grand total.....		321	4,297	4,618	7.51						

a Excused by the governor.

b For field, staff, and noncommissioned staff, 58.3; for field music and

c For field, staff, and noncommissioned staff, 75.0; for field music and

d, 10.6.

d, 5.8.

## NEW MEXICO.

Territorial designation: National Guard of New Mexico.

General headquarters: Santa Fe. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. A. P. Tarkington; address, Santa Fe.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 6 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Total strength, 410.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1906.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.		
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Santa Fe.....	3	.....	3	.....						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Albuquerque.....	8	29	37	27.02			No..	No.		
Company A.....	Las Cruces.....	3	51	54	44.44	(a)	30	(b)	No..	Yes.	
Company B.....	Roswell.....	3	44	47	34.04		c 4	(c)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	Silver City.....	3	63	66	30.30		10	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Old Albuquerque.	2	45	47	21.27		8	35	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Santa Fe.....	3	36	39	17.94		8	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Albuquerque.....	3	49	52	32.69		8	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		25	317	342	30.40						
First Squadron Cavalry:											
Headquarters.....	Las Vegas.....	5	2	7	28.57					Yes.	No.
Band.....	Santa Fe.....		22	22	13.68					No..	No.
Troop A.....	Las Vegas.....	2	34	36	36.11		2	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		7	58	65	27.69						
Grand total.....		35	375	410	29.76						

a Excused by the governor.

b No report furnished the adjutant-general of the Territory.

c Organized Oct. 18, 1904.

## NEW YORK.

State designation: National Guard of New York.

General headquarters: Albany. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry; address, Albany, or State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York City.

Four brigades. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 6 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 3 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 battalion of 5 companies; 2 battalions of 4 companies each. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 8 troops; 1 squadron of 2 troops; 2 separate troops. Artillery: 1 regiment heavy artillery of 12 companies; 4 batteries of light artillery. Engineers: 1 regiment of 10 companies. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 14,264.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1906.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters...	Albany.....	6		6							
National Guard Headquarters.											
Headquarters.....	Albany.....	17		17							
Signal Corps:											
First Company.....	New York.....	6	78	84	2.38	(a)	33			Yes.	No.
Second Company.....	Brooklyn.....	4	72	76	0.00	(a)	33			Yes.	No.
Total.....		10	150	160	1.25						
Cavalry:											
Squadron A—											
Headquarters.....	New York.....	9	11	20	5.00	10	b10	29		Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps.....	do.....		9	9	0.00		10	28		Yes.	No.
First Troop.....	do.....	3	72	75	2.66		10	28	57.0	Yes.	No.
Second Troop.....	do.....	3	72	75	9.33		10	27	59.8	Yes.	No.
Third Troop.....	do.....	3	72	75	6.66		10	29	63.8	Yes.	No.
Total.....		18	236	254	5.90						
Squadron C <sup>c</sup> .....	Brooklyn.....	13	123	136	2.20	10	c10	25	52.8	Yes.	No.
Troop B.....	Albany.....	4	58	62	0.00		8	41	13.5	Yes.	No.
Troop D.....	Syracuse.....	4	65	69	4.34		8	29	41.4	Yes.	No.
Light Artillery:											
First Battery.....	New York.....	6	91	97	6.18		10	28		Yes.	No.
Second Battery.....	do.....	6	80	86	2.32		e12	39		Yes.	No.
Third Battery.....	Brooklyn.....	5	105	110	1.81		10	29		Yes.	No.
Sixth Battery.....	Binghamton.....	5	93	98	2.04		4	40		Yes.	No.
Total.....		22	369	391	3.06						
Thirteenth Heavy Artillery:											
Headquarters and field music.	Brooklyn.....	21	63	84	0.00	(a)	35			Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps.....	do.....		20	20	0.00	(a)	35			Yes.	No.
Company A.....	do.....	2	84	86	0.00	(a)	35	22.9		Yes.	No.
Company B.....	do.....	3	73	76	0.00	(a)	35	22.2		Yes.	No.
Company C.....	do.....	3	93	96	0.00	(a)	35	27.7		Yes.	No.
Company D.....	do.....	3	98	101	0.00	(a)	35	28.8		Yes.	No.
Company E.....	do.....	2	84	86	3.48	(a)	35	31.3		Yes.	No.
Company F.....	do.....	3	70	73	0.00	(a)	35	22.6		Yes.	No.
Company G.....	do.....	2	74	76	0.00	(a)	35	28.7		Yes.	No.

<sup>a</sup> Excused by the governor.

<sup>b</sup> Squadron A furnished 73 officers and enlisted men in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

<sup>c</sup> By Special Orders, No. 126, adjutant-general's office, National Guard of New York, December 23, 1904, Troop C was reorganized into a squadron of two troops (Fifth and Sixth) and designated Squadron C.

<sup>d</sup> Furnished 63 officers and enlisted men in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

<sup>e</sup> Two days' voluntary camp duty.

## NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.	
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
<i>National Guard Headquarters—Continued.</i>											
<i>Thirteenth Heavy Artillery—Continued.</i>											
Company H	Brooklyn	3	98	101	0.00	(a)	35	32.8	Yes.	No.	
Company I	do	3	73	76	1.31	(a)	35	25.0	Yes.	No.	
Company K	do	3	78	81	0.00	(a)	35	25.9	Yes.	No.	
Company L	do	3	69	72	0.00	(a)	35	29.6	Yes.	No.	
Company M	do	3	82	85	1.17	(a)	35	26.9	Yes.	No.	
Total		54	1,059	1,113	0.44						
<i>Twenty-second Engineers:</i>											
Headquarters and field music	New York	17	40	57	3.50	(a)	27		Yes.	No.	
Hospital Corps	do		15	15	0.00	(a)	27		Yes.	No.	
Company A	do	3	94	97	0.00	(a)	27	35.0	Yes.	No.	
Company B	do	2	46	48	4.16	(a)	27	34.3	Yes.	No.	
Company C	do	2	57	59	1.69	(a)	27	54.9	Yes.	No.	
Company D	do	2	38	40	0.00	(a)	27	32.8	Yes.	No.	
Company E	do	3	60	63	9.52	(a)	27	35.4	Yes.	No.	
Company F	do	3	47	50	4.00	(a)	27	28.6	Yes.	No.	
Company G	do	2	36	38	2.63	(a)	27	48.3	Yes.	No.	
Company H	do	2	41	43	4.65	(a)	27	42.8	Yes.	No.	
Company I	do	3	52	55	0.00	(a)	27	50.7	Yes.	No.	
Company K	do	3	52	55	0.00	(a)	27	35.4	Yes.	No.	
Total		42	578	620	2.58						
<i>First Brigade.</i>											
Headquarters	New York	12		12						No.	
<i>Seventh Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters	do	17	15	32	6.25	(a)	35		Yes.	No.	
Company A	do	3	75	78	1.28	(a)	31	55.3	Yes.	No.	
Company B	do	3	94	97	0.00	(a)	32	61.2	Yes.	No.	
Company C	do	3	100	103	0.00	(a)	33	64.2	Yes.	No.	
Company D	do	3	85	88	3.40	(a)	32	49.2	Yes.	No.	
Company E	do	3	100	103	0.97	(a)	33	57.1	Yes.	No.	
Company F	do	3	89	92	1.08	(a)	33	61.1	Yes.	No.	
Company G	do	3	100	103	0.00	(a)	32	57.6	Yes.	No.	
Company H	do	2	94	96	0.00	(a)	32	57.0	Yes.	No.	
Company I	do	3	100	103	0.00	(a)	31	60.7	Yes.	No.	
Company K	do	3	100	103	0.97	(a)	32	61.7	Yes.	No.	
Total		46	952	998	0.90						
<i>Eighth Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters and field music	New York	16	42	58	8.62	8	29		Yes.	No.	
Hospital Corps	do		23	23	4.34	8	29		Yes.	No.	
Company A	do	2	42	44	18.18	8	29	15.7	Yes.	No.	
Company B	do	2	52	54	3.70	8	29	23.2	Yes.	No.	
Company C	do	3	53	56	19.64	8	29	12.5	Yes.	No.	
Company D	do	3	69	72	20.83	8	28	14.2	Yes.	No.	
Company E	do	2	44	46	2.17	8	29	15.4	Yes.	No.	
Company F	do	3	52	55	3.63	8	29	23.1	Yes.	No.	
Company G	do	2	49	51	15.68	8	29	20.3	Yes.	No.	
Company H	do	3	49	52	3.84	8	29	13.4	Yes.	No.	
Company I	do	2	55	57	14.03	8	29	26.4	Yes.	No.	
Company K	do	1	45	46	8.69	8	29	14.6	Yes.	No.	
Total		39	575	614	10.91						

a Excused by the governor.

## NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Third Brigade—Cont'd.											
First Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company D.....	Ogdensburg.....	4	72	76	3.94	(a)	35	61.8	Yes.	No.	
Company E.....	Newburgh.....	3	62	65	6.15	(a)	30	40.5	Yes.	No.	
Company F.....	Walton.....	3	57	60	1.66	b 6	35	52.4	Yes.	No.	
Company G.....	Oneonta.....	4	65	69	8.69	b 6	24	55.1	Yes.	No.	
Company H.....	Binghamton.....	3	66	69	2.89	b 6	29	62.3	Yes.	No.	
Company I.....	Middletown.....	4	80	84	3.57	b 4	32	31.1	Yes.	No.	
Company K.....	Malone.....	4	53	57	8.77	(a)	32	58.8	Yes.	No.	
Company L.....	Newburgh.....	2	70	72	1.38	(a)	31	37.1	Yes.	No.	
Company M.....	Mohawk.....	3	57	60	1.66	(a)	29	56.6	Yes.	No.	
Total.....		41	795	836	3.82						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	Troy.....	19	30	49	16.32	(c) 11	(d)	.....	Yes.	No.	
Company A.....	do.....	4	87	91	1.09	(c) 11	30	42.2	Yes.	No.	
Company B.....	Cohoes.....	4	76	80	0.00	(c) 20	30	23.8	Yes.	No.	
Company C.....	Troy.....	4	86	90	1.11	(c) 11	27	9.7	Yes.	No.	
Company D.....	do.....	2	77	79	5.06	(c) 11	32	47.7	Yes.	No.	
Company E.....	Schenectady.....	3	65	68	8.82	(c) 11	38	41.9	Yes.	No.	
Company F.....	do.....	4	79	83	3.61	(c) 11	33	37.6	Yes.	No.	
Company G.....	Gloversville.....	4	69	73	2.73	(c) 11	34	63.2	Yes.	No.	
Company H.....	Amsterdam.....	4	78	82	4.87	(c) 11	32	24.6	Yes.	No.	
Company I.....	Whitehall.....	3	59	62	11.29	(f) 13	27	49.7	Yes.	No.	
Company K.....	Glens Falls.....	3	71	74	2.70	(c) 11	31	56.2	Yes.	No.	
Company L.....	Saratoga Springs.....	3	67	70	1.42	(c) 11	26	58.3	Yes.	No.	
Company M.....	Hoosick Falls.....	2	61	63	14.28	(c) 11	40	30.9	Yes.	No.	
Total.....		59	905	964	4.97						
Tenth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Albany.....				(g)				Yes.	No.	
Company A.....	do.....	3	57	60	5.00	(a)	27	42.7	Yes.	No.	
Company B.....	do.....	2	65	67	5.97	(a)	27	28.1	Yes.	No.	
Company C.....	do.....	3	49	52	9.61	(a)	27	23.6	Yes.	No.	
Company D.....	do.....	3	57	60	13.33	(a)	26	33.5	Yes.	No.	
Company E.....	Catskill.....	3	53	56	0.00	b 6	38	16.6	Yes.	No.	
Company F.....	Hudson.....	4	64	68	2.94	(a)	30	45.3	Yes.	No.	
Company G.....	Yonkers.....	4	78	82	14.63	(a)	29	42.0	Yes.	No.	
Company H.....	Mount Vernon.....	3	54	57	7.01	(a)	26	33.0	Yes.	No.	
Company I.....	Flushing.....	5	94	99	6.06	8	24	31.1	Yes.	No.	
Company K.....	Poughkeepsie.....	3	70	73	0.00	(a)	38	40.3	Yes.	No.	
Company M.....	Kingston.....	4	59	63	7.93	b 4	30	31.8	Yes.	No.	
Total.....		37	700	737	6.64						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters <sup>d</sup> .....	Mount Vernon.....	18	15	33	9.09	(a)	30	.....	Yes.	No.	
Fourth Battalion:											
Headquarters <sup>d</sup> .....	Watertown.....	5	7	12	25.00	(a)	33	.....	Yes.	No.	
Tenth Battalion:											
Headquarters and field music. <sup>d</sup> .....	Albany.....	7	24	31	6.45	(a)	27	.....	Yes.	No.	
Hospital Corps <sup>d</sup> .....	do.....		8	8	0.00	(a)	26	.....	Yes.	No.	

<sup>a</sup> Excused by the governor.<sup>b</sup> Voluntary camp duty. Excused by the governor.<sup>c</sup> Participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.<sup>d</sup> Nineteen drills by field and staff and 21 by field music.<sup>e</sup> Eleven days in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va., and 9 days' voluntary camp duty.<sup>f</sup> Eleven days in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va., and 2 days' voluntary camp duty.<sup>g</sup> New organization. Headquarters not inspected.



## NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special Inspection, 1906.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>											
Headquarters .....	Buffalo .....	13	.....	13	.....						
<i>Sixty-fifth Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters and field music.	.....do.....	16	44	60	0.00	.....	(a)	27	.....	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps .....	.....do.....	.....	23	23	0.00	.....	(a)	27	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A .....	.....do.....	3	74	77	0.00	.....	(a)	27	36.5	Yes.	No.
Company B .....	.....do.....	3	41	44	0.00	.....	(a)	27	40.3	Yes.	No.
Company C .....	.....do.....	3	42	45	0.00	.....	(a)	27	36.0	Yes.	No.
Company D .....	.....do.....	3	72	75	2.66	.....	(a)	27	22.7	Yes.	No.
Company F .....	.....do.....	3	54	57	5.26	.....	(a)	27	49.0	Yes.	No.
Company G .....	.....do.....	3	50	53	1.88	.....	(a)	27	47.3	Yes.	No.
Company H .....	.....do.....	3	45	48	2.08	.....	(a)	27	14.7	Yes.	No.
Company I .....	.....do.....	3	57	60	1.66	.....	(a)	27	44.5	Yes.	No.
Total .....		40	502	542	1.47						
<i>Seventy-fourth Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters and field music.	Buffalo .....	15	47	62	1.61	.....	b11	40	.....	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps .....	.....do.....	.....	19	19	0.00	.....	b11	40	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A .....	.....do.....	2	50	52	0.00	.....	b11	40	49.3	Yes.	No.
Company B .....	.....do.....	3	64	67	11.94	.....	b11	40	25.2	Yes.	No.
Company C .....	.....do.....	3	50	53	9.43	.....	b11	40	29.0	Yes.	No.
Company D .....	.....do.....	3	59	62	1.61	.....	b11	40	35.5	Yes.	No.
Company E .....	.....do.....	3	61	64	0.00	.....	b11	40	38.3	Yes.	No.
Company F .....	.....do.....	1	57	58	0.00	.....	b11	40	52.8	Yes.	No.
Company G .....	.....do.....	3	52	55	0.00	.....	b11	40	50.7	Yes.	No.
Company H .....	.....do.....	3	86	89	6.74	.....	b11	40	43.5	Yes.	No.
Total .....		36	545	581	3.61						
<i>First Battalion:</i>											
Headquarters .....	Niagara Falls.....	6	6	12	25.00	.....	(a)	29	.....	Yes.	No.
Company E .....	.....do.....	5	95	100	4.00	.....	(a)	28	51.0	Yes.	No.
Company F .....	Medina .....	4	71	75	5.33	.....	(a)	31	57.2	Yes.	No.
Company G .....	Tonawanda .....	4	69	73	0.00	.....	(a)	32	30.6	Yes.	No.
Company I .....	Olean .....	3	85	88	0.00	.....	(a)	40	67.2	Yes.	No.
Company N .....	Jamestown .....	4	82	86	0.00	.....	(a)	30	59.2	No..	No.
Total .....		26	408	434	2.53						
<i>Second Battalion:</i>											
Headquarters .....	Geneva .....	3	4	7	0.00	.....	(a)	30	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A .....	Rochester .....	4	89	93	0.00	.....	(a)	43	58.8	Yes.	No.
Company B .....	Geneva .....	5	72	77	2.59	.....	(a)	43	57.0	Yes.	No.
Company H .....	Rochester .....	3	64	67	5.97	.....	(a)	32	48.2	Yes.	No.
Company K .....	Hornellsville.....	4	54	58	3.44	.....	(a)	34	56.2	No..	No.
Total .....		19	283	302	2.64						
<i>Third Battalion:</i>											
Headquarters .....	Elmira .....	5	8	13	0.00	.....	(a)	32	.....	No..	No.
Company C .....	Syracuse .....	4	78	82	0.00	.....	(a)	35	64.0	Yes.	No.
Company D .....	Oswego .....	4	85	89	1.12	.....	(a)	43	56.3	Yes.	No.
Company L .....	Elmira .....	4	79	83	0.00	.....	(a)	36	69.6	No..	No.
Company M .....	Auburn .....	4	102	106	1.88	.....	(a)	39	68.2	No..	Yes.
Total .....		21	352	373	0.80						
Grand total .....		916	13,348	14,264	4.21						

a Excused by the governor.

b Participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

State designation: North Carolina National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Raleigh. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Robertson; address, Raleigh.  
 One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies. Artillery: 1 light battery. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 1,799.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Raleigh .....	47		47	63.82						
First Brigade headquarters.	Statesville .....	1		1						No..	•
First Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Shelby .....	15	3	18	33.33	(a)	(a)	(a)		Yes.	Yes.
Band .....	Asheville .....		21	21	9.52	(a)	(a)	(a)		No..	Yes.
Company A .....	Hickory .....	3	49	52	19.23	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	Salisbury .....	3	43	46	2.17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	Winston .....	3	48	51	17.64	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Charlotte .....	3	46	49	2.04	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	Statesville .....	3	40	43	11.62	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	Asheville .....	3	45	48	20.83	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company G .....	Shelby .....	3	43	46	8.69	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	Waynesville .....	3	46	49	10.20	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	Mount Airy .....	3	40	43	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company K .....	Asheville .....	3	40	43	11.62	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L .....	Concord .....	3	42	45	4.44	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		48	506	554	10.83						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Washington .....	15	3	18	16.66	(a)	(a)	(a)		No..	Yes.
Band .....	Rocky Mount .....		25	25	8.00	(a)	(a)	(a)		No..	Yes.
Company A .....	Tarboro .....	3	42	45	24.44	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company B .....	Kinston .....	3	43	46	6.52	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company C .....	Wilmington .....	3	52	55	10.90	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company D .....	Goldsboro .....	3	40	43	9.30	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company E .....	do .....	3	50	53	15.09	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company F .....	Fayetteville .....	3	40	43	11.62	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company G .....	Washington .....	3	42	45	26.66	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company H .....	Clinton .....	3	41	44	15.90	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company I .....	Edenton .....	3	43	46	2.17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company K .....	Wilson .....	3	42	45	2.22	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company L .....	Lumber Bridge .....	3	40	43	13.95	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company M .....	Maxton .....	3	41	44	20.45				(b)	No..	Yes.
Total .....		51	544	595	13.10						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Reidsville .....	16	32	48	27.08	(a)	(a)	(a)		No..	Yes.
Company B .....	Raleigh .....	3	46	49	6.12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company C .....	Henderson .....	3	45	48	25.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company E .....	Oxford .....	3	40	43	4.65	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company F .....	Franklinton .....	3	43	46	2.17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G .....	Reidsville .....	3	40	43	6.97	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company H .....	Warrenton .....	3	40	43	2.32	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company I .....	Burlington .....	3	41	44	25.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company K .....	Raleigh .....	3	40	43	20.98	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company L .....	Greensboro .....	3	50	53	24.52	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company M .....	Sanford .....	3	40	43	6.97	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	No..	Yes.
Total .....		46	457	503	14.11						
Light Artillery:											
Battery A .....	Charlotte .....	4	59	63	15.87	(a)	(a)	(a)		No..	Yes.
Hospital Corps:											
Detachment .....	do .....	12	12	24	66.66	(a)	(a)	(a)		No..	Yes.
Detachment .....	Clinton .....	12	12	24	25.00	(a)	(a)	(a)		Yes.	Yes.
Detachment .....	Reidsville .....	12	12	24	8.33	(a)	(a)	(a)		Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		36	36	72	33.33						
Grand total .....		197	1,602	1,799	12.84						

a No report received.

b No practice.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

State designation: North Dakota National Guard.

General headquarters: Bismarck. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. H. M. Creel; address, Bismarck.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies. Artillery: 1 light battery. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 677.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Bismarck.....	7		7							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Valley City.....	15	10	25	16.00					Yes.	No.
Band.....	Lisbon.....	3	28	28	14.28					Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Bismarck.....	3	42	45	26.66	8	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Fargo.....	3	50	53	18.86	8	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Grafton.....	3	45	48	12.50	8	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Devils Lake.....	3	49	52	40.38	8	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Langdon.....	3	52	55	56.36	8	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Valley City.....	3	53	56	1.78	8	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Jamestown.....	3	48	51	37.25	8	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Wahpeton.....	2	46	48	12.50	8	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Dickinson.....	3	37	40	22.50	8	26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Hillsboro.....	1	41	42	28.57	8	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Ellendale.....	3	63	66	21.21	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		45	564	609	24.46						
First Artillery:											
Battery A.....	Lisbon.....	3	46	49	22.44	8	28		Yes.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps:											
Detachment.....	do.....	1	2	3	0.00				No..	Yes.	
Detachment.....	Bismarck.....	1	6	7	0.00				No..	Yes.	
Total.....		3	9	12	8.33						
Grand total.....		58	619	677	23.78						

<sup>a</sup>Little firing, but records not kept.<sup>b</sup>Includes hospital steward stationed at Devils Lake and Assistant surgeon stationed at Wheatland.

## OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Sixth Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company D.	Fostoria	3	43	46	10.86	8	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.	Bryan	3	36	39	28.20	8	48	46.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.	Napoleon	3	45	48	27.08	8	50	6.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.	Toledo	3	40	42	11.90	8	43	4.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.	Clyde	2	44	46	8.69	8	48	4.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.	Fremont	3	36	39	7.69	8	47	18.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.	Toledo	3	40	43	20.92	8	49	4.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.	Port Clinton	2	43	45	35.55	8	50	29.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		38	431	469	17.48						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cleveland	2		2	0.00			(a)			No.
Band	Springfield		24	24	16.66				Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.	do	3	48	51	17.64	8	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.	Columbus	3	47	50	36.00	8	51	6.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.	Xenia	3	50	53	22.64	8	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.	Cleveland	2	43	45	13.33	8	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		13	212	225	21.77						
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters	Columbus	8		8				15.7			No.
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	do	15	32	47	72.34			612.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.	do	3	44	47	29.78	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.	do	2	49	51	35.29	8	49	14.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.	do	2	47	49	48.97	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.	Marion	3	38	41	24.39	8	50	5.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.	Marysville	3	36	39	10.25	8	49	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.	Circleville	3	54	57	31.57	8	47	2.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.	Newark	3	40	43	16.27	8	46	36.8	No.	Yes.	
Company H.	Chillicothe	3	42	45	26.66	8	52	11.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.	Xenia	2	46	48	16.66	8	49	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.	Delaware	3	54	57	28.07	8	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.	London	2	59	61	44.26	8	48	16.8	No.	Yes.	
Company M.	Washington	3	48	51	11.76	8	48	2.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		47	589	636	31.13						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cleveland	10	6	16	18.75			7.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Band	Canton		39	39	17.94				No.	No.	
Company A.	Berea	3	45	48	31.25	8	49	24.3	No.	Yes.	
Company B.	Ravenna	2	22	24	54.16	8	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.	Cleveland	1	39	40	7.50	8	47	24.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.	Warren	3	37	40	10.00	8	51	8.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.	Geneva	3	44	47	38.29	8	42	7.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.	Cleveland	3	48	51	13.72	8	49	16.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.	Norwalk	3	46	49	10.20	8	52	5.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.	Youngstown	2	36	38	2.63	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.	Cleveland	3	60	63	22.22	8	50	11.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.	do	3	54	57	5.26	8	51	13.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.	Conneaut	3	50	53	20.75	8	49	10.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.	Painesville	2	47	49	26.53	8	48	4.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		41	573	614	19.05						

a No range.

b Band not included.

## OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
<i>Second Brigade—Cont'd.</i>											
<i>Seventh Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters	Ironton	10	7	17	47.05				8.8		No.
Band	Zanesville		34	34	17.64					No.	No.
Company A	do	3	40	43	6.97	8	50	30.7		No.	Yes.
Company B	Marietta	3	37	40	15.00	8	61	37.6		Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Gallipolis	2	38	40	17.50	8	44	9.9		Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Lower Salem	3	50	53	20.75	8	49	31.9		Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Summerfield	2	51	53	24.52	8	55	27.8		Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Lancaster	3	50	53	7.54	8	51	24.3		Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Manchester	3	49	52	15.38	8	52	22.6		Yes.	Yes.
Company H	New Lexington	3	44	47	6.38	8	54	(a)		Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Ironton	3	45	48	0.00	8	49	46.4		Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Portsmouth	3	47	50	16.00	8	48	(a)		Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Greenfield	3	56	59	25.42	8	46	(b)		No.	Yes.
Total		41	548	589	15.61						
<i>Eighth Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters	Bucyrus	12	7	19	42.10				(c)		No.
Band	Akron		35	35	22.85					No.	No.
Company A	Bucyrus	2	39	41	12.19	8	52	31.3		No.	Yes.
Company B	Akron	3	46	49	20.40	8	47	4.8		Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Canton	1	47	48	10.41	8	46	(a)		Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Wooster	3	53	56	17.85	8	50	33.1		Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Ashland	3	47	50	0.00	8	48	7.4		Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Akron	3	55	58	22.41	8	48	4.4		Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Wadsworth	3	46	49	38.77	8	51	(a)		Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Shreve	3	57	60	5.00	8	48	50.8		Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Tiffin	3	60	63	11.11	8	47	7.9		Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Alliance	3	46	49	36.73	8	49	(a)		Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Gallon	3	36	39	17.94	8	48	20.9		Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Mansfield	2	49	51	0.00	8	45	26.8		Yes.	Yes.
Total		44	623	667	16.94						
Grand total		428	5,404	5,832	19.56						

a No range.

b Organized Nov. 18, 1904.

c No firing.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

## OKLAHOMA.

Territorial designation: Oklahoma National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Guthrie. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. E. P. Burlingame; address, Guthrie.  
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Engineer Corps. Total strength, 676.<sup>a</sup>  
 Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches, Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Guthrie .....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....
First Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Chandler .....	13	8	21	(c)	.....	.....	.....	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company A .....	Guthrie .....	1	31	32	37.50	2	6	42	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	Chandler .....	2	36	38	50.00	.....	6	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	Pond Creek .....	3	36	39	53.84	.....	6	35	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Blackwell .....	3	47	50	64.00	3	6	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	Pawnee .....	3	45	48	54.16	1	6	48	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	Watonga .....	3	45	48	43.75	3	6	46	23.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company G .....	Hennessey .....	2	27	29	31.03	1	6	36	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	Edmond .....	3	35	38	31.57	2	6	40	33.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	Alva .....	3	50	53	15.09	.....	6	43	(d)	Yes.	No.
Company K .....	Enid .....	3	40	43	51.16	.....	6	30	38.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company L .....	Perry .....	3	36	39	41.02	4	6	48	6.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company M .....	Oklahoma City...	3	46	49	22.44	3	6	62	14.7	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		45	482	527	43.26						
Cavalry:											
Troop A .....	Guthrie .....	8	27	30	36.66	.....	(e)	24	(b)	No..	No.
Hospital Corps .....	Woodward .....	2	31	33	33.33	1	6	50	.....	Yes.	No.
Signal Corps .....	Blackwell .....	3	31	34	26.47	.....	6	45	.....	Yes.	No.
Engineer Corps .....	Lawton .....	3	42	45	40.00	4	6	56	36.1	Yes.	No.
Grand total .....		63	613	676	40.98						

<sup>a</sup> All organizations not reported.

<sup>b</sup> No report rendered.

<sup>c</sup> Not ordered out for inspection.

<sup>d</sup> No range available.

<sup>e</sup> Excused by the governor.

## OREGON.

State designation: Oregon National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Portland. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer; address, Portland.  
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 field battery. Hospital Corps: 1 detachment. Total strength, 1,100.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters ...	Portland .....	10	.....	10	.....						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	.....do .....	15	36	51	11.76	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A .....	Baker City .....	2	52	54	14.81	.....	13	41	38.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	Portland .....	3	62	65	16.92	.....	13	41	43.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	do .....	3	54	57	10.52	.....	13	40	49.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	The Dalles .....	3	50	53	16.98	.....	13	41	52.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	Portland .....	3	64	67	17.91	.....	13	40	22.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	do .....	3	54	57	24.56	.....	13	41	43.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company G .....	Albany .....	3	49	52	30.76	.....	13	41	50.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	Portland .....	3	53	56	17.85	.....	13	41	40.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	Woodburn .....	3	52	55	20.00	.....	13	41	48.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company K .....	Portland .....	3	50	53	0.00	.....	13	41	41.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company L .....	Lagrange .....	3	43	46	43.47	.....	13	41	30.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company M .....	Salem .....	3	58	61	0.00	.....	13	41	37.1	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		50	677	727	16.91						
First Separate Battalion											
Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Eugene .....	3	1	4	0.00	.....	.....	.....	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A .....	do .....	3	53	56	0.00	.....	13	41	55.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	Ashland .....	3	50	53	22.64	.....	13	41	21.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	Eugene .....	3	52	55	9.09	.....	13	41	17.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Roseburg .....	3	55	58	18.96	.....	13	41	42.8	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		15	211	226	12.38						
Cavalry:											
Troop A .....	Lebanon .....	2	44	46	23.91	.....	13	41	32.2	Yes.	Yes.
Field Artillery:											
First Battery .....	Portland .....	4	71	75	9.33	.....	13	41	39.0	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps (1 de- tachment).	do .....	6	10	16	25.00	.....	13	28	.....	Yes.	No.
Grand total .....		87	1,013	1,100	15.73						

<sup>a</sup> Fired, but records not furnished.

<sup>b</sup> No practice.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

State designation: National Guard of Pennsylvania.

General headquarters: Harrisburg. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart; address, Harrisburg.

One division of three brigades. Infantry: 6 regiments of 12 companies each; 2 regiments of 11 companies each; 2 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 3 regiments of 8 companies each. Cavalry: 6 troops. Artillery: 2 field batteries. Total strength, 9,820.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1906.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Harrisburg .....	11	5	16	.....	8	.....	50.0			
Division headquarters.....	Franklin .....	12	6	18	.....	8	.....	36.8			
<i>First Brigade.</i>											
Headquarters .....	Philadelphia .....	10	6	16	.....	8	.....	68.1			
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.....	do .....	16	35	52	0.00	8	.....	104.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do .....	3	60	63	30.15	8	40	53.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	do .....	3	61	64	10.93	8	38	52.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	do .....	2	53	55	5.45	8	40	80.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	do .....	3	60	63	0.00	8	40	24.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	do .....	3	61	64	3.12	8	38	85.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	do .....	3	60	63	9.52	8	41	53.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	do .....	3	54	57	14.03	8	40	53.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	do .....	2	54	56	3.57	8	39	60.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	do .....	2	54	56	14.28	8	40	31.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	do .....	3	57	60	1.66	8	38	69.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	do .....	3	56	59	6.77	8	40	39.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	do .....	3	62	65	10.76	8	40	42.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps .....	do .....		12	12	8.33	8	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	
Total .....		49	740	789	8.61						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.....	Philadelphia .....	14	35	49	0.00	8	.....	89.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do .....	2	54	56	12.50	8	41	43.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	do .....	1	53	54	9.25	8	45	44.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	do .....	2	55	57	8.77	8	43	30.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	do .....	1	57	58	3.44	8	43	37.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	do .....	2	57	59	6.77	8	48	20.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	do .....	3	54	57	15.78	8	41	36.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	do .....	3	56	59	5.08	8	46	29.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	do .....	3	60	63	1.58	8	41	21.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	do .....	3	54	57	3.50	8	52	38.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	do .....	2	53	55	14.54	8	36	27.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	do .....	2	58	60	31.66	8	44	9.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	do .....	3	52	55	10.90	8	41	26.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps .....	do .....		11	11	0.00	8	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	
Total .....		41	709	750	9.46						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.....	Philadelphia .....	16	34	50	0.00	8	.....	112.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do .....	3	54	57	14.03	8	6	51.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	do .....	3	52	55	12.72	8	40	30.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	do .....	3	57	60	8.33	8	40	47.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	do .....	3	58	61	19.67	8	42	51.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	do .....	3	53	56	16.07	8	36	33.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	do .....	3	57	60	15.00	8	35	24.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	do .....	2	53	55	20.00	8	44	38.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	do .....	2	52	54	16.66	8	44	24.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	do .....	3	54	57	1.75	8	41	42.7	Yes.	Yes.	



## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Third Brigade.											
Headquarters .....	Lebanon .....	10	5	15	.....	8	.....	50.0			
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Allentown .....	14	8	22	0.00	8	.....	70.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Band .....	Lancaster .....	28	28	56	3.57	8	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A .....	Reading .....	3	50	53	16.98	8	40	59.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B .....	Allentown .....	3	56	59	3.38	8	43	103.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C .....	Columbia .....	3	56	59	6.77	8	17	79.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D .....	Allentown .....	3	52	55	9.09	8	52	100.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E .....	Hamburg .....	3	53	56	21.42	1	8	32	60.7	Yes.	
Company F .....	Pottsville .....	3	52	55	0.00	8	35	69.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G .....	Pinegrove .....	3	47	50	8.00	8	45	41.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H .....	Lebanon .....	3	54	57	3.50	8	52	54.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I .....	Reading .....	3	50	53	7.54	8	30	46.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K .....	Lancaster .....	3	54	57	5.26	8	31	54.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps .....	Allentown .....	.....	10	10	10.00	8	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	
Total .....		44	570	614	7.65						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band .....	Harrisburg .....	14	34	48	0.00	8	.....	69.3	Yes.	No.	
Company A .....	York .....	3	56	59	5.08	8	25	64.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B .....	Tamaqua .....	3	50	53	1.88	8	34	67.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C .....	Chambersburg .....	3	51	54	9.25	8	35	79.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D .....	Harrisburg .....	3	54	57	1.75	8	36	90.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E .....	Mahanoy City .....	3	51	54	1.85	8	35	93.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G .....	Carlisle .....	3	53	56	3.57	8	44	80.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H .....	Pottsville .....	3	57	60	1.66	8	40	76.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I .....	Harrisburg .....	3	55	58	5.17	8	25	80.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K .....	St. Clair .....	3	56	59	1.69	8	30	33.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps .....	Harrisburg .....	.....	11	11	0.00	8	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	
Total .....		41	528	569	3.16						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band .....	Wilkes-Barre .....	15	34	49	18.36	8	.....	86.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A .....	do .....	3	58	61	16.39	8	30	58.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B .....	do .....	3	60	63	6.34	8	36	32.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C .....	Pittston .....	3	52	55	29.09	8	33	77.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D .....	Wilkes-Barre .....	3	52	55	10.90	8	37	46.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E .....	do .....	3	52	55	21.81	8	38	41.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F .....	do .....	3	58	61	18.03	8	30	56.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G .....	Hazleton .....	3	52	55	5.45	8	43	32.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H .....	Pittston .....	3	52	55	18.18	8	35	45.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I .....	Plymouth .....	3	54	57	21.05	8	30	17.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K .....	Wilkes-Barre .....	3	53	56	10.71	8	22	32.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L .....	Nanticoke .....	3	56	59	16.94	8	10	43.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M .....	West Pittston .....	3	52	55	9.09	8	42	82.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps .....	Wilkes-Barre .....	.....	12	12	8.33	8	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	
Total .....		51	697	748	15.37						
Twelfth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band .....	Sunbury .....	12	36	48	0.00	8	.....	86.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A .....	Lewisburg .....	3	57	60	1.66	8	27	91.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B .....	Williamsport .....	3	56	59	8.47	8	30	34.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C .....	Milton .....	3	53	56	10.71	8	45	71.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D .....	Williamsport .....	3	56	59	22.03	8	46	46.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E .....	Sunbury .....	3	51	54	24.07	1	8	25	54.3	Yes.	
Company F .....	Danville .....	3	52	55	20.00	8	40	58.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G .....	Williamsport .....	3	60	63	33.33	8	35	32.6	Yes.	Yes.	

## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
<i>Third Brigade—Cont'd.</i>											
Twelfth Infantry—Con.											
Company H .....	Lockhaven .....	3	54	57	7.01	....	8	45	57.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	Williamsport .....	3	58	61	8.19	....	8	24	45.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company K .....	Sunbury .....	3	54	57	3.50	....	8	26	46.2	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	do .....	....	10	10	0.00	....	8	....	....	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		42	597	639	12.67						
Thirteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Scranton .....	16	35	51	5.88	....	8	....	123.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company A .....	do .....	2	54	56	1.78	1	8	44	93.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	do .....	3	52	55	3.63	1	8	42	85.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	do .....	3	50	53	1.88	1	8	39	110.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	do .....	3	55	58	3.44	1	8	41	86.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	Honesdale .....	3	53	56	16.07	....	8	10	58.2	No.	Yes.
Company F .....	Scranton .....	3	53	56	8.92	1	8	41	77.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company G .....	Montrose .....	3	53	56	23.21	....	8	50	67.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	Scranton .....	2	50	52	15.38	1	8	34	71.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	Easton .....	3	53	56	1.78	2	8	43	59.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company K .....	Scranton .....	3	55	58	1.72	1	8	47	85.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company L .....	do .....	3	53	56	5.35	1	8	40	106.7	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	do .....	....	11	11	0.00	....	8	....	....	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		47	627	674	7.27						
Cavalry:											
Governor's Troop....	Harrisburg .....	5	53	58	6.89	2	8	32	84.2	Yes.	Yes.
Field Artillery:											
Battery C .....	Phoenixville .....	6	55	61	8.19	....	8	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total .....		716	9,104	9,820	12.24						

(a) No report rendered.

## RHODE ISLAND.

State designation: Rhode Island Militia.

General headquarters: Providence. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett; address, Providence.

One brigade. Infantry: 2 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 2 troops. Artillery: 6 heavy companies; 1 light battery; 1 machine-gun battery. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 1,035.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Providence.....	8		8							
First Brigade headquarters.	.....do.....	12		12					104.3		No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	.....do.....	13	9	22	0.00				143.8	Yes.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Company B.....	.....do.....	3	37	40	0.00	6	34	76.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Westerly.....	3	34	37	0.00	6	41	66.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	Providence.....	3	45	48	4.16	6	41	102.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Woonsocket.....	2	34	36	(a)	6	28	53.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Second Battalion—											
Company A.....	Providence.....	3	28	31	0.00	6	31	49.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	.....do.....	3	33	36	0.00	6	40	62.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	.....do.....	3	44	47	0.00	6	38	115.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Pawtucket.....	3	41	44	11.36	6	36	84.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		36	305	341	2.29						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Providence.....	13	6	19	0.00				123.7	Yes.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Company D.....	Woonsocket.....	3	35	38	(a)	6	31	44.4			Yes.
Company E.....	Providence.....	3	46	49	0.00	6	30	43.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	.....do.....	2	42	44	0.00	6	34	54.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	.....do.....	3	44	47	0.00	6	34	84.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Second Battalion—											
Company A.....	.....do.....	2	27	29	0.00	6	32	78.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	.....do.....	3	46	49	0.00	6	33	63.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	Riverpoint.....	3	39	42	0.00	6	(b)		Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Pawtucket.....	3	43	46	0.00	6	39	74.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		35	328	363	0.00						
First Separate Company of Infantry.	Providence.....	3	41	44	2.27						
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters.....	.....do.....	7	4	11	9.09				170.0	Yes.	No.
Troop A.....	Pawtucket.....	3	43	46	6.52	2	6	40	73.2	Yes.	No.
Troop B.....	Providence.....	3	47	50	0.00	2	6	42	131.4	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		13	94	107	3.73						
Battery A, Light Artillery.	Providence.....	4	53	57	1.75	2	6	40	44.7	Yes.	Yes.
First Machine-Gun Battery.	.....do.....	4	48	52	0.00	2	6	42	120.9	Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps.....	.....do.....	1	20	21	0.00	6	28	72.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps.....	.....do.....	3	27	30	3.33	6	29	34.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Organizations not brigaded. <sup>c</sup>											
Newport Artillery Company.	Newport.....				(d)						
United Train of Artillery.	Providence.....				(d)						
Bristol Train of Artillery.	Bristol.....				(d)						
Kentish Guards.....	East Greenwich.....				(d)						
Warren Artillery.....	Warren.....				(d)						
Grand total.....		119	916	1,035	1.46						

a Inspection suspended by authority of the War Department, the armory being closed for repairs.

b Organized Dec. 12, 1904.

c Acting under old State charter.

d Not inspected.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

State designation: National Guard of South Carolina.  
 General headquarters: Columbia. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John D. Frost; address, Columbia.  
 One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 2 regiments of 11 companies each; 1 battalion of 2 companies; 2 unassigned companies. Cavalry: 1 regiment of 9 troops. Artillery: 1 light battery. Total strength, 2,782.  
 Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Columbia.....	10	.....	10	.....						
First Cavalry:											
Headquarters .....	Georgetown .....	12	2	14	42.85					No.	Yes.
Troop A .....	Edgefield .....	4	50	54	40.74	7	25	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Troop B .....	do .....	4	60	64	28.12	7	14	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Troop E .....	Charleston .....	3	46	49	28.57	7	26	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Troop F .....	Hendersonville .....	3	42	45	31.11	7	16	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Troop G .....	Georgetown .....	3	50	53	54.71	7	16	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Troop H .....	Eutawville .....	3	57	60	76.66	7	15	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Troop I .....	Barrel Landing (p. o., Levy).	3	50	53	60.37	7	24	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Troop L .....	Conway .....	2	45	47	23.40	7	24	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Troop M .....	Long Ridge (p. o., Jedburg).	3	39	42	21.42	7	24	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Total .....		40	441	481	41.78						
German Artillery:											
One light battery...	Charleston .....	5	88	93	25.80	(b)	24	.....	No.	Yes.	
Independent Battalion Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Beaufort .....	4	2	6	50.00	(b)		.....	No.	Yes.	
Company A .....	Charleston .....	3	63	66	16.66	(b)	26	.....	No.	Yes.	
Company B .....	Beaufort .....	3	60	63	49.20	(b)	24	.....	No.	Yes.	
Total .....		10	125	135	38.33						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters .....	Columbia.....	8	.....	8	.....				No.		
First Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Greenville .....	17	5	22	4.54				No.	Yes.	
Band .....	Pelzer .....		24	24	12.50				No.	Yes.	
Company A .....	Greenville .....	3	59	62	40.32	e7	48	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company B .....	Liberty Hill .....	3	72	75	37.33	e7	30	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company C .....	Pelzer .....	3	44	47	6.38	(d)	24	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company E .....	Anderson .....	3	44	47	12.76	e7	36	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company F .....	Cheraw .....	3	55	58	29.31	e7	28	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company G .....	Cornwell .....	2	46	48	25.00	e7	19	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company H .....	Rockhill .....	3	43	46	6.52	e7	29	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company I .....	Bennettsville .....	3	54	57	35.08	e7	40	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company K .....	Fort Mill .....	3	45	48	22.91	e7	31	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company L .....	Yorkville .....	3	55	58	10.34	e7	22	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Company M .....	Jonesville .....	3	41	44	11.86	e7	24	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps .....	Greenville .....		2	2	0.00				No.	Yes.	
Total .....		49	589	638	21.94						

<sup>a</sup> Practice at 200 yards only.

<sup>b</sup> Excused by the governor.

<sup>c</sup> Attended maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

<sup>d</sup> Excused by the governor. Attended maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Orangeburg .....	16	7	23	13.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band .....	Sumter .....	.....	28	28	14.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A .....	Camden .....	3	46	49	32.65	.....	7	26	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company B .....	Columbia .....	2	50	52	15.38	.....	b 7	45	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company C .....	do .....	3	36	39	20.51	.....	b 7	51	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company D .....	do .....	3	52	55	14.54	.....	b 7	50	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company E .....	Orangeburg .....	3	60	63	19.04	.....	b 7	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company F .....	do .....	3	51	54	12.96	.....	b 7	20	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company G .....	Bamberg .....	3	60	63	38.09	.....	b 7	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company H .....	Fort Motte .....	3	57	60	50.00	.....	7	22	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I .....	Timmons ville .....	3	64	67	38.80	.....	7	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K .....	Darlington .....	3	41	44	20.45	.....	7	40	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company L .....	Sumter .....	3	51	54	14.81	.....	7	31	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company M .....	New Brookland .....	3	39	42	28.57	.....	b 7	35	(a)	No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	Orangeburg .....	.....	1	1	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	51	643	694	25.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Charleston .....	17	.....	17	23.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A .....	do .....	3	50	53	0.00	.....	7	24	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	do .....	3	45	48	8.33	.....	7	24	(c)	No.	Yes.
Company C .....	do .....	3	50	53	0.00	.....	7	25	(c)	No.	Yes.
Company D .....	do .....	3	47	50	16.00	.....	7	26	(c)	No.	Yes.
Company F .....	Georgetown .....	3	47	50	2.00	.....	7	26	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company G .....	Elloree .....	3	52	55	12.72	.....	b 7	29	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company H .....	Florence .....	3	42	45	42.22	.....	b 7	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I .....	Hartsville .....	3	49	52	9.61	.....	7	52	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K .....	Walterboro .....	3	67	70	40.00	.....	b 7	26	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company L .....	St. Stephen .....	3	58	61	31.14	.....	7	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company M .....	Bishopville .....	2	43	45	33.33	.....	b 7	30	(a)	No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	Charleston .....	.....	10	10	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	49	560	609	18.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unassigned companies:											
Barnwell Guards .....	Barnwell .....	3	51	54	33.33	.....	.....	(a)	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Mullins Guards .....	Mullins .....	3	57	60	50.00	.....	7	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Grand total .....	.....	228	2,554	2,782	26.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Practice at 200 yards only.

<sup>b</sup> Attended maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

<sup>c</sup> Held practice on new range, but no records received.

<sup>d</sup> Now Company E, Third Infantry.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

State designation: South Dakota National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Pierre. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. C. H. Engelsby; address, Pierre.  
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 2 separate companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops.  
 Artillery: 1 light battery. Total strength, 846.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Pierre	3		3							
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	do				(a)						No.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Mitchell				(a)						Yes.
Company D	do	3	28	31	6.45	1	10	43	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Volga					1	10	27	(b)		Yes.
Company F	Salem	3	47	50	46.00	1	10	41	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Yankton	3	25	28	28.57	1	10	29	(b)	No.	Yes.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	Sioux Falls				(a)						Yes.
Company B	do	1	21	22	72.72	1	10	47	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do				(a)	1	10	28	(b)		Yes.
Company H	Howard				(a)	1	10	24	(b)		Yes.
Company I	Madison	1	41	42	45.23	1	10	37	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Redfield				(a)						Yes.
Company A	Eureka	2	40	42	30.95	1	10	35	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Redfield	3	36	39	7.69	1	10	25	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Milbank				(a)	1	10	33	(b)		Yes.
Company L	Aberdeen	3	34	37	13.51	1	10	33	(b)	No.	Yes.
Total		19	272	291	30.58						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Watertown				(a)						No.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Britton				(a)						No.
Company A	do	3	43	46	32.60	1	10	18	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company D	Flandreau				(a)	1	9	25	(b)		Yes.
Company E	Canton	3	29	32	25.00	1	10	28	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company H	Kimball	3	40	43	39.53	1	10	19	(b)	No.	Yes.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	Clark				(a)						No.
Company B	do	3	36	39	0.00	1	10	20	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company C	Centerville				(a)	1	10	14	(b)		Yes.
Company F	Gary	3	27	30	30.00	1	10	37	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Miller				(a)	1	10	20	(b)		Yes.
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Spearfish				(a)						No.
Company I	Custer	3	41	44	45.45		7	21	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Sturgis	3	39	42	61.90		7	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Spearfish	3	39	42	28.57		7	28	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Rapid City	3	29	32	46.87		7	38	(b)	No.	Yes.
Total		27	323	350	34.86						
First Squadron Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Summit	3	1	4	0.00						Yes.
Troop A	Evarts	3	41	44	18.18	1	10	12	(b)	No.	Yes.
Troop B	Pierre	3	32	35	37.14	1	10	45	(b)	No.	Yes.
Troop C	Watertown	3	44	47	19.14	1	10	39	(b)	No.	Yes.
Troop D	Sisseton	3	38	41	12.19		(c)	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Total		15	156	171	20.46						
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	Huron	3	28	31	6.45	1	10	22		No.	Yes.
Grand total		67	779	846	29.31						

<sup>a</sup> Not inspected. Reorganization of infantry was going on at time of inspection. Companies B, D, F, G, I, L, and M, Second Infantry, and Companies A, B, E, F, H, I, and L, Third Infantry, became, respectively, Companies B, D, F, G, I, L, M, A, C, E, K, and H, Fourth Infantry, and First and Second Separate Companies. The remaining infantry organizations were disbanded or retired.

<sup>b</sup> Records not kept.

<sup>c</sup> Mustered in June 1, 1904.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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## TENNESSEE.

State designation: National Guard of Tennessee.

General headquarters: Nashville. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Harvey H. Hannah; address, Nashville.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies; 1 company unattached. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 1 platoon field battery. Total strength, 1,986.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters ...	Nashville .....	7	.....	7	.....						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	.....do .....	14	5	19	31.57	(a)				Yes.	No.
Company A .....	Crossville .....	1	54	55	47.27	10	48	(b)		No.	Yes.
Company B .....	Clarksville .....	3	66	69	52.17	10	67	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	Nashville .....	3	37	40	32.50	2	10	69	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Lawrenceburg .....	3	69	72	37.50	10	58	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	Nashville .....	3	51	54	9.25	10	(c)	(c)		Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	Dickson .....	3	47	50	60.00	10	59	(b)		No.	Yes.
Company G .....	Tullahoma .....	2	51	53	41.50	10	51	(b)		No.	Yes.
Company H .....	Clarksville .....	2	56	58	32.75	10	70	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	Centerville .....	3	45	48	37.50	1	10	45	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L .....	Nashville .....	2	46	48	35.41	2	10	68	(b)	No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	.....do .....		10	10	70.00	2	10			Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		39	537	576	39.23						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	Memphis .....	15	7	22	27.27					Yes.	Yes.
Company A .....	.....do .....	3	53	56	50.00	10	42	(b)		No.	Yes.
Company B .....	Trenton .....	3	62	65	56.92	10	24	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Jackson .....	3	58	61	36.06	2	20	48	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company E .....	Memphis .....	3	41	44	36.36	10	42	(b)		No.	Yes.
Company G .....	Humboldt .....	3	46	49	4.08	10	28	(b)		No.	Yes.
Company K .....	.....do .....	3	58	61	37.70	10	30	(b)		No.	Yes.
Company L .....	Memphis .....	3	47	50	10.00	16	36	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company M .....	.....do .....	3	57	60	55.00	10	45	(b)		No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	.....do .....		10	10	10.00					No.	Yes.
Total .....		39	439	478	36.19						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Knoxville .....	14	31	45	13.33	(a)				Yes.	Yes.
Field music .....	Chattanooga .....		42	42	9.52					Yes.	Yes.
Company A .....	.....do .....	3	34	37	5.40	10	44	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	Knoxville .....	3	52	55	47.27	10	30	(b)		No.	Yes.
Company C .....	.....do .....	3	52	55	14.54	10	32	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Greeneville .....	3	60	63	26.98	10	34	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	.....do .....	3	56	59	33.89	10	38	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	Johnson City .....	3	57	60	30.00	10	42	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company G .....	Knoxville .....	3	43	46	26.08	10	34	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	Bristol .....	3	42	45	13.33	(c)	(c)	(c)		No.	Yes.
Company I .....	Athens .....	3	43	46	6.52	10	38	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company K .....	Chattanooga .....	2	43	45	37.77	10	39	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company L .....	Morristown .....	2	66	68	61.76	10	38	(b)		No.	Yes.
Company M .....	Chattanooga .....	2	43	45	13.33	10	36	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps .....	Knoxville .....		10	10	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		47	674	721	25.93						

<sup>a</sup> The First and Third Regiments of Infantry participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va., Company D, Second Infantry, being attached to the First Infantry to take the place of Company E, which had been previously mustered out.

<sup>b</sup> No practice.

<sup>c</sup> New organization.

## TENNESSEE—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Unattached infantry company: Company G.....	Nashville.....	2	61	63	11.11	2	(a)	104	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Cavalry:											
Troop A.....	Nashville.....	3	38	41	4.87	....	(a)	20	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B.....	Chattanooga.....	4	59	63	0.00	2	10	48	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		7	97	104	1.92						
Field Artillery:											
Platoon Battery A...	Chattanooga.....	3	34	37	13.51	....	(a)	23	.....	No..	Yes.
Grand total.....		144	1,842	1,986	30.21						

<sup>a</sup> Excused by the governor.

<sup>b</sup> No practice.

<sup>c</sup> Practiced at annual encampment on 200-yard range.



## TEXAS.

State designation: Texas National Guard.

General headquarters: Austin. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen; address, Austin.

One division of two brigades. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 2 regiments of 11 companies each; 1 regiment of 7 companies; 1 battalion of 3 companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 8 light batteries and 1 coast company. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 2,601.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters...	Austin.....	9		9							
Unassigned staff officers.	Austin.....	9		9							
First Division headquarters.	Austin.....	8		8							Yes.
Signal Corps.....	Brenham.....	3	18	21	28.57	(a)	(a)	52		Yes.	Yes.
Squadron First Cavalry:											
Headquarters.....	Houston.....	4	3	7	14.28					Yes.	Yes.
Troop A.....	do.....	3	49	52	19.23	(a)	(a)	47	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B.....	Amarillo.....	3	37	40	20.00	(a)	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C.....	Austin.....	2	40	42	35.71	(a)	(a)	33	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D.....	Corsicana.....	3	55	58	58.62	(a)	(a)	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		15	184	199	34.17						
Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters.....	Dallas.....	4	3	7	14.28					Yes.	Yes.
First Field Battery.....	do.....	3	78	81	16.04	6	5	116		Yes.	Yes.
Second Field Battery.....	Austin.....				(c)	(a)	2	40			Yes.
Fourth Field Battery.....	Waco.....				(c)	3	(a)	49			Yes.
Company Coast Artillery.	Galveston.....	3	61	64	75.00	3	(a)	37		Yes.	Yes.
First Brigade.											
Headquarters.....	Navasota.....	8		8							Yes.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Austin.....	12	5	17	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Houston.....	3	50	53	52.83	(a)	14	84	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....				(c)	(a)	(a)	32	(b)		Yes.
Company E.....	Austin.....	3	47	50	24.00	(a)	14	43	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Manor.....				(c)	(a)	(a)	43	(b)		Yes.
Company I.....	Laredo.....	3	59	62	46.77	2	14	80	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Caldwell.....	3	47	50	22.00	2	(a)	44	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Austin.....	3	61	64	26.56	(a)	14	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		27	269	296	32.77						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	San Antonio.....	10	5	15	33.33					Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	Brenham.....		32	32	34.37	(a)	14	116		Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Jasper.....	3	56	59	54.23	2	14	42	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Gatesville.....	2	54	56	14.28	(a)	(a)	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Rodgers.....				(c)	4	5	42	(b)		Yes.
Company D.....	Marlin.....	3	53	56	69.64	2	5	31	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Bremond.....	2	62	64	71.87	15	14	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Waco.....	3	54	57	19.82	2	(a)	54	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Bryan.....	3	54	57	15.78	(a)	14	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Taylor.....	3	59	62	16.12	1	14	64	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Waco.....	3	58	61	32.78	3	14	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Calvert.....				(c)	4	14	40	(b)		Yes.
Company M.....	Hillsboro.....	3	62	65	26.15	(a)	14	44	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		35	549	584	36.64						

a Excused by the governor.

b No practice.

c Not inspected; to be mustered out as soon as property accountability has been satisfied.

## TEXAS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
<i>Second Brigade.</i>											
Headquarters .....	Cleburne .....	9		9							Yes.
<i>Third Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters .....	Corsicana .....	11	5	16	12.50					Yes.	Yes.
Company A .....	Tyler .....	3	47	50	34.00	(a)	14	58	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	Timpson .....	3	60	63	36.50	1	14	28	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	Terrell .....	3	40	43	27.90	2	14	36	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Marshall .....	3	82	85	52.94	(a)	14	87	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E .....	Dallas .....	3	67	70	71.42	4	(a)	30	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company F .....	Rusk .....	2	48	50	62.00	1	(a)	29	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G .....	Mexia .....	3	51	54	53.70	2	(a)	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	Nacogdoches .....	2	51	53	24.62	1	(a)	36	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I .....	Corsicana .....	2	58	60	60.00	1	14	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K .....	Orange .....	3	50	53	37.73	3	14	36	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company L .....	Waxahachie .....	2	29	31	64.83	(a)	(a)	31	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M .....	Beaumont .....	3	52	55	49.09	3	(a)	55	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		43	640	683	47.14						
<i>Fourth Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters .....	Sherman .....	10	5	15	26.66					Yes.	Yes.
Band .....	Dallas .....		35	35	37.14	(a)	14	32		Yes.	Yes.
Company A .....	Decatur .....	3	50	53	7.54	3	14	30	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B .....	El Paso .....	3	26	29	17.24	4	15	54	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C .....	Bonham .....	3	55	58	56.89	(a)	14	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Fort Worth .....	3	46	49	30.61	6	14	73	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company E .....	Nocona .....				(c)	(a)	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F .....	Dallas .....	2	48	50	48.00	10	14	65	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G .....	Texarkana .....				(c)					Yes.	Yes.
Company H .....	Wichita Falls .....	2	39	41	26.82	2	(a)	45	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company I .....	Paris .....				(c)	(a)	14	35	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L .....	Cleburne .....	3	45	48	25.00	3	(a)	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M .....	Greenville .....	2	44	46	50.00	2	5	30	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....		31	393	424	33.96						
<i>Separate Battalion of Infantry:</i>											
Headquarters and band .....	Austin .....	3	25	28	17.85	(a)	(a)	24		No..	Yes.
Company B .....	do .....	3	56	59	23.72	(a)	(a)	70	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company C .....	Galveston .....	3	54	57	38.59	(a)	(a)	56	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company D .....	Houston .....	3	52	55	38.18	(a)	(a)	30	(b)	No..	Yes.
Total .....		12	187	199	31.15						
Grand total .....		219	2,382	2,601	37.49						

a Excused by the governor.

b No practice.

c Not inspected; to be mustered out as soon as property accountability has been satisfied.

d Twenty-four drills by band.

## UTAH.

State designation: National Guard of Utah.

General headquarters: Salt Lake City. Adjutant-general: Col. Joseph Geoghegan, acting; address, Salt Lake City.

One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 6 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 field battery. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 329.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Salt Lake City...	10	.....	10	.....						
First Brigade headquar- ters.	do .....	8	.....	8	.....						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	do .....	6	25	31	70.96				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A .....	Nephi	3	31	34	82.35		6	18	(a)	No..	Yes.
Company B .....	Ogden	3	38	41	39.02		6	33	27.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company D .....	Salt Lake City	3	32	35	25.71		6	43	29.5	No..	Yes.
Company E .....	Bountiful	3	23	26	50.00		b 6	41	46.6	No..	Yes.
Company F .....	Manti	2	37	39	82.05		c 6	31	23.7	No..	Yes.
Company H .....	Salt Lake City	3	29	32	21.87		6	47	31.5	No..	Yes.
Total .....		23	215	238	58.36						
First Cavalry:											
Troop A .....	Salt Lake City	3	24	27	22.22		6	50	31.0	No..	No.
Field Artillery:											
First Battery .....	do .....	4	25	29	6.89	2	d 6	41	16.0	Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps .....	do .....	2	15	17	35.29		6	47	17.4	No..	No.
Hospital Corps .....	do .....				(e)		f 6	22	.....	No..	No.
Grand total .....		50	279	329	42.86						

a No report rendered.

b On active duty in Carbon County, Utah, Nov. 24, 1903, to Jan. 25, 1904.

c On active duty in Carbon County, Utah, Nov. 21, 1903, to Jan. 23, 1904.

d On active duty in Carbon County, Utah, Nov. 24, 1903, to Jan. 10, 1904.

e No officer or enlisted man appeared for inspection.

f On active duty in Carbon County, Utah, Nov. 24, 1903, to Jan. 24, 1904.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

State designation: West Virginia National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Charleston. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Baker; address, Charleston.  
 One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies. Signal Corps.  
 Total strength, 1,111.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit. <sup>a</sup>	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Charleston	3		3							
First Brigade headquarters.	do	9	3	12	41.66				5.0		Yes.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Fairmont	18	34	52	650.00				3.1	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	do		2	2	100.00					Yes.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Wellsburg			(c)							Yes.
Company C	do	3	18	21	23.80	10	48	6.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Kingwood	3	57	60	16.66	21	29	26.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Morgantown	3	38	41	9.75	11	24	1.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Terra Alta	3	57	60	1.66	10	26	7.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	Wheeling			(c)						Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Sutton	3	42	45	42.22	10	37	6.5	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Fairmont	3	47	50	4.00	11	38	1.3	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Elkins	2	42	44	36.36	10	31	9.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Anthem			(c)						Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Mannington	1	48	49	48.97	10	27	6.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Anthem	3	37	40	25.00	10	34	26.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Clarksburg	3	42	45	24.44	21	63	1.3	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Weston	2	58	60	0.00	(f)			Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	522	569	22.84						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Parkersburg	17	9	26	46.15				2.3	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Huntington		20	20	15.00					No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	Parkersburg		3	3	66.66					Yes.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Huntington			(c)						Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Ansted	3	32	35	22.85	10	24	9.5	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Milton	3	41	44	22.72	10	38	8.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Huntington	3	48	51	19.60	10	58	6.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Charleston	2	42	44	15.90	10	34	8.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	Huntington			(c)						Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Ronceverte	1	37	38	21.05	10	39	7.3	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Huntington	3	49	52	9.61	11	40	2.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	2	61	63	15.87	11	52	0.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Parkersburg			(c)						Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	2	47	49	10.20	11	30	1.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	32	35	22.85	11	27	1.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Sistersville	2	41	43	11.62	10	73	9.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		41	462	503	18.48						
Signal Corps	Charleston	3	21	24	8.33	10	26	9.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		103	1,008	1,111	20.43						

<sup>a</sup> All firing at annual encampments, except by Companies D and G, First Infantry.

<sup>b</sup> Band of 23 men excused from inspection by the governor.

<sup>c</sup> Strength reported with headquarters of the regiment.

<sup>d</sup> Eleven days in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va., and 10 days' active service.

<sup>e</sup> Eleven days in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

<sup>f</sup> Organized since 1904.

<sup>g</sup> Divided into two platoons—one at Ronceverte, the other at Marlinton.

## WISCONSIN.

State designation: Wisconsin National Guard.  
 General headquarters: Madison. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman; address, Madison.  
 Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 field battery. Medical Department and Hospital Corps. Total strength, 2,793.  
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).		Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.					
General headquarters	Madison	9		9						Yes.
First Infantry:										
Headquarters and band.	Milwaukee	15	36	51	1.96			(a)	Yes.	Yes.
First Battalion—										
Company L	Beloit	3	53	56	16.07	7	45	50.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Neenah	3	58	61	14.75	7	32	52.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Monroe	3	62	65	16.92	7	49	15.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Whitewater	3	56	59	35.59	7	48	94.1	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battalion—										
Company E	Milwaukee	3	50	53	29.75	7	47	47.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	45	48	39.58	7	44	31.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	45	48	29.16	7	50	39.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	57	60	28.33	7	47	29.0	Yes.	Yes.
Third Battalion—										
Company D	Milwaukee	3	52	55	9.09	7	61	52.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Fort Atkinson	3	55	58	13.79	7	58	48.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oconomowoc	3	65	68	5.88	7	53	60.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Madison	3	58	61	14.75	7	55	50.0	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	692	743	18.57					
Second Infantry:										
Headquarters	Appleton	15	8	23	0.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Marshfield		28	28	10.71					Yes.
First Battalion—										
Company L	Rhineland	2	51	53	30.18	7	64	56.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oconto	3	54	57	17.54	7	77	40.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Marquette	3	57	60	11.66	7	46	49.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Marshfield	3	61	64	9.37	7	65	46.1	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battalion—										
Company F	Oshkosh	3	54	57	17.54	7	48	37.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	49	51	27.45	7	55	7.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Manitowish	3	63	66	12.12	7	60	25.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Appleton	3	58	61	4.91	7	67	16.4	Yes.	Yes.
Third Battalion—										
Company K	Beaver Dam	3	58	61	32.78	7	60	56.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Belozykan	3	56	59	23.72	7	67	32.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Elgin	3	52	55	18.18	7	57	21.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Pond du Lac	3	59	62	4.83	7	56	64.1	Yes.	Yes.
Total		19	708	727	16.28					
Third Infantry:										
Headquarters and band	La Crosse	14	26	40	4.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.
First Battalion—										
Company B	do	2	60	62	4.76	7	48	98.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Toshaw	2	65	67	14.92	7	58	64.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	La Crosse	2	62	64	7.09	7	54	75.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Sparta	2	63	65	12.12	7	54	79.4	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battalion—										
Company H	Menomonie	2	52	54	16.66	7	56	21.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Van Claiter	2	64	66	23.98	7	51	56.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Imperial	2	62	64	24.52	7	49	77.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Hudson	2	61	63	16.92	7	45	57.8	Yes.	Yes.

(a) No report submitted.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

## WISCONSIN—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Third Infantry—Cont'd. Third Battalion—											
Company G.....	Wausau.....	3	63	66	28.78	7	47	67.6	Yes	Yes.	
Company A.....	Neillsville.....	3	61	64	10.93	7	43	52.3	Yes	Yes.	
Company D.....	Mauston.....	3	58	61	8.19	7	48	76.5	Yes	Yes.	
Company F.....	Portage.....	2	64	66	28.78	7	49	38.1	Yes	Yes.	
Total.....		47	775	822	15.81						
Tenth Separate Battal- ion Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Milwaukee.....	3	1	4	0.00	7		(a)	Yes	Yes.	
Company B.....	Reedsburg.....	3	64	67	37.31	7	48	34.5	Yes	Yes.	
Company A.....	Rice Lake.....	3	65	68	29.41	7	54	64.2	Yes	Yes.	
Company C.....	Chippewa Falls.....	1	55	56	35.71	7	47	16.7	Yes	Yes.	
Company D.....	Ashland.....	3	61	64	39.06	7	44	70.1	Yes	Yes.	
Total.....		13	246	259	34.74						
First Cavalry:											
Troop A.....	Milwaukee.....	3	66	69	18.84	8	92	18.3	Yes	Yes.	
Field Artillery:											
First Battery.....	do.....	4	73	77	29.87	8	43	(a)	No.	Yes.	
Medical Department and Hospital Corps. <i>b</i>		13	44	57	12.28				Yes	Yes.	
Grand total.....		189	2,604	2,793	18.80						

<sup>a</sup> No report rendered.<sup>b</sup> Stationed, as a rule, within the district of the command to which assigned for duty.

## WYOMING.

State designation: Wyoming National Guard.

General headquarters: Cheyenne. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. P. A. Gatchell; address, Cheyenne.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 5 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Total strength, 312.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1905.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters ...	Cheyenne .....	7		7							
Third Infantry: Headquarters and band.	Sheridan .....	9	25	34	11.76					Yes.	No.
Company A.....	Newcastle .....	3	40	43	62.79	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.
Company B.....	Lander .....	3	44	47	42.55	10	52	16.8	No.	No.	No.
Company C.....	Buffalo .....	3	44	47	21.27	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.
Company D.....	Sheridan .....	2	43	45	37.77	10	52	36.1	Yes.	No.	No.
Company F.....	Douglas .....	3	38	41	63.41	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.
Total .....		23	234	257	40.46						
Cavalry: Troop A .....	Cheyenne .....	3	45	48	18.75	10	52	50.9	Yes.	No.	No.
Grand total .....		33	279	312	36.22						

\* No report rendered

## ADMISSION OF MILITIA OFFICERS TO ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the militia law, 29 officers of the organized militia were admitted to service schools of the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The following table shows the sources from which militia officers were admitted to the service schools:

Source of admission.	Garrison schools.	Army Medical School.	Source of admission.	Garrison schools.	Army Medical School.
Florida .....	1	.....	Oklahoma .....	2	.....
Illinois .....	1	.....	Pennsylvania .....	2	.....
Iowa .....	1	.....	South Carolina .....	.....	1
Kansas .....	1	1	Tennessee .....	1	.....
Kentucky .....	1	.....	Vermont .....	1	.....
Massachusetts .....	1	.....	Virginia .....	.....	1
Michigan .....	4	1	Washington .....	4	1
Minnesota .....	1	.....	Total .....	21	8
Nebraska .....	.....	1			
Ohio .....	.....	2			

The garrison schools to which these officers were admitted and the number admitted to each were: Fort Barrancas, Fla., 1; Columbus Barracks, Ohio, 1; Fort Crook, Nebr., 3; Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 1; Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 4; Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1; Fort Snelling, Minn., 1; Fort Jay, N. Y., 1; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., 1; Fort Thomas, Ky., 1; Fort Wayne, Mich., 4; Vancouver Barracks, Wash., 2.

At the conclusion of the scholastic year the 21 militia officers at garrison schools were subjected to the usual examination. Nine of them were found by the examining boards to be proficient in all subjects covered by the examination, and 12 were found deficient in one or more subjects. Of those attending the Army Medical School, 5 were found proficient and 3 deficient. In each of the 29 cases the adjutant-general of the State or Territory was advised of the result of the examination.

## DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, AND FIELD INSTRUCTION.

Section 18 of the militia act provides—

That each State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this or former acts of Congress shall, during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes as amended, have required every company, troop, and battery in its organized militia not excused by the governor of such State or Territory to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop, and battery to be made by an officer of such militia or an officer of the Regular Army.

The following table shows the extent of compliance with that section of the militia law during the year ended December 31, 1904:



*Number of militia organizations inspected, and number participating in practice marches, camps of instruction, and drill or target practice during the calendar year ended December 31, 1904, as shown by reports of State adjutants-general.*

State or Territory.	Number of companies, troops, and batteries—				
	Reported on.	Participating in practice marches or camps of instruction for at least 5 consecutive days.	Excused by the governor or mustered in too late to participate in marches or camps.	Assembled for drill or target practice at least 24 times during the year.	Inspected.
Alabama	45	44	1	44	42
Arizona	8	8		7	8
Arkansas	33	11		33	31
California	63	60	3	55	63
Colorado	31	24		8	27
Connecticut	58	57		45	58
Delaware	10	10		9	10
District of Columbia	45	44		32	43
Florida	24	24		24	24
Georgia	82		10	74	76
Hawaii	9	9		5	9
Idaho	12	10	2	10	12
Illinois	108	108		106	104
Indiana	42	42		42	40
Iowa	59	57	2	49	51
Kansas	36	24	2	26	32
Kentucky	27	27		26	15
Louisiana	22	16	6	15	15
Maine	26	25		25	26
Maryland	39	39		33	39
Massachusetts	101	99		80	96
Michigan	40	40		39	39
Minnesota	34	34		30	34
Mississippi	29	28		28	27
Missouri	44	43	1	43	14
Montana	8		8	7	8
Nebraska	28	28		27	28
Nevada	2		2	1	2
New Hampshire	28	28		28	28
New Jersey	75	30	17	68	74
New Mexico	7	5	2	6	6
New York	236	144	95	234	235
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>					
North Dakota	13	13		12	13
Ohio	116	116		115	108
Oklahoma	16	15	1	16	16
Oregon	19	19		19	18
Pennsylvania	175	175		140	155
Rhode Island	23	22	1	22	23
South Carolina	53	48	5	44	53
South Dakota	29	28	1	22	28
Tennessee	36	32	4	34	33
Texas	56	30	37	56	53
Utah	11	10	1	8	10
Vermont	15	15		14	15
Virginia	39	33		39	39
Washington	14	14		14	14
West Virginia	21	21		21	19
Wisconsin	42	42		42	42
Wyoming	6	6		6	6
Total	2,095	1,767	201	1,883	1,961

<sup>a</sup> No report received.

Various explanations of the failure of organizations to have the prescribed number of drills and other exercises were made by the State military authorities. It is apparent, however, that sincere efforts were made by all to give each organization as much instruction as was possible under what were, in many cases, somewhat discouraging circumstances.

Target practice was engaged in to a greater or less extent, but rendezvous practice was not had in all of the States and Territories because of the lack of facilities and the difficulty of getting men away from

their employment. In the militia of the District of Columbia such practice was prevented by the closing of the rifle range at Ordway, Maryland, by the civil authorities.

Practice marches and camps of instruction were had in such numbers as to be considered a compliance with the law, but in many cases where organizations went out on short marches or bivouacked for one night no report was made. Occasions on which troops were called out to aid the civil authorities were not reported as field service, although it is obviously the intent of the law that such services should be credited to the organizations performing them.

Of the 134 organizations (companies, troops, or batteries) that were reported as having had no inspection, 54 were organized after the dates set for the inspections; 4 were disbanded prior to those dates; 1 company was without equipment, and 12 were hospital detachments that were inspected as part of the regiments to which they were assigned, and consequently were not reported on separately. In the cases of 33 organizations no reasons for the failure to have them inspected are given. In the cases of 30 companies of the Missouri militia the adjutant-general of the State reports that the inspections were held, if at all, during the term of his predecessor, but that the files of his office contain no data concerning them. The small number of Colorado organizations reported as having had rendezvous drills or target practice is due to the fact that 23 companies had no practice because they were required to be kept at their respective stations in readiness for an emergency which would require them to take the field.

No report for the State of North Carolina has been received, although several requests for it were sent to the adjutant-general of that State.

#### INSTRUCTION AT STATE ENCAMPMENTS.

The following list shows the State encampments held during the year 1905, so far as reported to this office:

##### ALABAMA.

The organized militia of the State of Alabama went into camp as follows: First Infantry, July 17 to 24, at Pickett Springs, near Montgomery; Second Infantry, July 12 to 20, at Electric Park, near Montgomery; Third Infantry, June 15 to 22, at Anniston; First Artillery Battalion, July 22 to 29, at Electric Park, near Montgomery; First Squadron of Cavalry, July 24 to 31, at Pickett Springs, near Montgomery; Capital City Guards, August 14 to 19, at Montgomery.

Capt. John C. Goodfellow, Artillery Corps, U. S. A. was detailed to attend the encampment.

##### ARKANSAS.

The encampment of the organized militia of Arkansas was held on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., September 19 to 25.

Capt. Charles L. Bent, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

##### CALIFORNIA.

The unattached company of infantry, Company A, Veteran Reserves, was ordered to assemble for drill and instruction at Santa Rosa, Cal., on June 14, for a period of not less than seven days.

A camp of instruction for members of the rifle team for the year 1905 was established at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., August 8 to 14.

## CONNECTICUT.

The organized militia of the State of Connecticut went into camp at Niantic, Conn., as follows: First Infantry, July 31 to August 5; Second Infantry, August 7 to 12; Third Infantry, August 14 to 19; First Separate Company of Infantry and Signal Corps, August 7 to 12. The Coast Artillery also performed a tour of duty, July 24 to 29, at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y.

Capt. James A. Ryan, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, and Capt. Robert Field, Fifth U. S. Infantry, were detailed to attend the encampment. Captain Field relieved Captain Ryan from duty with the encampment on August 7.

Organizations of the Connecticut National Guard ordered to make practice marches of six days' duration in lieu of performing camp duty were: Troop A, Cavalry, August 21 to 26; Light Battery A, July 24 to 29; Machine-Gun Battery, August 14 to 19.

A State rifle match for teams from the Connecticut National Guard was held on the State rifle range at Danielson, Conn., July 28 and 29.

Twenty-five members of the Connecticut National Guard were directed to report to Major Hill at Danielson, Conn., for six days' team rifle practice, August 7 to 12, in lieu of duty at the encampment, for selection of team to represent the State in the national match at Sea Girt, N. J.

The staff of the commander in chief was directed to report at "Camp Roberts," Niantic, Conn., on August 14, 1905, for three days' duty.

## DELAWARE.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Delaware was held at Lumbrook Station, near Newark, Del., July 15 to 22, the entire guard participating.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the District of Columbia was held at Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., August 2 to 11, the entire brigade participating. Troop F, Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry, and the Third Battery of Field Artillery, attended the encampment.

Capt. Francis J. Koester, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, and First Lieut. Joseph H. Griffiths, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, were detailed to attend the encampment.

Maj. Lloyd M. Brett, First U. S. Cavalry, on duty with the organized militia of the District of Columbia, was present at the encampment.

## FLORIDA.

The encampment of the organized militia of Florida was held as follows: First Infantry and Artillery Corps, at Lake City, October 16 to 23; Second Infantry, at Orlando, October 5 to 12.

Maj. Frank B. McCoy, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, and Sergt. P. Adams were detailed for duty at the encampment.

## GEORGIA.

Authority was granted by the War Department for the First Regiment of Infantry, organized militia of Georgia, to encamp at Fort Screven, June 9 to 13, 1905, but it is understood that the encampment was not held.

Permission was granted the Battalion of Heavy Artillery of the State of Georgia to use the guns at Fort Screven for drill and subcaliber practice at such times as may be decided upon by the State authorities and the commanding officer at that post.

## ILLINOIS.

The organized militia of the State of Illinois went into camp at Camp Lincoln, Illinois, as follows: First Infantry, June 24 to July 1; Second Infantry and Signal Corps, July 1 to 8; Third Infantry, July 28 to August 5; Fourth Infantry, August 5 to 12; Fifth Infantry, August 12 to 19; Sixth Infantry, July 22 to 29; Seventh Infantry, July 8 to 15; Eighth Infantry, July 15 to 22; the cavalry, artillery, and engineers, August 19 to 26.

## IOWA.

The organized militia of the State of Iowa went into camp at the State camp grounds near Des Moines, Iowa, as follows: Fifty-third Infantry, July 15 to 22; Fifty-fourth Infantry, July 24 to 31; Fifty-fifth Infantry and First Signal Company, August 2 to 9; Fifty-sixth Infantry, July 6 to 13.

Maj. Jerauld A. Olmsted, U. S. A., retired, was detailed to attend the encampment.

#### KENTUCKY.

The organized militia of the State of Kentucky went into camp at Paducah, Ky., as follows: Second Infantry, August 7 to 14; First Infantry, August 17 to 24; Third Infantry, August 26 to September 2; Company A, Signal Corps, August 2 to September 2.

First Lieut. David Y. Beckham, Artillery Corps, and nine noncommissioned officers of the United States Army were detailed to attend the encampment.

#### LOUISIANA.

The encampment of the organized militia of Louisiana was held near Alexandria, La., July 17 to 26, the entire guard participating.

Col. James W. Powell, U. S. A., retired, on duty with the militia of Louisiana, was present at the encampment.

#### MAINE.

The encampment of the organized militia of Maine was held at the State camp ground, Augusta, Me., August 5 to 18. This encampment was by regiments, the First Infantry going into camp August 12 to 18, and the Second Infantry, August 5 to 11.

Capt. Evan M. Johnson, jr., Eighth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

#### MARYLAND.

The encampment of the organized militia of Maryland was held near Belair, Md., August 7 to 13, the entire brigade participating. Troop H, Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry, and the Fourth Battery Field Artillery attended the encampment.

Capt. Frank B. Andrus and First Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, Eighth U. S. Infantry, and First Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were detailed to attend the encampment.

Capt. William Baird, U. S. A., retired, on duty with the militia of Maryland, was present at the encampment.

Organizations of the militia of Maryland were ordered to report at the State rifle range for rifle practice, in accordance with the following schedule: On June 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, and 13, two companies from the Fifth Infantry on each day; June 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, and 23, two companies from the Fourth Infantry on each day; June 26, Troop A, Cavalry; June 30, Signal Corps; July 3, First Separate Company; July 4, Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps; July 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, and 14, two companies from First Infantry on each day.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The encampment of the organized militia of Massachusetts was held at Westfield, July 5 to 12, the First Brigade (excepting the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery), Second Brigade, First Corps of Cadets, and Second Corps of Cadets participating.

Maj. Wallis O. Clark, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Capt. George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Capt. Guy H. Preston, Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry, and Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, were detailed to attend the encampment.

First Battalion, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Troop C, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, and the Twenty-third Battery of Field Artillery participated in the encampment.

The First Regiment Heavy Artillery went into camp at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, in three detachments, as follows: Second Battalion, Batteries B, C, D, and K, July 8 to 15; Third Battalion, Batteries E, F, I, and M, July 15 to 22; First Battalion, Batteries A, G, H, and L, July 22 to 29.

A volunteer camp of instruction in rifle practice, under the command of Col. Charles Cole, inspector of small-arms practice, was established at the Bay State Military Rifle Range at Wakefield, August 7 to September 7.

#### MICHIGAN.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Michigan was held near Ludington, Mason County, August 8 to 17, the entire brigade participating. Twenty-five men of Company A, Signal Corps, were ordered for service in camp at Ludington, August 18 and 19.

First Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., was detailed to attend the encampment.

Capt. James T. Moore, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Capt. James N. Pickering and First Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, First U. S. Infantry, were detailed for the purpose of acting as umpires at the encampment.

Maj. Charles A. Vernou, U. S. A., retired, on duty with the militia of Michigan, was present at the encampment.

#### MINNESOTA.

The organized militia of the State of Minnesota went into camp at Camp Lakeview, near Lake City, as follows: First Infantry, July 12 to 19; Second Infantry, July 6 to 13; Third Infantry, June 20 to 27; First Battalion of Artillery, July 6 to 13. General headquarters were stationed at Camp Lakeview, June 12 to 27 and July 6 to 13. One gun, First Artillery, in charge of three men, was in camp June 12 for salute firing.

Second Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., was detailed to attend the encampment of the First Artillery at Lake City.

In continuation of the camp work, the annual competition of regimental and company rifle teams, the competition for places on the State team, and the annual competition for the State trophy by regimental rifle teams were ordered to take place at the State rifle range, Camp Lakeview, beginning August 8.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

Arrangements to hold an encampment of the organized militia of Mississippi at Gulfport, to begin August 2, were in progress, but owing to the existence of yellow fever in the city of New Orleans and the need of troops for quarantine guard duty the project was abandoned.

#### MISSOURI.

The organized militia of Missouri held its encampment at Lake Contrary, near St. Joseph, July 5 to 17. The commanding general designated the number of days to be served by each organization. The entire militia of the State participated in the encampment.

#### MONTANA.

The organized militia of Montana held its encampment at old Fort Ellis, near Bozeman, August 3 to 13, the entire militia participating with the exception of one company of infantry.

Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

#### NEBRASKA.

The organized militia of the State of Nebraska went into camp near Kearney, August 8 to 16, the entire militia participating.

Maj. George R. Cecil, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

The commanding officer at Fort Crook was ordered to take a company of the Thirtieth Infantry from his command and proceed by marching to Bennington, so as to arrive there on August 22, and camp with the Veteran Soldiers' Association of Douglas County during the annual meeting of the association at that place, August 23 to 25.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of New Hampshire was held at Concord, June 19 to 23, the entire militia participating.

Maj. Edmund K. Webster, U. S. A., retired, on duty with the organized militia of New Hampshire attended the encampment.

Maj. Arthur F. Cummings, inspector of rifle practice, was directed to organize teams from the First and Second Infantry and a State team selected from the First Brigade, to represent the State at the tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, August 15 to 18, and to compete under the rules and regulations of the association.

## NEW JERSEY.

Camp of instruction in rifle practice for the entire guard was established during the period from May 1 to September 30, 1905, on the rifle range at the State camp, Sea Girt, N. J. No other encampment of the National Guard of New Jersey was held during the year 1906.

## NEW YORK.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of New York was held as follows: First and Second Companies, Signal Corps, at Peekskill, June 3 to 10; Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, at Peekskill, June 17 to 24; Sixth Light Battery of Artillery, near Binghamton, July 8 to 15; Seventh Infantry, at Peekskill, June 10 to 17; Tenth Infantry, at Peekskill, June 3 to 10; First Infantry, at Cape Vincent, July 22 to 29; Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, at Fort Terry, Plum Island, August 5 to 12; Sixty-fifth Infantry and First, Second, and Third Battalions, at Farnham, August 12 to 19.

The officers and organizations of the United States Army detailed to attend these encampments were: Capt. George C. Burnell, Master Signal Electrician Frank E. Peters, and Sergt. Charles R. Forbes, Signal Corps, the encampment of the First and Second Companies, Signal Corps; the United States Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, that of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, and Capt. Percy P. Bishop, Artillery Corps, that of the Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery. The heavy artillery regiment received practical instruction in the use of the heavy guns at Fort Terry in accordance with a schedule prepared by Captain Bishop.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The encampments of the organized militia of North Carolina were held as follows: First Infantry and Battery A, Light Artillery, at Charlotte, August 3 to 9. First Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment. Second and Third Regiments of Infantry, at Wrightsville, July 20 to 25.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

The encampment of the organized militia of North Dakota was held near Devil's Lake, July 7 to 13, the entire militia participating.

Maj. Edwin P. Andrus, Third U. S. Cavalry, attended the encampment.

## OHIO.

The organized militia of Ohio went into camp as follows: First Infantry and Fifth Company of Instruction, Hospital Corps, at Vicksburg, Miss., May 9 to 28; Second Infantry, with First Company, Signal Corps, and Battery D, Field Artillery, at Urbana, Ohio, July 3 to 9; Third Infantry, with detachments from the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps, at West Milton, July 31 to August 5; Fourth Infantry, with detachments from the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps, at State camp grounds, Newark, July 17 to 22; Fifth Infantry, with detachment from the Hospital Corps, at Painesville, July 11 to 16; Sixth Infantry, with detachments from Hospital Corps and Signal Corps, at Johnsons Island, Ohio, August 14 to September 4, by battalions, as follows: First Battalion August 28 to September 4, Second Battalion August 14 to 22, Third Battalion August 21 to 28; Seventh Infantry, with detachments from the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps, at Marietta, August 8 to 14; Eighth Infantry, with detachments from the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps, at State camp grounds, Newark, June 25 to July 15, by battalions, as follows: First Battalion June 25 to July 1, Second Battalion July 3 to 9, Third Battalion July 10 to 15; Ninth Infantry, at State camp grounds, Newark, August 21 to 28; First Battalion of Engineers, with detachments from the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps, at Monroeville, August 12 to 19; Troop A, Cavalry, at Mentor Headlands, near Mentor, August 14 to 20; Troop B, Cavalry, at Buckeye Lake, Ohio, July 30 to August 6; Battery A, Field Artillery, participated in a practice march from Cleveland to Warren, Ohio, and return, August 23 to 28; Battery H, Field Artillery, participated in a practice march from Columbus to Westerville, Delaware, Galena and return, August 13 to 20; Second Company, Signal Corps, at Rifle Camp, Newark, July 24 to 29; State Rifle Association, Ohio National Guard, at Rifle Range, Ohio, July 24 to 29.

## OKLAHOMA.

The encampment of the organized militia of Oklahoma was held at Chandler, Okla., October 5 to 11, the entire militia participating. First Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, First U. S. Cavalry, was detailed for duty therewith.

## OREGON.

The encampment of the organized militia of Oregon was held at Gearhart, July 13 to 22, the Third Regiment of Infantry and Separate Battalion of Infantry participating. Troop A, Cavalry, was ordered to make a practice march to Portland and return, July 17 to 27.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The encampment of the organized militia of Pennsylvania was held by brigades, as follows: First Brigade, at Perkasié, Bucks County, July 8 to 15; Second Brigade, at Erie, Erie County, July 15 to 22; Third Brigade, at Mount Gretna, July 8 to 15.

Maj. Thaddeus W. Jones, Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment of the First Brigade; Maj. George Bell, jr., First U. S. Infantry, that of the Second Brigade; and Maj. Henry H. Benham, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, that of the Third Brigade.

## RHODE ISLAND.

The encampment of the organized militia of Rhode Island was held at the State camp grounds, Quonset Point, July 10 to 15, the entire brigade participating.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

The encampment of the organized militia of South Dakota was held at Watertown, July 6 to 13, the following organizations participating: Fourth Regiment of Infantry; Battery A, Field Artillery; Troops C and D, Cavalry; detachment Signal Corps, and detachment Hospital Corps. Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

Troops A and B, Cavalry, and Separate Infantry, Companies I and L, were each ordered to participate in a practice march of five days between dates to be determined by the company commanders, but not later than August 30.

## TENNESSEE.

The First and Second Regiments of Infantry, Battery A, Field Artillery, and Troops A and B, Cavalry, encamped at Murfreesboro, August 3 to 12.

Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment. Capt. Charles B. Rozan, jr., U. S. A., retired, on duty with the militia of Tennessee; First Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, jr., First U. S. Cavalry and Second Lieut. Owen S. Albright, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, were also present during the encampment.

The Third Regiment of Infantry encamped at Harrison, August 21 to 31.

First Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, jr., First U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

## TEXAS.

Arrangements to hold an encampment of the organized militia of Texas were made at Austin, August 14 to 22, were made and held at the encampment grounds at New Orleans, La., and at the encampment grounds of the militia of Texas, it was decided to hold an encampment at New Orleans.

The encampment of the organized militia of Texas was held at New Orleans, August 5 to 12, the entire militia participating.

Capt. Frank S. Bell, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

The encampment of the organized militia of Texas was held at New Orleans, August 11 to 19.

Encampment of the militia of Texas, held at New Orleans, August 11 to 19.

## VIRGINIA.

The organized militia of Virginia went into camp as follows: Seventy-first Infantry, at Ocean View, August 7 to 13; First Battalion of Artillery, at Ocean View, August 14 to 20; Seventieth Infantry, at Basic City, August 15 to 21; Seventy-second Infantry and Richmond Light Infantry Blues (encamping as one regiment), at Basic City, August 23 to 29.

Sergt. John A. Lange, Fifty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., and two buglers were detailed to attend the encampment of the First Battalion of Artillery.

## WASHINGTON.

All officers on the active list, all noncommissioned staff officers, all sergeants, all expert riflemen and sharpshooters who qualified in 1904, and four additional enlisted men from each organization encamped near American Lake, July 10 to 19, for general instruction and instruction in rifle practice.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of West Virginia was held at the State camp grounds, Parkersburg, August 15 to 24, the entire brigade participating.

Capt. John K. Miller, Eighth U. S. Infantry, and Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, were detailed to attend the encampment.

## WISCONSIN.

The encampment of the organized militia of Wisconsin was held at Camp Douglas, State military reservation, Juneau County, July 8 to 28, the entire militia participating.

Maj. Charles G. Woodward, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., was detailed to attend the encampment.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., retired, on duty with the militia of Wisconsin, was present at the encampment.

## WYOMING.

The encampment of the organized militia of Wyoming was held at Douglas, September 28 to October 5. No report showing the number of organizations participating has been received. Headquarters, band, and First and Third Squadrons, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, were detailed to attend the encampment.

The officers of the Army detailed as instructors or inspectors at State encampments were detailed under the provisions of section 19 of the militia law. These officers have submitted reports which, in most cases, indicate that great improvement has been made in the method of imparting instruction to the troops participating in the encampments, and that the rank and file of the militia, coming to realize the purpose of this field service, are making efforts to derive the greatest amount of benefit from it.

Many applications for the attendance of organizations of the Regular Army at State encampments were received, but because of the limited appropriation for transportation the Department was constrained to deny all such applications as entailed additional expense on the United States.

EXAMINATION OF MILITIA APPLICANTS FOR COMMISSIONS IN  
VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Under the provisions of section 23 of the militia act 48 applications for examination for commissions "in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress other than a force composed of organized militia" were received from persons who had served in the militia. Twenty-eight of these applicants having fulfilled the requirements of the regulation were ordered



before examining boards. Of those permitted to take the examination 20 were found to be physically, mentally, and morally qualified, 4 were found physically disqualified, 1 was found professionally disqualified, 1 withdrew, and 2 did not appear for examination. The 20 successful applicants were distributed among the States and Territories, as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; Florida, 1; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 1; New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, 1; New York, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 3, and Washington, 1.

The grades and arms of service for which the applicants expressed preference were as follows:

Captain of infantry, of engineers, or in Military Secretary's department.....	1
Major and judge-advocate.....	1
Quartermaster.....	2
Second lieutenant of engineers.....	1
Captain of infantry or of engineers.....	1
Major and ordnance officer.....	1
First lieutenant of ordnance.....	1
Field officer of infantry.....	3
Colonel of infantry or field officer of staff corps.....	1
Captain of cavalry.....	4
First lieutenant of cavalry.....	1
Captain of artillery.....	1
Colonel of infantry.....	4
Major of infantry.....	5
Captain of infantry.....	12
First lieutenant of infantry.....	2
Second lieutenant of infantry.....	2
Artillery Corps.....	1
Captain of cavalry or infantry.....	1
Preference not indicated.....	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>48</b>

Certificates of qualification to hold commissions, of the rank and arm of service indicated in the following table, were issued to the applicants who succeeded in passing the examination:

Major and judge-advocate.....	1
Captain and quartermaster.....	1
Captain of infantry or of engineers.....	2
Major and ordnance officer.....	1
Field officer of infantry.....	1
Captain of cavalry.....	3
First lieutenant of cavalry.....	1
Colonel of infantry.....	3
Major of infantry.....	3
Captain of infantry.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20</b>

#### OFFICERS OF THE ARMY ON DUTY WITH THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The retired officers of the Army now on duty with the organized militia under the provisions of section 20 of the militia law are named in the following list:

State.	Name and rank of detailed officer.	Reported for duty.
Arizona .....	Maj. Benj. W. Leavell .....	May 16, 1904
California .....	Maj. Thomas Wilhelm .....	Sept. 28, 1903
Colorado .....	Brig. Gen. Charles L. Cooper .....	June 30, 1904
Delaware .....	Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavanaugh .....	Dec. 7, 1904
Florida .....	Maj. John A. Dapray .....	May 30, 1905
Idaho .....	Maj. L. P. Davison .....	Sept. 1, 1905
Indiana .....	Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler .....	Jan. 26, 1905
Iowa .....	Maj. Jerauld A. Olmsted .....	Oct. 1, 1903
Louisiana .....	Col. James W. Powell .....	Jan. 13, 1904
Maryland .....	Capt. William Baird .....	Feb. 18, 1904
Massachusetts .....	Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles .....	Jan. 10, 1905
Michigan .....	Maj. Charles A. Vernou .....	Feb. 6, 1904
Minnesota .....	Lieut. Col. William Gerlach .....	Dec. 23, 1903
New Hampshire .....	Maj. E. K. Webster .....	June 16, 1905
New Jersey .....	Capt. Q. O'M. Gillmore .....	Sept. 16, 1903
Ohio .....	Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner .....	Jan. 10, 1904
Oregon .....	Col. James Jackson .....	May 16, 1904
Pennsylvania .....	Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin .....	Jan. 27, 1904
Rhode Island .....	Maj. Charles W. Abbot, Jr. .....	Oct. 28, 1904
South Carolina .....	Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller .....	May 15, 1904
Tennessee .....	Capt. Charles B. Rogan, Jr. .....	Feb. 9, 1904
Virginia .....	Col. Charles A. Dempsey .....	Oct. 13, 1904
Washington .....	Capt. John Kinzie .....	May 23, 1904
Wisconsin .....	Capt. Charles King .....	Sept. 13, 1904

In addition to the officers named in the foregoing list, First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Sixteenth Infantry, has been on duty with the militia of Georgia since February 7, 1905, having been detailed for a period extending from February 2 to October 1, 1905. This detail has since been extended to include January 1, 1906.

Capt. George D. Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry, has also been detailed for duty with the South Dakota militia, in addition to his duties as professor of military science and tactics at the South Dakota Agricultural College.

Maj. Lloyd M. Brett, First U. S. Cavalry, is also on duty as adjutant-general of the organized militia of the District of Columbia under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 773).

The following table shows the names and rank of the retired officers who have been relieved from duty with the organized militia since the passage of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 831):

State.	Name and rank of officer.	Date relieved.
Arkansas .....	Brig. Gen. E. M. Hayes .....	Mar. 17, 1905
Connecticut .....	Col. William H. Clapp .....	June 19, 1905
Florida .....	Col. Stevens T. Norvell .....	May 1, 1905
Kansas .....	Brig. Gen. Henry B. Freeman .....	May 8, 1905
Mississippi .....	Maj. Robert W. Dowdy .....	June 1, 1905
Missouri .....	Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson .....	May 20, 1905
Nebraska .....	Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett .....	Apr. 27, 1905
New Hampshire .....	Brig. Gen. James Miller .....	May 14, 1905
North Carolina .....	Brig. Gen. C. A. Woodruff .....	Nov. 4, 1905
Texas .....	Maj. Luther R. Hare .....	July 5, 1905

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ENLISTMENT.

By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories were called upon for a statement as to whether or not their respective States and Territories had adopted the regulations, published in the War Department circular of February 8, 1904, for the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the organized militia.

It appears from the replies received that the regulations referred to have been adopted in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; that they will be adopted at the next general assembly of Louisiana; that their adoption is under consideration in Tennessee and Utah, and that they have not been adopted in Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Virginia. No replies have been received from the adjutants-general of Arizona and Arkansas.

#### CHANGES IN MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.

In many cases the records of this office do not show the dates of creation or disbandment of militia organizations, and in other cases the dates reported are known to be erroneous. Consequently no dates are given in the following list, which shows the militia organizations created, disbanded, or transferred since the inspection of 1904:

##### *Organizations of militia created since the inspection of 1904.*

#### ALABAMA.

Company B, Second Infantry<sup>a</sup> (Birmingham).  
Company C, Third Infantry (Gadsden).  
Company F, Third Infantry (Albertville).

#### ARIZONA.

Company D, First Infantry (Mesa).  
Company E, First Infantry (Bisbee).

#### ARKANSAS.

Company F, Separate Company Infantry (Pocahontas).  
Company I, Separate Company Infantry (Augusta).

#### CALIFORNIA.

Company I, Second Infantry (Vacaville).  
Company H, Seventh Infantry (Long Beach).  
Company L, Seventh Infantry (Santa Ana).  
First Squadron of Cavalry (the several troops to retain their present letter designations).

#### COLORADO.

Band, First Infantry (Denver).  
Company M, First Infantry (Wray).

#### CONNECTICUT.

Hospital Corps Detachment, assigned to Third Infantry (Bridgeport), reorganized.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

First Regiment of Infantry (Washington), reorganized.  
Company A, Second Infantry (Washington).  
Company F, Second Infantry (Washington), reorganized.

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<sup>a</sup> Organized in 1904, but not reported during that year.

FLORIDA.

Company D, First Infantry (Jacksonville).  
Company K, First Infantry (De Funiak Springs).

IDAHO.

Company B, Second Infantry (Juliaetta).  
Company G, Second Infantry (Grangeville).  
Company H, Second Infantry (Genesee).  
Company M, Second Infantry (Rexburg).

ILLINOIS.

Company of Engineers (Chicago).

IOWA.

Company I, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Creston).

KANSAS.

Company M, First Infantry (Iola).

LOUISIANA.

First Squadron of Cavalry (headquarters at Mansfield).  
First Regiment of Infantry (headquarters at Monroe).  
Company I, First Infantry (Amite City).  
Company K, First Infantry (Lake Charles).  
Company L, First Infantry (Shreveport).  
Company M, First Infantry (Baton Rouge).  
Second Separate Company of Infantry (Gretna).

MARYLAND.

Company A, First Infantry (Frederick).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Company E, Eighth Infantry (Cambridge).

MICHIGAN.

Troop A, Cavalry (South Haven).  
First Battery Field Artillery (2 sections at Pontiac, 1 at Mason, and 1 at Lansing).  
Company of Engineers (one-half at Battle Creek, one-half at Saginaw, E. S.).  
Company A, Signal Corps (Ionia).  
Company F, Second Infantry (Manistee).  
Company M, Second Infantry (Manistee).  
Signal Company (Ypsilanti).

MINNESOTA.

Battery B, Artillery (Minneapolis).

MISSISSIPPI.

Company E, First Infantry (Indianola).  
Company K, First Infantry (Clarksdale).  
Company H, Second Infantry (Macon).  
Company B, Third Infantry (Fayette).  
Company F, Third Infantry (Jackson).

MISSOURI.

Battery B, Light Artillery (Kansas City).  
Company G, Second Infantry (Aurora).  
Company M, Second Infantry (Harrisonville).  
Company H, Fourth Infantry (Cameron).  
Company I, Fourth Infantry (Albany).  
Company L, Fourth Infantry (Princeton).

## MONTANA.

Company I, Second Infantry (Glendive).  
Company K, Second Infantry (Billings).

## NEW YORK.

First Regiment of Infantry.  
Tenth Regiment of Infantry.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Company G, Third Infantry <sup>a</sup> (Reidsville).

## OHIO.

Company L, Fourth Infantry (Canal Dover).  
Company L, Seventh Infantry (Greenfield).  
Company D, Seventh Infantry (Somerset).

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Company K, Sixteenth Infantry (Kittanning).

## RHODE ISLAND.

Company C, Second Infantry (Pawtuxet).

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry (composed of Companies B, D, F, G, I, L, and M, Second Infantry, and Companies A, B, E, H, and F, Third Infantry).  
Company K, Fourth Infantry (Flandreau).

## TENNESSEE.

Company E, First Infantry (Nashville).  
Company H, Third Infantry (Bristol).

## VIRGINIA.

Seventy-second Regiment of Infantry (composed of following separate companies: Staunton Rifles, Company A; Culpeper Minute Men, Company B; Page Riflemen, Company C; Warren Light Infantry, Company D; Mecklenburg Guard, Company E; Roanoke Light Infantry, Company F; Petersburg Greys, Company G; Clifton Forge Rifles, Company H).

## WASHINGTON.

Company L, Second Infantry (Seattle).

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Company A, First Infantry (Weston).

*Organizations of militia disbanded since the inspection of 1904.*

## ALABAMA.

Company C, Third Infantry (Gadsden).  
Company F, Third Infantry (Huntsville).  
Company H, Third Infantry (Bessemer).

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<sup>a</sup> Organized in 1904, but not reported during that year.

## ARIZONA.

Company A, First Infantry (Thatcher).

## ARKANSAS.

Company D, First Infantry (Eureka Springs).  
Company E, First Infantry (Newport).  
Company H, First Infantry (Newark).  
Company B, Second Infantry (Little Rock).  
Company D, Second Infantry (Eldorado).  
Company E, Second Infantry (De Queen).  
Company B, Separate Company Infantry (Corning).  
Company D, Separate Company Infantry (Imboden).  
Company E, Separate Company Infantry (Paris).  
Company F, Separate Company Infantry (Wynne).

## CALIFORNIA.

Third Brigade.  
Company I, Second Infantry (Vacaville).

## COLORADO.

Company C, First Infantry (Brighton).  
Company E, First Infantry (Longmont).  
Company F, First Infantry (Denver).  
Company M, First Infantry (Denver).  
Company C, Second Infantry (Lamar).  
Company E, Second Infantry (Rocky Ford).  
Company G, Second Infantry (Pueblo).  
Company L, Second Infantry (Victor).  
Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry (Telluride).

## CONNECTICUT.

Signal Corps Detachment (New London).  
Third Section Machine-Gun Battery (New London).  
Fourth Section Machine-Gun Battery (Bridgeport).  
Hospital Corps Detachment (Bridgeport).

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

First Regiment of Infantry (Washington).  
Company F, Second Infantry (Washington).

## FLORIDA.

Company I, First Infantry (Pensacola).  
Company K, First Infantry (Pensacola).

## GEORGIA.

Company M, Third Infantry (Covington).  
Company G, Fifth Infantry (Newnan).  
Company M, Second Infantry (Eastman).  
Troop G, First Cavalry (Darien).

## IDAHO.

Company B, Second Infantry (Pocatello).  
Company G, Second Infantry (Albion).  
Company H, Second Infantry (Wardner).  
Company M, Second Infantry (Rigby).

## ILLINOIS.

Company I, Fifth Infantry (Jacksonville).  
Band, Sixth Infantry (Sterling).  
Company G, Sixth Infantry (Dixon).  
Company B, Eighth Infantry (Chicago).

## IOWA.

Company D, Fifty-third Infantry (Charles City).  
Company H, Fifty-third Infantry (New Hampton).  
Company A, Fifty-fourth Infantry (Albia).  
Company H, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Chariton).  
Company I, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Osceola).

## KANSAS.

Company M, First Infantry (Fredonia).  
Company K, Second Infantry <sup>a</sup> (Lindsborg).

## LOUISIANA.

Washington Artillery Battalion (Batteries A, B, C, and D, New Orleans).  
First Battalion of Infantry.

## MAINE.

Ambulance Corps (Lewiston).

## MARYLAND.

Company A, First Infantry (Cumberland).

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Company E, Eighth Infantry (Beverly).

## MICHIGAN.

Company L, First Infantry (Ypsilanti).  
Company F, Second Infantry (Manistee).  
Company L, Second Infantry (Battle Creek).  
Company C, Third Infantry (Saginaw, E. S.).  
Noncommissioned staff and band, First Independent Battalion Infantry.  
Company B, First Independent Battalion Infantry (Mason).

## MINNESOTA.

Battery B, First Artillery (Minneapolis).  
Company F, Third Infantry (Brainerd).

## MISSISSIPPI.

Company E, First Infantry (Amory).  
Company K, First Infantry (Lexington).  
Company H, Second Infantry (Newton).

## MISSOURI.

Company E, Third Infantry (Warrensburg).  
Company H, Fourth Infantry (Jefferson City).

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<sup>a</sup> Disbanded in 1904, but not reported during that year.

## NEBRASKA.

Company L, Second Infantry (Norfolk).  
West Point Rifles (West Point).

## NEW YORK.

First Infantry.  
Fourth Battalion of Infantry.  
Tenth Battalion of Infantry.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Band, Third Infantry (Reidsville).  
Company A, Third Infantry (Durham).  
Company D, Third Infantry (Durham).  
Hospital Corps (Charlotte).  
Company M, First Infantry (Lexington).

## OHIO.

Company E, First Infantry (Sabina).  
Company K, Second Infantry (Lima).  
Company L, Fourth Infantry (London).  
Company B, Fifth Infantry (Ravenna).  
Company B, Sixth Infantry (Sandusky).  
Company D, Seventh Infantry (Lower Salem).  
First Detachment Hospital Corps (Dayton).  
Third Company of Instruction, Hospital Corps (Cleveland).

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Company K, Sixteenth Infantry (Greenville).

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

First Regiment of Cavalry.  
Company D, First Infantry (Greenwood).  
Company H, Second Infantry (Fort Motte).  
Company E, Third Infantry (Charleston).  
Company L, Third Infantry (St. Stephen).  
Company M, Third Infantry (Bishopville).  
Company A, First Battalion Infantry (Charleston).  
Company B, First Battalion Infantry (Beaufort).  
Limestone Guards (Gaffney).  
Morgan Rifles (Clifton).  
Mullins Guards (Mullins).  
The German Artillery (Charleston).

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company C, Second Infantry (Sioux Falls).  
Company E, Second Infantry (Volga).  
Company H, Second Infantry (Howard).  
Company C, Third Infantry (Centerville).  
Company D, Third Infantry (Flandreau).  
Company G, Third Infantry (Miller).  
Second Regiment of Infantry.  
Third Regiment of Infantry.  
Company I, Fourth Infantry (Madison).  
Company K, Fourth Infantry (Gary).

## TENNESSEE.

Governor's Rifles (Nashville).  
Company E, First Infantry (Harriman).  
Company F, First Infantry (Dickson).  
Company G, First Infantry (Tullahoma).



Company K, First Infantry (Sparta).  
Company M, First Infantry (Monterey).  
Company H, Third Infantry (Maryville).

## TEXAS.

Company I, Second Infantry (New Braunfels).

## VIRGINIA.

Roanoke Blues Infantry Company (Roanoke).  
Troop B, Cavalry (Surry).  
Battery C, First Battalion Artillery (Portsmouth).

## WASHINGTON.

Company I, Second Infantry (Waitsburg).

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Company B, Second Infantry (Ronceverte).

## WYOMING.

Battery B, Field Artillery (Basin).

*Organizations of militia transferred or assigned since the inspection of 1904.*

## CALIFORNIA.

Troop B, Cavalry, to the Second Brigade.  
Second Infantry to the Second Brigade.  
Sixth Infantry to the First Brigade.

## COLORADO.

Company K, First Infantry, to the Second Infantry and assigned as Company K.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

First, Second, and Third Battalions, First Infantry, detached and designated Second, Third, and Fourth Separate Battalions of Infantry.  
Second, Third, and Fourth Separate Battalions of Infantry consolidated into the First Regiment of Infantry, and designated the First, Second, and Third Battalions, respectively.

## MICHIGAN.

Company M, First Infantry, to the Third Infantry as Company C.  
Company A, First Independent Battalion, to the Second Infantry as Company L.  
Company C, First Independent Battalion, to the First Infantry as Company L.  
Company D, First Independent Battalion, to the First Infantry as Company M.  
Company L, First Infantry, changed to a signal company.

## NEW MEXICO.

First Cavalry Band, stationed at Santa Fe, from First Squadron of Cavalry to the artillery arm, to be known as the Artillery Band or Governor's Band.

## NEW YORK.

Seventeenth Separate Company of Infantry to the Third Brigade and assigned as Company I, Tenth Infantry.

## OHIO.

Headquarters, Third Infantry, to Miamisburg.  
 Company H, Second Infantry, to Bowling Green.  
 Battery B, Field Artillery, to First Infantry as Company E.  
 First Company, Signal Corps, assigned to First Brigade.  
 Second Company, Signal Corps, assigned to Second Brigade.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Companies I and L from Third Infantry and designated separate companies.

## WASHINGTON.

Company L, Second Infantry, to Seattle.

## APPORTIONMENT OF THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE MILITIA.

The annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 provided for by section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by acts of February 12, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 401), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 662), and January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 775), was apportioned by the Secretary of War to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as follows:

State or Territory.	Representa- tion.	Amount.	State or Territory.	Representa- tion.	Amount.
Alabama .....	11	\$21,942.47	New Jersey .....	12	\$28,937.24
Arkansas .....	9	17,962.93	New York .....	39	77,796.03
California .....	10	19,947.70	North Carolina .....	12	28,937.24
Colorado .....	5	9,973.85	North Dakota .....	4	7,979.06
Connecticut .....	7	13,963.39	Ohio .....	23	45,879.71
Delaware .....	3	5,984.31	Oregon .....	4	7,979.06
Florida .....	5	9,973.85	Pennsylvania .....	34	67,822.18
Georgia .....	13	25,932.01	Rhode Island .....	4	7,979.06
Idaho .....	3	5,984.31	South Carolina .....	9	17,962.98
Illinois .....	27	53,858.79	South Dakota .....	4	7,979.06
Indiana .....	15	29,921.55	Tennessee .....	12	28,937.24
Iowa .....	13	25,932.01	Texas .....	18	35,905.86
Kansas .....	10	19,947.70	Utah .....	3	5,984.31
Kentucky .....	13	25,932.01	Vermont .....	4	7,979.06
Louisiana .....	9	17,962.93	Virginia .....	12	28,937.24
Maine .....	6	11,968.62	Washington .....	5	9,973.85
Maryland .....	8	15,958.16	West Virginia .....	7	13,963.39
Massachusetts .....	16	31,916.32	Wisconsin .....	13	25,932.01
Michigan .....	14	27,926.78	Wyoming .....	3	5,984.31
Minnesota .....	11	21,942.47	Arizona .....		5,767.00
Mississippi .....	10	19,947.70	District of Columbia .....		18,884.81
Missouri .....	18	35,905.86	New Mexico .....		5,234.54
Montana .....	3	5,984.31	Oklahoma .....		13,108.13
Nebraska .....	8	15,958.16	Hawaii .....		7,500.00
Nevada .....	3	5,984.31			
New Hampshire .....	4	7,979.06	Total .....	476	1,000,000.00

The following table shows the balance of allotment remaining from previous years to the credit of the several States and Territories on June 30, 1905, under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, together with the amount apportioned to each State from a former allotment to Porto Rico of \$8,112.39:

State or Territory.	Balance.	Appor- tionment.	Total.
Alabama.....	\$1,333.17	\$187.47	\$1,520.64
Arkansas.....	273.52	153.39	426.91
California.....	28,469.04	170.43	28,639.47
Colorado.....	8,334.60	85.21	8,419.81
Connecticut.....	198.59	119.30	317.89
Delaware.....	4,233.15	51.13	4,284.28
Florida.....	379.38	85.21	464.59
Georgia.....	5,494.37	221.56	5,715.93
Idaho.....	50.57	51.13	101.70
Illinois.....	8,903.59	460.16	9,363.85
Indiana.....	23,404.32	255.64	23,659.96
Iowa.....	30,725.54	221.56	30,947.10
Kansas.....	8,163.33	170.43	8,333.76
Kentucky.....	1,183.51	221.56	1,405.07
Louisiana.....		153.39	153.39
Maine.....	13,227.40	102.26	13,329.66
Maryland.....	5,508.30	136.34	5,644.64
Massachusetts.....	3,191.14	272.69	3,463.83
Michigan.....	2,730.70	238.60	2,969.30
Minnesota.....	3,522.30	187.47	3,709.77
Mississippi.....	1,177.43	170.43	1,347.86
Missouri.....	5,094.70	306.77	5,401.47
Montana.....	17,419.32	51.13	17,470.45
Nebraska.....	4,613.14	136.34	4,749.48
Nevada.....	8,587.29	51.13	8,638.42
New Hampshire.....	1,772.97	68.17	1,841.14
New Jersey.....	29,652.50	204.51	29,857.01
New York.....	52,558.82	664.67	53,223.49
North Carolina.....	245.01	204.51	449.52
North Dakota.....	2,738.95	68.17	2,807.12
Ohio.....	14,660.01	391.98	15,051.99
Oregon.....	10,487.67	68.17	10,555.84
Pennsylvania.....	167,662.70	579.46	168,242.16
Rhode Island.....	1,265.44	68.17	1,333.61
South Carolina.....	766.45	153.39	919.84
South Dakota.....	445.51	68.17	513.68
Tennessee.....	4,102.79	204.51	4,307.30
Texas.....	11,780.06	306.77	12,086.83
Utah.....	794.33	51.13	845.46
Vermont.....	10,477.50	68.17	10,545.67
Virginia.....	4,581.45	204.51	4,785.96
Washington.....	336.97	85.21	422.18
West Virginia.....	32,997.87	119.30	33,117.17
Wisconsin.....		221.56	
Wyoming.....	3,306.21	51.13	3,357.34
Alaska.....	7,105.60		7,105.60
Arizona.....	686.85		686.85
District of Columbia.....	.19		.19
New Mexico.....	867.93		867.93
Oklahoma.....	2,902.43		2,902.43
Hawaii.....	2,976.18		2,976.18
Total.....	551,390.89	8,112.39	559,503.28

## ANCIENT CHARTERED MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The report on the militia for the year 1904 contained a list of the organizations, so far as ascertained at the date of that report, that had been in continuous existence since the passage of the act of Congress approved May 8, 1792 (1 Stat. L., 271), and that were entitled, under the provisions of section 3 of the militia act, to retain their accustomed privileges.

To that list is now added the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, Mass., which was omitted from the last report because of the lack of authentic information regarding its history. That information has since been supplied by the adjutant-general of Massachusetts, and is given below:

1638. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston was organized under charter dated March 17, 1638. The company has never been, and is not now, a part of the militia of the Commonwealth. It was organized as a school for officers. From the date of its charter it has been, and still is, composed principally of commissioned officers of the militia of the State. The object of the organization is to

promote a uniformity of drill and field exercises throughout the militia, in furtherance of the laws of the United States. Present organization, 4 officers, 696 noncommissioned officers and privates; Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, commanding.

#### ARMORIES.

The latest information in this office concerning the armories of the organized militia is contained in the reports of inspecting officers on the inspection made during the spring of the year 1905. The following remarks have been compiled from those reports, or from the reports, dated December 31, 1904, of State or Territorial adjutants-general in cases in which the information was not found on the inspection reports:

*Arkansas.*—There is an immediate necessity for an armory in which to store supplies and ordnance, and for funds with which to provide armories in those towns that have militia companies. The companies report their inability to maintain armories at their own expense.

*Colorado.*—Armories throughout the State are in poor condition and inadequate to accommodate the troops, with the exception of those at Boulder, Pueblo, Greeley, and Victor.

*District of Columbia.*—Armory facilities are inadequate and the guard labors under many disadvantages for this reason.

*Georgia.*—A great deal of property has been lost or destroyed on account of companies not having suitable quarters for storing their property. The armories are small, uncomfortable, unserviceable, and unattractive. This subject should receive prompt attention from the general assembly of the State.

*Hawaii.*—Company I, at Wailuku, has no armory or place to keep its stores, and much property suffers on this account.

*Idaho.*—For many years the need for a State armory has been imperative. Property received from the Government is stored in a warehouse.

*Illinois.*—The armory of the First Infantry is a fine modern building. The armory of the Seventh Regiment was used as a stable, and the ammonia fumes have attacked the arms and equipments. The armories of the Sixth Infantry are generally poor, and many of the armories of the Third Infantry are insufficient for the proper protection and preservation of the company property.

*Kansas.*—There is a lack of suitable armories, none being owned by the State. The subject should receive early attention.

*Massachusetts.*—Thirty-five thousand dollars were appropriated in 1904 for the care, heating, lighting, and furnishing of armories and \$38,000 for rent.

*Michigan.*—There are 31 armories in the State, most of which are suitable for all militia purposes. The State allows \$500 for rent of each armory.

*Minnesota.*—An excellent armory has been constructed at St. Paul and one costing \$150,000 is being erected at Minneapolis. Duluth has also provided suitable accommodations. At the various one-company stations throughout the State the question of armories is a vexatious one and a source of worry to company commanders, but little assistance being received from local authorities.

*Missouri.*—For the want of safe armories and lockers in which to keep and care for it, a large per cent of Government property is damaged and lost annually. Much money is expended by the State each year for armory rents, but the renting of buildings has been found unsatisfactory.

*Nebraska.*—Suitable buildings are not provided by the State for the care and protection of property, much of which is damaged and lost.

*New Mexico.*—Armories are such only in name, being little more than rooms for storage of supplies and not large enough to permit of indoor drills by companies. One result of the cramped armory room is that men are allowed to take their uniforms and small arms to their homes, a practice which is bound to result in loss.

*New York.*—The State pursues a very liberal policy in its attitude toward the organized militia, and armories are provided and maintained for all organizations. These armories generally contain equipments for gymnastic and athletic games and have the usual conveniences necessary for a club. In some instances the buildings are erected by counties. During 1904 \$300,000 were appropriated by the State for a new armory at Rochester, \$120,000 for one at Binghamton, and \$70,000 for one at Flushing.

*North Carolina.*—A majority of the companies have armories, but they are badly cared for.

*North Dakota.*—Provision is made by the State for armory rent for each organization, the allotment for the current two years being \$500 for each. The accommodations at some of the stations are poor, considering the allowance made.

*Ohio.*—All the companies are provided with armories, and each is allotted \$600 a year by the State for rent. Where the quarters at present occupied are not suitable, steps are being taken to secure better and more commodious buildings.

*Oklahoma.*—The amount available for armory rent under legislative appropriation is far less than is necessary to meet the expense of providing suitable buildings sufficiently commodious to take proper care of supplies issued.

*Pennsylvania.*—Adequate armories are not provided by the State, particularly for the country companies, the efficiency of some of the organizations being decreased for that reason.

*Rhode Island.*—A new building, intended to accommodate all the troops within the city limits, is being erected in Providence. At present the city accommodations are limited.

*South Carolina.*—The State does not own a single armory, except a small one at Beaufort used by the naval militia; and outside of the city of Charleston there are none owned by the organizations or by the cities in which the organizations are located. All reports show a lamentable lack of armory accommodations.

*Tennessee.*—Owing to the State's limited appropriation, only the very cheapest quarters can be obtained. In most cases a bare barn-like hall over a store, which must be used for all purposes, without any accommodations and with nothing to make it inviting and cheerful for the men, is all that is provided.

*Utah.*—Some of the companies have fair armories, and in many instances arrangements for new and better quarters are being made.

*Virginia.*—The State does not own a single armory, and there are but three specially built for that purpose—two at Richmond and one at Lynchburg.

*Washington.*—Temporary armories at all stations are rented by the State. Counties or cities, or both, are required by law to furnish sites for armories and to assist in their construction. Permanent armories are in course of construction at Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma; King County has appropriated \$30,000 with which a site has been purchased, and Spokane County has authorized the issue of \$30,000 in bonds to purchase a site and assist in the construction of an armory.

*West Virginia.*—The poor class of armories attainable is one of the greatest drawbacks the guard has to contend with, and the necessity for better facilities is becoming more and more imperative. In some cases Government property is becoming damaged through being stored in damp and dirty storerooms.

*Wisconsin.*—Twelve armories have been designed and built expressly as such. Seven of these are fine and commodious structures. The buildings receive good attention.

From the foregoing statements it appears that very few of the States have proper and adequate armories for the accommodation of their militia organizations, and that valuable Government property, for which the States are responsible, is deteriorating or going to destruction because of lack of suitable storage facilities.

#### SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

The small-arms practice season of the organized militia, as prescribed in the Firing Regulations for Small Arms, extends from May 1 to October 31 of each year, and consequently it is impossible to obtain information concerning that practice in time for incorporation in the report of this office for the year in which the practice was had. The reports of State adjutants-general for the practice season of 1904 were not completed until March, 1905, and no reports for the practice season of 1905 have yet been received.

While the reports of small-arms firing for the season of 1904 received in this office show considerable improvement over the work done in 1903, yet, when the assistance rendered by the General Government is taken into consideration, better results should have been obtained. In several States target material has been drawn from the Government

and stored in warehouses and other inadequate buildings, where it is lying unused and rapidly deteriorating simply for the lack of a small appropriation from the States for the construction of ranges. Where practice is held the State authorities should insist that records be properly kept by the officers in charge and that these records be forwarded without delay to State headquarters. As an excuse for not furnishing a report many of the adjutants-general stated that, while practice had been held, it was impossible for them to obtain the data upon which to base reports. This could easily be remedied by disciplining militia officers who show negligence and carelessness in keeping the required records.

Every State should have on its staff a capable inspector of small-arms practice, who should be in a position to devote the necessary time to this important work. The militia will be benefited by having an experienced officer to look after target practice and ranges and to compel conformity with the requirements of the regulation.

The following remarks regarding the practice held during 1904, and the range facilities for practice, have been compiled from the reports of the adjutants-general to this office and from the reports of inspecting officers:

*Alabama.*—No systematic practice was held. Many men were found at annual inspection who had not fired a shot. There are four ranges in the State—two owned by companies and two rented by regiments. There is no State appropriation. Every organization has natural advantages for ranges, but facilities are lacking.

*Arizona.*—Records for rendition of report of practice are not properly kept. As much work as possible was done upon the ranges at 200, 300, and 500 yards, most of the organizations shooting two full scores at each range. There are no official ranges, though all the companies are able to get fair ranges near home stations. There is no Territorial appropriation.

*Arkansas.*—No regular practice was held. Organizations were supplied with target material for ranges at home stations, and desultory practice was had. There are no permanent ranges and no appropriation.

*California.*—On account of inadequate range facilities only about one-fourth of the militia were able to practice. There are twenty-five ranges in the State. Appropriation by State, \$8,000, including that for target practice and for the purchase of medals.

*Colorado.*—Only five organizations had practice; others were excused for lack of ranges. Attendance at ranges was affected by field service of the guard, which was continuous for nearly a year. There are four ranges—one of which is leased by the United States and State; the other three are owned by private parties. There is no appropriation. About \$700 were expended on ranges during the period from January 1 to September 15, 1904.

*Connecticut.*—Many organizations were unable to qualify, on account of the inability of the State to secure safe and suitable ranges. During 1905, however, the State has leased ten ranges, has purchased land near Hartford for another, and negotiations for ground for a 1,000-yard range near New Haven are in progress.

*Delaware.*—There is no permanent range in the State, the appropriation not being sufficient for that purpose, and under the circumstances little interest is taken in rifle practice, except in gallery practice, which is very attractive to officers and men. One hundred and twenty-five dollars were expended in 1904 to equip a range at the State camp.

*District of Columbia.*—No practice was held in 1904, no range being available. From the Federal appropriation of \$3,600 a range has since been constructed, and all organizations now have facilities for practice.

*Florida.*—No regular course was prescribed, there being no State ranges, but at every station of the troops an effort was made by the companies themselves to provide some sort of a range for practice. There is no State appropriation for the construction of ranges, the expenses being met from company and private funds. During the State encampment each company had practice.

*Georgia.*—Since the issuance of the .30-caliber rifle practice has been practically discontinued because of lack of safe ranges. Eight companies constructed ranges at home stations in 1904, and some practice was held. No special appropriation is made by the State.

*Hawaii.*—There was no range practice, but there was some gallery practice. There is a range at Honolulu, one at Wialuku, and one at Hilo, each of 200 yards. Lack of Territorial appropriation is a great disadvantage.

*Idaho.*—There is no appropriation to cover expense of target practice, and no practice was held.

*Illinois.*—Forty-nine of the organizations located outside of Chicago have no facilities for practice owing to the difficulty in securing safe ranges. There are eight ranges—two State and six leased. During 1904 two new 1,000-yard ranges were erected—one near Quincy, the other near Macomb. No special appropriation is made to cover expenses of target practice, the department of rifle practice sharing a fixed sum with other departments.

*Indiana.*—No efforts were made to systematize rifle practice until February, 1904. No practice was held except during the annual encampment, when the time was inadequate for satisfactory work. The State has no ranges.

*Iowa.*—All organizations have facilities for practice except Company C, Fifty-fifth Infantry. There are forty-six ranges. Each company receives an allowance not to exceed \$15 for the maintenance of a range. Amount expended January 1, 1904, to date of report, September 27, 1904, \$2,274.01.

*Kansas.*—The members of the guard display considerable enthusiasm in rifle practice in spite of the personal expense and inconvenience incurred in visiting the ranges. There are sixteen ranges erected on private property. There is no specific appropriation for the purpose, the ranges being constructed at the expense of the companies and paid for out of the monthly allowance to each organization. An appropriation of \$500 is made for special medals and badges, and, commencing with July 1, 1905, an allowance of 3 cents for each shot fired (up to 250 rounds) by each member of the guard is made.

*Kentucky.*—There is no range of any kind in the State.

*Louisiana.*—A very small percentage of the militia participated in rifle practice during the year, and a lamentable lack of interest was displayed. There is but one properly constructed and equipped range. It belongs to the State, and permits of firing up to 300 yards only. In most of the commands the men are not sufficiently or properly instructed in sighting and aiming drills.

*Maine.*—The number of ranges is inadequate, five companies being without facilities for practice. There are fifteen ranges in the State, furnished by the cities and towns for the use of the organizations located therein. No appropriation for ranges is made by the State.

*Maryland.*—The State has two ranges—the State range at Glenburnie, and a 200-yard range at Hagerstown, used by Company B, First Infantry. There is no specific appropriation for ranges. During the year 1904 to date of report, August 20, 1904, \$2,500 were expended on the State range.

*Massachusetts.*—The amount annually appropriated for rifle practice is \$23,000. Every organization has facilities for practice, but there is an apparent lack of suitable ranges. There are forty ranges in the State, mostly owned or leased by cities or towns.

*Michigan.*—More than usual interest was manifested in rifle practice, and there was a marked improvement in marksmanship. Seventeen of the companies have ranges, and all practiced at the annual encampment. An appropriation of \$50 was made for each company to construct a range.

*Minnesota.*—Where safe ranges could be established at home stations practice was carried on as far as the limited ammunition supply permitted, and this was followed by thorough instructions on the State rifle range during the annual encampment. During 1904 the full course "C" was completed by all organizations. Gallery-practice materials were provided, and preliminary training was held prior to going on the range. Gallery practice and work on home ranges outdoors is fast developing a general interest in rifle practice throughout the State. All the organizations except one company have facilities for practice.

*Mississippi.*—There are no ranges, and there never has been any appropriation made by the State for the construction of ranges. So far it has been impossible to secure systematic rifle practice for any commands of the Mississippi National Guard.

*Missouri.*—Only one regiment had regular practice. The Sixth Separate Battalion and 60 per cent of the First and Second Regiments have not fired a shot in three years, and 40 per cent of the First and Second Regiments but 5 shots in that time. There is only one suitable range in the State.

*Montana.*—The duties of the inspector of small-arms practice have never been assumed, and no reports have been required from company commanders. The State has nine ranges, the expenses being met from company funds. All organizations have facilities for limited practice.

*Nebraska.*—Members of eight companies could not leave their businesses for practice. There are twelve ranges in the State, and three-fourths of the organizations have facilities for practice. There is no appropriation for ranges.

*Nevada.*—There is no inspector of small-arms practice. No reports of any practice have been rendered.

*New Hampshire.*—Much interest is taken in rifle practice, though the range facilities, particularly middle and long distance, are limited. There are thirteen ranges in the State, \$50 being appropriated for each. During the year 1904 \$1,150 were expended.

*New Jersey.*—The season of 1904 was the most successful in the history of the State. Twice as many qualifications were made as in 1903. During the winter of 1903-4 gallery practice was carried on in the armories, and the results were very noticeable on the range. There are eight ranges—one State, the others leased, owned, or partly owned by organizations.

*New Mexico.*—Practice in 1904 was neglected by the officer in charge, and no report could be made. The guard receives almost no financial support from the Territory, and the work of constructing ranges is performed by men of the companies. Every organization has facilities for limited practice.

*New York.*—Each armory is provided with a target range for instruction, and it is on these ranges that the National Guard of New York acquires its proficiency in target work, to which great and constant attention is devoted. There are thirty ranges in the State, and all organizations have facilities for practice at all required distances. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars are appropriated annually for ranges and armories, and during 1904 to date of report, September 30, 1904, \$12,886.56 were expended for general repairs on ranges. The State rifle team has won the national trophy each year it has been contended for.

*North Carolina.*—No target practice or preliminary instruction in aiming and pointing drills was had in any of the organizations. Company commanders have been extremely neglectful in this important work. There are no official ranges and only about fifteen private ones.

*North Dakota.*—The practice for the season of 1904 was very unsatisfactory, and many company commanders neglected to keep proper records of work done. In general, practice is limited to the period of the annual encampment, which is insufficient for great efficiency. A few companies have ranges at home stations.

*Ohio.*—Great interest is taken in rifle practice, and the Ohio National Guard has made remarkable progress, the improvement being very perceptible and uniform throughout the State. The State owns one range, in addition to which there are fifty-nine company ranges. Not all of the organizations, however, have facilities for practice.

*Oklahoma.*—Nearly all of the organizations had some practice, but lack of suitable ranges prevented systematic work. Natural butts are seldom available, and there is no money to meet the expense of constructing artificial ones. There is no inspector of small-arms practice.

*Oregon.*—Greater interest is taken in rifle practice, and the guard receives much valuable encouragement from the State. Each organization has a suitable range, there being eleven in the State. No specific appropriation for ranges is made, but when one is required an estimate of the cost is forwarded to the military board. To keep the ranges in condition an allowance of \$25 per year is made to each company and troop that furnishes 50 officers and men for practice during the season.

*Pennsylvania.*—All officers and enlisted men are required to report on the ranges and shoot through the regular qualification course. Company commanders are directed to thoroughly drill their men in preliminary instructions. There are three regimental and sixty-five company ranges—one used by eight companies of the Thirtieth Regiment, one by four companies of the Twelfth Regiment, and one by six companies of the Ninth Regiment—all leased for a term of years, or used by permission of the owners of the land. There is also a State range at Mount Gretna. The State allows each company, troop, or battery which qualifies 50 men, the sum of \$100 per year for the maintenance of ranges. Every organization has facilities for practice, at least up to 600 yards.

*Rhode Island.*—There is one rifle range leased by the State. There is no special appropriation, but during the year 1904 to date of report, August 25, 1904, about \$5,000 were expended on ranges. Every organization has facilities for practice.

*South Carolina.*—Rifle practice has been greatly neglected, partly through lack of suitable ranges and partly through carelessness. There are three ranges in the State—length, 500 yards. During 1904, \$3,000 were expended on ranges. A majority of the organizations have crude facilities for practice.



*South Dakota.*—There was no systematic instruction in firing, and scores were not recorded. There is no State appropriation for ranges, and only a few companies have proper facilities for practice.

*Tennessee.*—On account of the disorganized condition of the guard, no particular attention could be paid to target practice. There are no ranges in the State, and the only practice had during the year was that of Troop B at its annual encampment, on a 200-yard range.

*Texas.*—Many of the organizations have never held any practice. There is one State range and twenty-six private ranges—100 and 200 yards. Fifty-seven per cent of the guard have facilities for practice.

*Utah.*—There was considerable practice. There are five ranges in the State, and all organizations have facilities for practice.

*Vermont.*—There are twelve ranges rented by the State. No appropriation is made, but the expenses are paid from the current expense fund. About \$900 were expended on ranges in 1904 to date of report, August 19, 1904. All organizations have facilities for practice.

*Virginia.*—There are no State ranges, nor is there any provision made by the State for any. Very little range practice was held. Proper interest is not taken in this work.

*Washington.*—Much encouragement to practice is given by the State, and the organizations take great interest in the work. To each officer or enlisted man who fires under proper directions, 3 cents are allowed for each shot; minimum of shots 50 and maximum 250 in any one year. All organizations have facilities for practice.

*West Virginia.*—On account of limited appropriations by the State only a few companies have ranges at their home stations. There are seven ranges from 200 to 600 yards in length.

*Wisconsin.*—Gallery practice is insisted upon, with position and aiming drills. There are thirty-nine ranges—thirty-four leased and five owned by the State. No fixed amount is appropriated, but each company is allowed to spend for ranges from \$25 to \$100 annually from fixed allowance. State competition costs about \$2,000 annually. Each organization has facilities for practice.

*Wyoming.*—There are six ranges in the State, all of which may be extended to 1,000 yards. All organizations have facilities for practice. No appropriation is made by the State for ranges, expenses of needed repairs being borne by the companies.

The following table contains a consolidated statement of the small-arms practice of the organized militia of the States and Territories in 1904, with the figure of merit for that year and also for 1903; but where only a small portion of the organized strength of a State had practice no figure of merit is given.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

State or Territory	Rifle and carbine firing.										Figure of merit.	Total firing, rifle and carbine.	Total firing, pistol.	Remarks.
	Classification and figure of merit.													
	Expert.	Sharpshooter.	Marksmen.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Third-class men.	Fourth-class men.	Figure of merit.						
								1904	1903					
Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13.4	(a)	819	83	No regular practice. Practice, but records not kept.		
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13.9	(a)	110	110	No regular practice.		
California	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7.6	28.4	218	25	Report on 5 companies only.		
Colorado	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			142		No range facilities. Practice, but records not kept.		
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Report on 8 companies only.		
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					No practice.		
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Maine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					Do.		

	3,612	11,342	83.0	(*)	(*)		2,237	11,517	442	
New York <sup>a</sup>										No practice.
North Carolina										
North Dakota	628	376	40.8	18	888	15	149	254	13	Report not complete.
Ohio	6,061	6,476	41.1	28	17	219	290	2,500	54	
Oklahoma						17	25	186	13	
Oregon	1,112	1,083	68.0	1	193	154	138	766	54	
Pennsylvania	11,549	11,549	71.1	259	3,004	2,064	2,057	8,215	990	
Rhode Island	1,064	1,064	88.8	75	434	43	41	54.7	278	
South Carolina						(f)	(f)	57.8		
South Dakota	3,267	3,081	41.2	(f)				1,347		Records not kept.
Tennessee										No practice.
Texas										
Utah	330	320	45.6		33	19	10	146	36	
Vermont	825	878	68.8	3	18	16	20	568	17	No regular practice.
Virginia										
Washington	921	921	83.0	43	223	103	88	764		
West Virginia	1,235	1,235	48.7		18	6	10	602		
Wisconsin	2,836	2,836	90.0	29	141	245	192	2,553	315	
Wyoming						11	9	47		Report on 3 companies only.
Total	88,794	86,798		1,265	1,558	7,908	6,840	51,863	8,507	

<sup>a</sup> Fired under State regulations.

<sup>b</sup> On rolls at date of target season.

<sup>c</sup> Efficient, fourth-class men not included.

<sup>d</sup> Unqualified members.

<sup>e</sup> New York reported: Distinguished experts, 316; experts, 505; sharpshooters, 859; marksmen, 8,725; men who were present but did not qualify as marksmen, etc.

(equal to first, second, and third class men), 1,112.

<sup>f</sup> Practice at 200-yard range only.

## TARGET RANGES.

Reports received show that there are 557 State and private ranges in use in the several States and Territories, the private ranges generally having been constructed by companies at their home stations and at their own expense. During the calendar year 1904, 112 new ranges were built, and many of the old ones were remodeled to meet the requirements of the .30 caliber rifle. Nearly \$40,000 were expended from State appropriations for this purpose, besides the fixed amounts allowed in some States. Eleven States have no permanent ranges of any description, and only 29 have facilities for firing at all ranges up to and including 1,000 yards. Thirty-seven States and Territories have formally adopted, or use to the extent of their facilities, Special Course "C" as laid down in the Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904. Only 18 States report facilities for all organizations to practice, and part of these at the short or mid ranges only, and on temporary ranges. There seems to be a disinclination on the part of the authorities of some of the States to appropriate funds for the proper carrying on of small-arms practice. To meet this condition appeal might be made to Congress for the purpose of securing legislation whereby part of the annual allotment provided by section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, could be used for the construction and repair of ranges.

F. C. AINSWORTH,  
*The Military Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

## APPENDIX C.

### MILITARY POST EXCHANGES.

The work of continuing the construction, equipment, and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, and amusement rooms, and gymnasium has progressed in line with the other construction work. Following is an itemized statement of expenditures from appropriation of \$500,000 made for the fiscal year 1905:

Posts.	How expended.	Amount.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	Construction, post exchange.....	\$34,128.00
Albion, N. Y.....	do.....	20,282.00
Mackenzie, Wyo.....	Construction, post exchange (additional).....	9,817.50
McKinley, Me.....	Construction, post exchange.....	22,019.00
Lawton, Wash.....	do.....	20,701.00
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	do.....	26,928.00
Totten, N. Y.....	do.....	26,507.00
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	do.....	34,337.51
Ringgold, Tex.....	Purchase post trader's building.....	2,200.00
Davis, Alaska.....	Purchase gymnastic apparatus.....	630.35
McIntosh, Tex.....	Construction, post exchange.....	15,975.00
Monroe, Va.....	do.....	38,967.00
Robinson, Nebr.....	Conversion hospital to post exchange.....	6,527.00
Logan H. Root, Ark.....	Construction post exchange.....	22,765.00
Moultrie, S. C.....	do.....	20,447.00
Caswell, N. C.....	do.....	10,197.00
Washington, Md.....	do.....	23,874.00
Missoula, Mont.....	do.....	17,347.00
St. Michael, Alaska.....	Labor on post exchange.....	1,078.33
Howard, Md.....	Construction post exchange.....	21,866.00
Ontario, N. Y.....	do.....	29,202.50
Worden, Wash.....	do.....	17,807.00
Philippine Islands.....	For apparatus, etc.....	24,200.00
	Allotted for miscellaneous repairs, enlargements, and renewal of worn-out equipment.....	42,484.94
	Purchase of gymnastic apparatus.....	3,950.85
	Total.....	499,296.98

From the inauguration of this work by the appropriation of \$500,000 in the act of June 3, 1902, to June 30, 1905, \$1,500,000 has been appropriated by Congress and expended thereon. For the current fiscal year \$333,500 was appropriated, which will be used, making a total of \$1,833,500, and \$350,000 more has been estimated for the coming fiscal year, 1907, with which to carry the work to completion as nearly as possible.

The buildings constructed have been planned to meet all the purposes proposed by the act establishing them, and are conveniently arranged and furnished to this end. It is my opinion, however, that the gymnastic equipment is unnecessarily elaborate, comprising, as it does, almost everything in the way of modern apparatus for athletic training, most of which the enlisted men will not use without compulsion, which commanding officers will not apply. It would be better if the athletic equipment were confined to a few of the simpler appa-

ratus in common use, and bowling alleys provided, as they not only furnish excellent physical exercise but the attractions of healthful sport, and are very much desired by and desirable for the enlisted men.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. HUMPHREY,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

NOVEMBER 7, 1905.

*Statement of post-exchange buildings completed, giving places where buildings have been erected and how long a time each has been completed.*

Forts.	Completed since—	Cost complete (including repairs and apparatus).
Assiniboine, Mont.	Dec. 15, 1906	\$25,392.55
Baker, Cal.	Feb. 29, 1904	23,817.00
Barrancas, Fla.	May 1, 1906	18,108.55
Bliss, Tex.	Mar. 31, 1904	15,500.00
Brady, Mich.	Nov. 12, 1903	20,277.50
Brown, Tex.	Jan. 31, 1904	16,229.14
Casey, Wash.	Aug. 4, 1904	8,742.50
Caswell, N. C.	Aug. 28, 1906	16,000.00
Crook, Nebr.	Dec. 15, 1904	18,922.94
Dade, Fla.	Mar. 15, 1906	7,278.09
D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Feb. 20, 1906	38,508.75
Des Moines, Iowa	Feb. 12, 1906	24,403.00
De Soto, Fla.	Mar. 15, 1906	7,064.86
Douglas, Utah	Dec. 31, 1903	19,720.50
Duchesne, Utah	Nov. 20, 1904	13,190.65
Egbert, Alaska	June 30, 1904	2,788.87
Ethan Allen, Vt.	Feb. 29, 1904	40,423.77
Flagler, Wash.	Nov. 12, 1904	9,272.00
Gibbon, Alaska	June 30, 1904	2,903.74
Greble, R. I.	Sept. 30, 1904	6,380.50
Hancock, N. J.	Apr. 1, 1905	10,615.37
Harrison, Mont.	Nov. 30, 1904	15,832.00
Huachuca, Ariz.	Dec. 31, 1904	18,574.00
Hunt, Va.	Oct. 31, 1903	3,974.32
Jay, N. Y.	Oct. 3, 1904	39,902.04
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Mar. 30, 1905	37,118.00
Lawton, Wash.	Mar. 2, 1905	20,701.00
Leavenworth, Kans.	Mar. 31, 1904	39,600.15
Lincoln, Nebr.	July 31, 1904	12,054.00
Liscum, Alaska	June 30, 1904	1,948.25
Logan, Colo.	Jan. 30, 1904	40,894.45
Mackenzie, Wyo.	June 20, 1906	34,224.68
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Aug. 15, 1905	35,332.51
McIntosh, Tex.	Sept. 15, 1905	16,734.00
McKinley, Me.	Dec. 19, 1904	22,024.00
Meade, S. Dak.	Jan. 28, 1904	24,461.00
Monroe, Va.	Mar. 17, 1905	34,006.50
Morgan, Ala.	Nov. 15, 1904	11,743.00
Myer, Va.	Apr. 30, 1904	41,274.25
Oglethorpe, Ga.	Dec. 31, 1904	27,847.40
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1903	29,847.80
Presidio, Monterey, Cal.	Nov. 12, 1904	20,238.18
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 29, 1904	40,958.32
Riley, Kans.	Aug. 20, 1904	37,978.30
Ringgold, Tex.	Dec. 30, 1904	2,200.00
Robinson, Nebr.	Mar. 5, 1905	27,396.00
Screven, Ga.	Jan. 1, 1905	20,656.65
Slocum, N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1905	20,507.00
Snelling, Minn.	Nov. 30, 1904	34,450.56
Stevens, Oreg.	Oct. 31, 1904	10,034.50
St. Michael, Alaska	May 20, 1905	3,000.00
Terry, N. Y.	Jan. 31, 1904	21,242.50
Thomas, Ky.	do	35,493.72
Totten, N. Y.	Sept. 11, 1906	34,647.00
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	June 30, 1905	39,837.53
Wayne, Mich.	Jan. 31, 1904	20,696.19
W. H. Seward, Alaska	Nov. 10, 1904	23,916.76
Williams, Me.	Dec. 28, 1904	9,877.50
Wright, Wash.	Dec. 15, 1904	23,875.00
Yellowstone, Wyo.	do	22,150.00
Total		1,812,368.33

*Statement of places where allotments have been made for new construction and for remodeling of other permanent buildings for exchange purposes, with approximate amount of work accomplished.*

Locality.	Allotment.	Condition.
Boise Barracks, Idaho.....	\$16,000.00	Not yet under contract; awaiting commencement rebuilding post.
Caaswell, N. C.....	16,000.00	Not yet under contract.
Crook, Nebr.....	2,584.00	For converting mess hall into post exchange; work commenced Nov. 7, 1905, by hire of labor.
H. G. Wright, N. Y.....	1,763.40	Work about to be commenced.
Howard, Md.....	21,885.00	Will be completed Nov. 15, 1905.
Logan H. Root, Ark.....	22,765.00	Will be completed Nov. 24, 1905.
McPherson, Ga.....	25,000.00	To convert mess hall into post exchange, when new mess hall is completed; not commenced yet.
Missoula, Mont.....	17,847.00	Will be completed Dec. 26, 1905.
Moultrie, S. C.....	20,447.00	Will be completed Nov. 29, 1905.
Ontario, N. Y.....	29,202.50	Will be finished Dec. 31, 1905.
Sam Houston, Tex.....	40,000.00	To convert mess hall into post exchange. Not begun yet.
Sheridan, Ill.....	40,000.00	Do.
Strong, Mass.....	3,300.00	For altering barrack into post exchange. Not under contract yet.
Washington, Md.....	23,874.00	Will be completed Dec. 30, 1905.
Worden, Wash.....	17,807.00	Will be completed Jan. 16, 1906.
Philippines.....	26,048.00	Remitted for use there under direction of division commander.
Total.....	324,022.90	

## REMARKS.

In addition to the amounts given in the two foregoing statements various small sums have been expended for the repair and equipment of buildings formerly used as post exchanges—popularly known as canteens—and which are now used for the purposes set forth in the acts of Congress making appropriations for military post exchanges. Such buildings, mostly at the smaller posts, are kept in repair until better accommodations can be acquired if found necessary.

## PARAPHERNALIA.

A printed list of the gymnastic apparatus supplied to post exchanges by the Quartermaster's Department is hereto attached. It has been customary to include the furnishing of such apparatus in the contract for the construction of the exchange, so that no itemized statement of cost at each post can be given, except in the case of a few posts where recently separate contracts for such material have been made. This remark applies to bowling alleys as well. The average cost of a complete set of gymnastic apparatus for the larger posts is \$1,600 and for a bowling alley \$700. It is believed that many of the athletic implements furnished should be omitted in favor of more bowling alleys, for the reason that it is found that the enlisted men neglect the former but make much use of the latter.

Gymnastic apparatus has been furnished to nearly every one of the completed post exchanges named in foregoing statement, and to many of the minor posts for use in the old post-exchange buildings, and bowling alleys have been built at the more important posts.

Furniture supplied to post exchanges by the Quartermaster's Department is limited by second indorsement. The Military Secretary's Office, Washington, June 10, 1904, to the following:

Tables and chairs of the usual character for furnishing barracks for enlisted men, window shades, office desk not to exceed in value \$30, clocks not to exceed in value \$5 each.

Exchange regulations provide means of obtaining games, fancy furniture for stage settings, etc., from the profits of the exchange.

*Schedule of standard fixtures.*

Cat. No.	Designation.	Number wanted
265	Back and loin chest weights.....	2
260	Intercostal chest weights.....	2
266+	Back and loin giant pulley.....	1
152	High and low neck machine.....	1
232	High and low leg pulley.....	1
142	Wrist roll.....	1
300	Rotating ankle machine.....	1
324	Arm machine.....	1
325	Wrist machine.....	1
321	Wrestling machine.....	1
226	Rowing weight.....	1
271	Quarter circle—wall.....	1
275	Traveling parallels.....	1
841	Parallel bars.....	2
606	Horses.....	2
671	Jump stands and 3 dozen jump sticks.....	2
662	Jump boards.....	4
367-1	Suspended horizontal bars—steel core.....	2
395	Swing-up horizontal vaulting bars—steel core.....	2
720	Pairs flying rings.....	2
700	Traveling rings.....	5
570	Climbing poles.....	4
550	Climbing ropes.....	4
982	5 by 10 feet mats.....	6
983	5 by 7 feet mats.....	5
984	5 by 5 feet mats.....	4
1504	Braced striking drums and bags.....	2
	14-pound Indian clubs.....pairs.....	10
	2-pound Indian clubs.....do.....	50
	14-pound dumb-bells.....do.....	10
	2-pound dumb-bells.....do.....	50
	Bar bells.....	60
	Medicine balls, 2 of No. 1734 and 2 of No. 1735.....	4
1730-1	Medicine ball racks.....	4
	Hooks for clubs.....pairs.....	60
	Hooks for dumb-bells.....do.....	60
	Racks mounted on oak strips for standard bar bells.....	60
1565	Sets of boxing gloves.....	6
	Basket-ball outfit, 1702 goals—1707 balls.....	1
	8-foot vaulting poles.....	2
	10-foot vaulting poles.....	2
	12-foot vaulting poles.....	2
	14-foot vaulting pole.....	1
1756	16-pound shots.....	4
	16-pound hammers.....	4
	56-pound weight.....	1
	Extra hammer handles.....	15
590-B	Scales.....	1
595	Wet spirometer and shelf with 5 dozen glass mouthpieces.....	1
591	Stadiometer.....	1
585	Calliper.....	1
587	Tapes.....	12
	Upham back and leg dynamometer.....	1
597	Upham grip dynamometer.....	1



## APPENDIX D.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, October 6, 1905.*

### ORDERS:

With a view to a thorough enforcement of the laws which require that all supplies for the Army shall be purchased "where the same can be purchased the cheapest, quality and cost of transportation and the interests of the Government considered," and that "such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidders," the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of officers charged with the procurement of supplies for the several branches of the military establishment, and strict compliance therewith is enjoined, viz:

1. Advertisements for supplies should contain the instruction to bidders, who are not manufacturers of the goods called for, to submit the name of the manufacturer from whom such goods are to be obtained, unless it be manifestly impracticable to furnish this information.

2. Lack of commercial standing on the part of the bidder or inadequate facilities or plant on the part of the manufacturer will constitute good and sufficient grounds for the rejection of bids. Abnormally low bids should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny and comparison with prevailing market rates.

3. All bids received from contractors who have failed unjustifiably to fill former contracts with the Government shall be rejected.

4. Careful investigation will be made of the financial status of individual bondsmen offering themselves as sureties on contractor's bonds, and no bonds of individuals will be accepted until it is conclusively shown to the satisfaction of the contracting officer that such bonds afford ample security to the United States for the fulfillment of the undertaking in question.

5. Contracts once executed will be strictly construed and no variation from standards or specifications will be permitted or authorized. If it be demonstrated that contract requirements are unreasonable, or that the prescribed tests are not practical, or that for any reason the stipulations can not be rigidly applied or enforced, such contract must not be modified but may be annulled with the approval of the Secretary of War, if for the best interests of the Government; and after again inviting competition from bidders, who are fully informed of the changed requirements, a new award and contract can be entered into. To sanction variations or to relax stringency in any particular of an existing contract is irregular, and is likely to give the contractor an advantage which is unfair to competitors whose proposals

were based on the expectation of being held to the strictest observance of the published requirements.

6. Raw material used by manufacturers in furnishing finished products will be as frequently inspected as the interests of the Government may require by inspectors especially qualified for such work, subject to frequent personal supervision by a commissioned officer.

7. All supplies furnished under contract or otherwise will be subjected, whenever practicable, to the personal inspection of a commissioned officer at the time of delivery; otherwise such inspections will be made by civilian inspectors under his personal supervision, subject to test and verification at irregular intervals and at unexpected times by such officer.

8. Commissioned officers charged with such inspections and with the supervision of civilian inspectors must qualify themselves by study, observation, and practice for such supervision as shall effectively protect the Government interests.

WM. H. TAFT,  
*Secretary of War.*

## APPENDIX E.

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OFFICE OF BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA,  
*Skagway, Alaska, November 7, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in War Department orders dated June 16, 1905, I have the honor to forward herewith report of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska for the season of 1905.

This report has been delayed in its preparation, as previously explained, by reason of the difficulties met with by the engineer officer of the Board in his reconnoissance across the country from Valdez to Fairbanks, and the fact that he was not able to reach the office until three days ago, November 4. The information gathered by him on his journey, and in connection with the late work at Fairbanks, was considered of essential importance to the report, as well as his subreport on the estimates and methods of construction.

Very respectfully,

W. P. RICHARDSON,  
*Major, Ninth Infantry, President of Board.*

THE MILITARY SECRETARY OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

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### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA FOR THE SEASON OF 1905.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA,  
*Skagway, Alaska, November 1, 1905.*

#### REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

This being the first season's work by the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, it is thought proper to quote here the original law under which the Board is acting, as follows:

"AN ACT To provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, etc., in the district of Alaska."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all moneys derived from and collected for liquor licenses, occupation or trade licenses, outside of the incorporated towns in the district of Alaska shall be deposited in the Treasury Department of the United States, there to remain as a separate and distinct fund, to be known as the "Alaska fund," and to be wholly devoted to the purposes hereinafter stated in the district of Alaska. One-fourth of said fund, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of public schools in said district; five per centum of said fund shall be devoted to the care and maintenance of insane persons in said district, or so much of said five per centum as may be needed, and all the residue of said fund shall be devoted to the construction and maintenance of wagon roads, bridges, and trails in said district.

SEC. 2. That there shall be a Board of Road Commissioners in said district, to be composed of an engineer officer of the United States Army, to be detailed and appointed by the Secretary of War, and two other officers of that part of the Army stationed in the said district and to be designated by the Secretary of War. The said engineer officer shall, during the term of his said detail and appointment, abide in said district. The Board shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, upon their own motion or upon petition, to locate, lay out, construct, and maintain wagon roads and pack trails from any point on the navigable waters of said district to any town, mining, or other industrial camp or settlement, between any such town, camps, or settlements therein, if in their judgment such roads or trails are needed and will be of permanent value for the development of the district; but no such road or trail shall be constructed to any town, camp, or settlement which is wholly transitory or of no substantial value or importance for mining, trade, agricultural, or manufacturing purposes. The said Board shall prepare maps, plans, and specifications of every road or trail they may locate and lay out, and whenever more than five thousand dollars in the aggregate shall have to be expended on the construction of any road or trail, contract for the work shall be let by them to the lowest responsible bidder, upon sealed bids, after due notice, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The Board may reject any bid if they deem the same unreasonably high or if they find that there is a combination among bidders. In case no responsible or reasonable bid can be secured, then the work may be carried on with material and men procured and hired by the Board. The engineer officer of the Board shall in all cases supervise the work of construction and see that the same is properly performed. As soon as any road or trail laid out by the Board has been constructed and completed, they shall examine the same and make a full and detailed report of the work done on the same to the Secretary of War, and in such report they shall state whether the road or trail has been completed conformable to the maps, plans, and specifications of the same. It shall be the duty of said Board, as far as practicable, to keep in proper repair all roads and trails constructed under their supervision, and the same rules as to the manner in which the work of repair shall be done, whether by contract or otherwise, shall govern as in the case of the original construction of the road or trail. The cost and expense of laying out, constructing and repairing such roads and trails shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the road and trail portion of said "Alaska fund," upon vouchers approved and certified by said Board. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, at the end of each month, send by mail to each of the members of said Board a statement of the amount available of said "Alaska fund" for the construction and repair of roads and trails, and no greater liability for construction and repair shall at any time be incurred by said Board than the money available therefor at that time in said fund. The members of said Board shall in addition to their salaries, be entitled to receive their actual traveling expenses paid or incurred by them in the performance of their duty as members of the Board.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved January 27, 1905.

Under the provisions of the above act a Board of Road Commissioners was appointed by Special Orders, No. 61 (par. 9), current series of the War Department, to consist of: Maj. Wilds P. Richardson, Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. George B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, Third Infantry, and the Board was directed to meet at Skagway, Alaska, on May 15, 1905, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to take up the work. Under orders of the War Department, dated June 16, 1905, the organization of the Board was fixed, with the senior member as president of the Board, Lieutenant Pillsbury as disbursing officer, and Lieutenant Orchard as secretary, and rules and regulations were prescribed to govern the operations of the Board, and the following directions given in regard to reports:

In addition to the full and detailed report upon any road or trail which is required by statute to be submitted as soon as the same shall have been completed, the Board will report at the end of each season—not later than the 1st of October of each calendar year—the whole amount of work performed during the preceding working season. This report will be accompanied by detailed reports of trails, roads, etc., which have been laid out and have been entirely or partially constructed, and will contain such information in respect to population, condition, and prospective benefits, as will be necessary to acquaint the Department with the work.

\* \* \*

Later, upon the recommendation of the Board and to facilitate the work, the duties of disbursing officer were transferred from Lieutenant Pillsbury to Lieutenant Orchard.

The Board met at Skagway on May 15, as directed in the order of appointment. Previous to this date Lieutenant Pillsbury and myself, en route from Seattle, made a stop of two days at Ketchikan, and a somewhat longer one at Juneau—where we were joined by Lieutenant Orchard—for the purpose of making a preliminary inquiry into the needs of those districts which might come under our Board.

The fund which the Board depends upon for its work being derived from a tax upon the occupation and business interests of people in Alaska, it is natural that the people should take more than an ordinary interest in its distribution and expenditure, and one of the first questions presented to the Board was in this connection—whether the sums collected in the several judicial districts of Alaska would be redistributed in those districts, or whether the Board would make the distribution without regard to such judicial division.

On account of the somewhat exceptional status of the courts in Alaska, embracing, as it does, certain extra executive and administrative functions, a sort of sentiment of territorial division has grown up in the minds of many of the people, but it is not thought that our Board should take cognizance of it above other considerations as affecting the distribution of funds. The court divisions are for judicial purposes, and may be increased in number or modified at any time, and the Board feels that, under the circumstances, while the sentiment of the people, whether expressed verbally or by petition, should be respected and followed as far as possible, the only safe course to pursue is that of the greatest good to the greatest number in the whole Territory, keeping in mind the immediate local needs and the permanent development of the country; and the Board has so decided and announced its policy.

The amount (\$28,000) received so far from the Treasury is not sufficient to make the question at present of any importance.

When the order of detail of the Board was published I was about leaving the city of Washington, and I called at the Treasury Department to request information as to the probable amount of money the Board might expect for its work. This data not being readily obtainable, I asked Lieutenant Pillsbury to obtain it before he should leave Washington for duty with the Board. In response to his inquiry the Treasury Department advised, under date of April 11, that the receipts from the passage of the act to the end of the fiscal year 1905, based upon the record of the fund in previous years, should approximate \$154,000.

The Board, therefore, while not counting definitely upon this sum, is considerably surprised and disappointed at receiving only \$28,000 from the fund for the period of nine months since the passage of the bill. Whether the fund has fallen off through local neglect or delay in collection and transmission of the moneys due under the law, or whether it be held in the Treasury Department awaiting the definite plans of work proposed by the Board, accompanied by maps and specifications, and approved contracts covering sections of construction aggregating more than \$5,000, as contemplated by the law, the Board has no means of knowing. I wish to say, however, that, in my opinion, all the moneys properly due under the law are not being collected

at present, and that the appointment of a certain number of license inspectors, say two for the interior or third judicial district, and one for the second district, Seward Peninsula, would be advisable. As the matter stands now, the clerk of the court merely receives and accounts for the money paid in, but he has no means of knowing whether all persons in the district are complying with the law or not, and the duty of finding out does not seem to devolve upon any particular official. The population is unsettled and much of the business more or less transitory, and from my own observation and experience during the past season I am satisfied that the Government fails in many cases to receive the moneys due it under the license law, not so much from an unwillingness to pay as from the fact of the business being remote from the place of payment and no official appearing on the ground to make collections or to see if the license has been paid.

In connection with the fund for this year the Board has, of course, been mindful of the fact that whatever the amount which might become available the expenditures would have to be limited, both on account of the provision of law relating to contracts, requiring time for their proper advertising and placing, and because of the need by the Board of some preliminary study of the conditions to be dealt with and of the proper methods of construction.

The members of the Board made the following journeys during the season, in addition to the visits at Ketchikan, Juneau, and Haines Mission before formal organization: I proceeded June 29 via the White Pass route down the Yukon, making short stops at Eagle, Circle, and Rampart, up the Tanana to Fairbanks, thence down the Tanana again and the Yukon to St. Michael, across to Nome and back via the Yukon again to Skagway. Five weeks were spent in the Fairbanks district, including ten days used in an unsuccessful attempt to proceed by small steamer to the upper waters of the Tanana, and three weeks were spent at Nome, which included visits to the Ophir Creek (Council City) district and to other parts of the Seward Peninsula.

Lieutenant Orchard proceeded early in the summer, June 17, to Valdez for the purpose of inspecting the trail leading from that point to the interior and making plans for its improvement. Later, August 16, he returned to Skagway as disbursing officer and to take charge of the office, where he has since remained.

Lieutenant Pillsbury visited in early June, under authority of the Board, a section of road in the Yukon territory from White Horse to "Yukon Crossing," being a part of the stage road from the first-named point to Dawson. He then visited Ketchikan and made a reconnaissance of route and ordered survey for a road in that vicinity across a short portage of about 4 miles on Prince of Wales Island, from the Cholmondely Sound to Hetta Inlet; and similarly for a road and trail leading from Haines Mission up the Chilkat and Tlehini rivers toward the international boundary. He then joined me for a short time at Fairbanks, returning later again to Skagway to transfer his money accounts to Lieutenant Orchard. From Skagway he proceeded to Valdez, and crossed the country in September via the Big Delta Pass, the proposed route of the new trail from the coast, to Fairbanks, thence down the river to St. Michael and Nome and out by the ocean route.

Under normal conditions, so far as such may be considered to exist in a new mining region, and as they did exist for several years prior

to last summer, the Board would not have attempted any actual construction work the first season, except, perhaps, the bridging of some small streams and making emergency repairs on existing trails where most needed, but would have occupied the season in reconnaissance and survey work and in the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates, permitting the fund to accumulate somewhat, which is necessary in order that work may be done with economy. However, with the opening of spring this year, the Tanana region, with center at Fairbanks, suddenly developed into one of the largest producing camps in the north, and appeals from the people to our Board for early assistance in improving the transportation conditions in that vicinity were numerous and most urgent—this before the Board had any funds whatever to its credit. With a previous experience in a general way of the conditions existing in that country, I could readily appreciate the situation, and the Board made early plans for giving such relief as might be possible.

The town of Fairbanks is situated up the Tanana River, about 215 miles from its mouth, on what is known as the Chena, or Fairbanks "Slough." This slough, lying north of the river proper, is approximately 60 miles long, breaking out from the Tanana some 48 miles above Fairbanks and joining the river again at the town of Chena, 12 miles below. Several small streams empty into the slough, the principal one being the Chena River, and during stages of good water, from melting snow or summer rain, the slough is navigable for light draft boats as far as Fairbanks. Strictly speaking, the head of navigation on the Tanana is at Chena, and in some respects it is unfortunate that the principal town did not develop at that place. The superior energy and enterprise of the early promoters of Fairbanks succeeded, however, in capturing the trade of the creeks and in procuring the location at that place of the offices of commissioner and mining recorder, and the consequent growth of the town has now reached a point which practically assures its permanence as the principal distributing and residence center of the district. Geographically it is in latitude about 64° 50' north, and longitude 147° 44' west; it is 325 to 330 miles from the coast (Valdez via the head of the Big Delta), 290 miles from the boundary crossing of the upper Tanana and about the same distance from Eagle, via mouth of the Big Delta. Goodpastor, and the head of Seventy-Mile, 150 miles from Circle and 110 miles from Rampart. The routes to these several points lie through mining districts more or less developed. It is also the seat of the United States district court for the third judicial division of Alaska. The town is well laid out, with several miles of sidewalks and fairly good streets, substantial business houses and numerous comfortable and attractive residences. It has electric lights, a water system, good provision for protection against fire, and an extensive telephone system, with connections to the principal creeks.

Last summer the cable and telegraph office of the United States Signal Corps was receiving several thousand dollars per month in telegraph tolls, and this in the face of serious interruptions to the service from forest fires and unprecedented rains. The town, I should judge, had a population of about 3,000 persons, with perhaps 5,000 on the creeks adjacent.

The all-around question at the time of my arrival was that of the transportation of machinery and supplies to the mines, and the citizens

of the town had already expended, through voluntary contributions, several thousand dollars in the effort to improve the situation.

I quote here from a communication received earlier in the season from Mr. John F. Dillon, secretary of the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce, which is fairly descriptive of the conditions:

The development shown by this spring's cleanup has more than justified the conclusion then arrived at (former communication dated March 15), the dumps are washing up from 25 to 50 per cent better than we expected, and the output of the mines will exceed the amount then stated. \* \* \* The snow was gone here this season about the middle of April, and since that time the travel over the trail has been very heavy and, owing to the fact that the frost is now leaving the ground and that it is full of moisture, the condition of these roads is such as to render them almost impassable. Two stage lines which have been making biweekly trips to the mines and employing eight horses on each stage have been compelled to stop operations, and no freight can now be sent out except by pack train. Such is the condition of the trail that these stages, although they were getting \$15 each way a passenger, and were receiving proportionately high rates for express matter and other small packages carried, they were still unable to operate except at a loss. People here have contributed very liberally by way of subscriptions and donations toward trail improvement and a considerable sum of money has already been expended upon the trail to these creeks. \* \* \* There is perhaps no point in Alaska to-day where there is so great a need of a good wagon road as exists at this time between here and the mines adjacent to this camp. It is here that every miner in this mining division must come at some time during the season to transact business. This is the place where the court is located, as well as the recording office, and \* \* \* at the present time, since the suspension of operation of the stages the only means of reaching the town is on foot, and it is not an uncommon thing to see miners come in here late in the evening, almost exhausted, with their clothing torn and dragged in the mud, after a trip of some 30 miles over a trail from 6 inches to 2 feet deep in mud, and from forcing their way through the brush and timber to avoid some of the worst places. This may seem a rather overdrawn description of affairs, as they exist here, and your commission may think we are perhaps overpersistent in urging action upon your part, but I can assure you that the picture has not been overdrawn nor does it fully state the disadvantages we are laboring under; \* \* \* and the chamber of commerce and the people of this community, miners and business men, join me in requesting and urging the commission to visit this place at its earliest convenience. \* \* \* It may be of importance to you to know that since the writing of my first communication another district near by, known as the Esther Creek district, has been demonstrated to be rich in gold, perhaps equally as rich and possibly richer than Fairbanks (creek) and Cleary Creek district \* \* \* and of greater extent. \* \* \* I believe it a safe prediction when I say that within two years the Fairbanks mining district will produce more placer gold than any mining camp in the world. \* \* \*

I will say here that I took some pains to get correct data upon the season's output of gold, and the figures showed, on August 15, \$3,900,000; with a conservative estimate, based on the weekly output at the time, of \$5,250,000 for the whole season. The production increased, however, later, and I feel fully warranted in stating that the whole output will approximate very closely to \$6,000,000. Last year's output was about \$1,250,000. The leading producer so far is Cleary Creek, followed by Fairbanks, Pedro, and Gold Stream, with Esther and Dome creeks showing up rich late in the season, and good prospects on Fox Gulch, Moose, Captain, Pilot, and Eldorado creeks.

The tonnage of supplies of all kinds transported to Fairbanks during the season can not be far short of 20,000 tons. Of this about one-third was required to be transported to the creeks.

The tonnage rates via Skagway were, flat to Fairbanks, \$100 to \$150 per ton, depending upon quantity and character of shipments with special and slightly reduced rates for certain articles. Shipments were divided between the Ocean—St. Michael and the Skagway—Dawson routes. The St. Michael—Lower-River route being open later in



the spring and closing earlier, with attendant delays at St. Michael on account of exposure of the lightly constructed river boats to storms from the open sea in passing from St. Michael to the mouth of the Yukon, is unable to give the full benefit of a cheaper all-water rate (\$75 per ton), as against the White Pass and Yukon rail and up-river route via Skagway. The rates from Fairbanks to the creeks were, upon my arrival, 6 cents per pound to Gilmore on Pedro Creek, 10 to 15 cents a pound to Cleary Creek, depending upon the location of the claim, and 12 to 17 cents on Fairbanks Creek, or from \$120 to \$340 per ton. These figures, added to the original cost to the town of Fairbanks, speak for themselves.

The distances to the creeks from Fairbanks by the route used were, approximately, 14 miles to Gilmore, from 24 to 30 miles to claims on Cleary, and 28 to 35 miles for Fairbanks Creek. The little town of Golden lies 4 miles up Pedro Creek, or about 18 miles from Fairbanks, and it was reported that the moving of a boiler weighing 9,000 pounds to that point cost \$1,800, or 20 cents a pound. It was not, however, altogether the cost of getting machinery and supplies to the creeks, but a question of whether they could be transported there at all. It must be stated that the condition was exceptional, even for that country, on account of unusually heavy rains, which fell for the greater part of the summer. The rain ceased for a short time shortly after my arrival and there followed a period of extremely warm weather which brought about material improvement. Supplies began moving to the creeks again, and the freighters were able to haul with 4 large horses in two days to Cleary Creek a load of from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. I visited the creeks at this time, and I will say that I never saw a worse road than portions of this one for wagons to pass over. Injury to animals was frequent, and I was told that one horse had actually been drowned in one of the sloughs on the "road." I was in some distress of mind, as might be supposed on account of the inability of the road commission to afford prompt relief.

Mr. Chester Wells Purington, in his excellent book on gravel and placer mining in Alaska, under the head of roads and road building sums up the general question well in the following paragraph:

A serious detriment to the making of a road in Alaska is the thawing of the ground beneath the moss. It has been the universal experience that wherever the moss is cut into thawing immediately commences, and the trail which was passable becomes a filthy, slimy mass of mud, roots, and broken stone, a difficult route for men on foot, a slow and tiresome road for loaded animals, and an impassable obstacle to any sort of vehicle. In regions farther south under temperate conditions, trails frequently are developed into fair wagon roads by much usage. Such development can never take place in any part of the northwest.

It has been found advantageous, therefore, in certain sections where good drainage could not be obtained, to leave the moss intact, and even add to it that taken from the side ditches, corduroy the surface with heavy brush or poles, and add a covering of gravel and muck or such road material as could be obtained in the vicinity. An illustration of this kind of construction is given on page 225 of the above-mentioned publication, and my observations accord with the author on this part of the subject.

But wherever practicable to lead the road along a surface which is gently sloping, giving good drainage, I am inclined to the view that the most satisfactory results will be obtained for permanent construction by removing the moss, grading up and crowning, with a single

ditch on interior slope and frequent cross culverts to carry off seepage and rainfall and prevent cutting. Careful attention will have to be given to the ditch, and probably there will be an increased cost of maintenance for the first few years, but once the drainage question is disposed of there will no longer be any difficulty in keeping a good road.

The principal road leading from Fairbanks to the creeks, already mentioned as so bad in part, had, however, some very good sections where the road was carried along the side hill. In its worst portions it had been badly located, leading up to the crest of the main ridge lying between the town of Fairbanks and Gilmore, on Pedro Creek, to which place it descended upon a grade of at least 25 per cent. Branching from this main route some 6 miles farther, at a point called Summit, the road again descended an equally steep grade to Cleary Creek. By no reasonable perversion of the term could these steep slope sections be called roads, intersected and cut up in all directions by heavy wagons and struggling animals, with deep ditches washed by the recent rains, they appeared only as huge ugly scars on the face of nature.

The road has been led directly up and down, instead of curving around the lower slope of the hill, and with no preparation for protecting the surface or for disposing of the seepage and wash. The road along the top of the divide was scarcely less bad. My experience leads me to the conclusion that the tops of ridges should be avoided in locating roads as much as possible. They are more exposed, frequently barren of timber, and the surface is, generally, either rocky and uneven or, if level ground exists, covered with an extra thick blanket of moss and the drainage but little, if any, better than in the valley swamps. The moss covering is also noticeably heavier on the northern slopes of the hillsides, especially in the far northwest regions, which are barren of timber. I was quickly impressed with the great advantage of having a road properly located in the first instance, and this will hold good even for the most transient camp. The later contributions, made shortly before my arrival, by the citizens of Fairbanks for road improvement were expended in the selection and improvement of a new route. This was much better located and has been adopted in part by our Board. It is remarked here that the Board has decided, in order that money and labor already expended may not be altogether lost, to adopt and improve routes or parts of routes used at present whenever it can be done to advantage, although the location may not be, in all cases, the very best that could have been made.

The Tanana Mines Railway was in process of construction during my stay in the Fairbanks district. Connection was made between the towns of Chena and Fairbanks on July 17. The grading was completed about the same time from a point midway between the towns to Gilmore on Pedro Creek, and the work of laying the track was only delayed awaiting the arrival of rails. The completion of the road to that point seemed assured before our Board could possibly do anything to materially improve the situation, and it was decided, therefore, to plan the first work on the road from Gilmore to Summit, 6 miles, leaving the section nearer town for future consideration. This road leads up the Pedro Creek Valley as far as Gilmore, and will be known in the

schedule of designations adopted by the Board as route No. 7. It will be regarded as a local trunk line from which roads will diverge to Cleary and Fairbanks creeks, and probably to Eldorado, Dome, and Fox Gulch, with designations 7-a, 7-b, etc. The Board estimated that with an expenditure not to exceed \$5,000, which could be made under the law without the delay necessary to advertise and execute formal contract, added to the work already done, this road could be placed in good condition, and the allotment of this amount was accordingly made from the first funds that should become available; also such additional sum as might be found available, not to exceed \$5,000, was allotted for construction of the branch road from Summit to Cleary Creek. Funds having been received in the latter part of August, the above work was taken up and the Gilmore-Summit road completed in excellent shape for \$4,978. There remained available only \$2,873.45 to apply on the Summit-Cleary road, which accomplished considerable improvement, but was not sufficient to complete it. As a result, with the completion of the railroad to Gilmore, as was expected, freight rates dropped in September to 5 and 6 cents to Cleary and 7 and 8 cents to Fairbanks Creek. Rates continued to lower, and at the present time winter rates, always much lower than summer, prevail: 2½ cents to Cleary and 3 cents to Fairbanks, or by rail 1 cent to Gilmore and from there 1 cent to Cleary and 1½ cents to Fairbanks. In this work \$7.65 per day each was paid for animals, including feed. Other offers ranged from \$7.50 to \$12.50 each, without feed. Teamsters were paid \$6 per day and general laborers \$5, the Commission furnishing board. A contract was made for feeding the men at \$2.70 per day, the contractor furnishing camp outfit and cooking material and the Commission providing the necessary transportation and tentage. A road machine was rented for use in part of this work at \$10 per day, the Commission not feeling justified in making purchase of the machine at this time. It is believed, however, that such a machine can be used to advantage in different parts of Alaska.

The Board gave early consideration to the improvement of the route from Valdez to Fairbanks, with a view of facilitating the service of the mails for the winter and to meet the demand of a large prospective travel by that route before the opening of navigation next year. This route is made up of three separate trails—the first, from Valdez to Copper Center, being mostly over the old military trail and wagon road located and opened up by Major Abercrombie from Valdez to Eagle; the second leading up the Tanana River from Fairbanks; the third connecting these two from Copper Center to mouth of the Big Delta, or Isabelle Pass. These trails are to be numbered, respectively, 4, 5, and 6. The fund was too limited, of course, as well as the time, for any considerable amount of work to be accomplished, and all of the trail No. 6, from Copper Center to mouth of the Big Delta, could not be definitely located during the past season. Actual construction (repair and improvement) embraced, on route No. 4, cutting and grubbing new road from initial point near Valdez for about 1 mile to intersection of old trail on Lowe River, with pile bridge over intervening stream known as Robe River; the replacing of about 3,032 feet of worn-out corduroy with stone ballast; the construction of twenty-five or twenty-six small bridges, and the cutting of several miles of new winter trail. The cost of this work amounted to \$4,463.64, and the

trail was placed in very fair condition, causing a reduction in freight rates between Valdez and Copper Center from 15 cents to 10 cents per pound.

The improvement beyond Copper Center, on trail No. 6, consisted principally in spanning certain dangerous crossings by small bridges and corduroy. Labor was cheaper in this part of the country toward the coast, and men could be procured part of the summer at \$90 per month and later at \$4 per day, boarding themselves. The Commission furnished camp equipage, etc., also the necessary transportation. Some animals left over by the engineer survey party of last year were kindly loaned to the Commission and were used to good advantage.

An informal agreement was entered into with I. H. Loomis, sub-mail contractor for the winter at Fairbanks, to take charge of the work of improvement on trail No. 5, leading up the Tanana. The contractor furnished 9 men, including himself, at \$5 each, with \$2 added for board, and 5 horses, at \$5 each per day. These prices included tools and camp equipage, and the horses subsisted by grazing. Approximately \$5,000 were spent on this trail, terminating for the present at the mouth of the Big Delta. This work, planned especially to meet the needs of the coming winter, consisted principally in giving definite location to the trail and cutting away the brush and timber, where necessary, for the passage of double sleds. A width of 10 feet was maintained wherever practicable. It is proposed to make the principal crossing of the Tanana just above the mouth of the Big Delta and to establish there a safe and permanent ferry. For the present winter service, however, the trail will cross on the ice of the Tanana some distance below this point and follow up the south bank of the river to avoid some steep slopes on the opposite side.

Further details of the actual work accomplished in this region will be found in the report of the engineer officer of the Board. Before leaving the subject of the route (Fairbanks-Valdez) I wish to say that in case the War Department shall approve, and the Congress favor by any special enactment, the development of the interior and northwest Alaska via this south coast route as against other plan or plans which may be offered, the Road Commission would propose, if funds permitted, to perfect the winter trail as speedily as possible and also to provide a good summer pack trail. Consideration is here asked of the advantage which would come from sending letter mail by such a trail to Fairbanks in summer. Admitting that the distance may be as great as 350 miles, it can be easily covered by pack animals over a good trail with proper relays in the nearly all daylight of the summer season in five days at a rate of less than 3 miles per hour. This, added to five days from Seattle to Valdez, will make a saving of seven or eight days over the average time of delivery via the present ocean and river route. With the winter route in good shape a saving of twenty days or more can be made for all mails delivered to the north and westward, as against the present Skagway-Dawson route. It is the purpose of the Board to work in conjunction with the Post-Office Department and with the Signal Corps and line of the Army in the land-telegraph construction and maintenance wherever it can be done to mutual advantage. I am informed that beginnings have been made on the construction of a railroad from Valdez; also that the Alaska Central road from Resurrection Bay has advanced some 50 miles toward the interior. The

question has already been brought before the Board of giving assistance in the construction of a trail from the terminus of this road to the Tanana, but the matter is held in abeyance till further developments take place. The claim may be advanced that this company (Alaska Central) is expending a large sum of money, and therefore should be supported in its effort to open up the country, but the Board feels—and the statement is here made without any prejudice whatsoever—that the previous expenditures by the Government of several hundred thousand dollars in trail and telegraph construction and mail service via Valdez, with the present tide of travel in that direction, justify its action in giving such assistance as was possible to that route. The newly discovered placer district on the upper Kantishna gives promise of considerable richness, and, lying over toward the route proposed by the Alaska Central, it may turn a portion of the travel that way. This district is to the southwestward of Fairbanks, near the base of Mount McKinley, and was reached during the open season by going down the Tanana 115 or 120 miles to the mouth of the Kantishna, and up that stream and tributaries about 100 miles more. It is said that the district can be reached in about 90 miles across the country, and the construction of a winter trail will probably be petitioned next season.

In addition to the above-described roads and trails, the following are much needed for the development of the region, and are embraced in the plan of work proposed by the Commission to be taken up as rapidly as funds will permit: Trail, sled in winter and pack in summer, from the Fairbanks diggings, Cleary Creek, to Rampart diggings, Glenn Gulch, with wagon road from there to Rampart, port on the Yukon; trail from point of the Tanana below Fairbanks near mouth of the Tolovana to Glenn (this last along a proposed new section of telegraph construction); trail from Cleary Creek to Birch Creek diggings (which may be developed into wagon roads later), connecting with wagon road from Birch to Circle, port on the Yukon; branch trail from Tanana above Big Delta, via Goodpaster, head of Charley River, and Seventy-Mile to Eagle; some improvement in American Forty-Mile, final data for which have not yet been obtained; and extension of the Tanana trail up that river beyond the Big Delta to the river crossing of the Valdez-Eagle trail and on to international boundary. It is mentioned in this connection that the Board has in mind also to construct a combination wagon road and trail in southeastern Alaska from the port of Haines up the Chilkat and Tlehini rivers toward the boundary on this side, and it is thought that with the development of the intervening section of the British Yukon, this combination route may become of great benefit, especially to the southeast coast. Other trails in contemplation in southeastern Alaska or, for the present, the Prince of Wales Island portage road near Ketchikan, previously mentioned, and a trail from the head of Gastineau Channel, vicinity of Juneau, through the mining region lying back and up toward the lower arm of Berners Bay. Definite location of this trail has not yet been made. The Ketchikan road will save the journey to Hetta Inlet and the adjacent west coast of Prince of Wales Island by way of the open ocean out through Dixons Entrance, a journey dangerous most of the year for the boats that ply in that vicinity. Valuable copper and gold deposits are found in this island.

The principal gold-bearing area of the interior, so far as demon-

strated at present, is the region already described, and, with one or two exceptions, it is embraced in the peninsula or tongue of land lying between the Tanana and Yukon rivers. The divide country is a broken, irregular chain of hills, some of them rising to quite high mountains, but with many easy passes, and nearly all the streams which have been prospected on both sides have shown coarse gold. Not by any means on all of them has the gold been located in sufficient quantity to pay for working under present conditions, but with improvements in the way of cheaper labor and transportation and perfected methods of working, the future output of the district can hardly be estimated. Considerable gold was taken out of American Creek (Eagle) last summer; also Seventy-Mile, Fourth of July, Washington, Coal, and Woodchopper creeks. All these empty into the Yukon between Eagle and Circle. Birch Creek yielded perhaps \$300,000 and the Rampart diggings about \$250,000. I was not able to get accurate information in regard to the American Forty-Mile, but it is safe and well within the figures to say that the whole district outside of Fairbanks proper added \$1,250,000 to the output. I was not able to visit the Koyukuk region, but understood that the yield there would be about \$200,000, with perhaps 250 people in the district. I should judge there were at one time as many as 9,000 people in the whole of the Fairbanks region, extending as far down as the mouth of the Tanana, possibly more, and of this number 85 or 90 per cent remained in for the winter. The population was not made up, as in the early days of Dawson and Nome, of people carried away by an excitement and having little knowledge of the conditions to be encountered and less of the business of gold mining, but consisted for the most part of people with previous experience in the North, drawn from other parts of Alaska and the British Yukon.

The valley of the Tanana is broad and pleasing to the eye, with gently rising and rounded hills which increase in elevation as you proceed upstream, merging far up and to the southward into the Alaskan range. The soil is a kind of sandy loam, quite fertile, with decayed vegetation and muck in the valley swamps, and with a subsoil of gravel in all the places I observed which had been cut into. The conditions are more favorable for the construction and maintenance of good roads than I had expected to find in any part of Alaska. The valley appears to be appreciably warmer than that of the Yukon, only 2° or 3° farther to the north. The region is fairly well timbered with some fine birch, as well as spruce, and I observed for the first time in Alaska open timber areas with no undergrowth, as are found in some of the Eastern and Southern States.

I arrived in the Nome district on August 22. This region, as well as known, is entirely different from the interior Tanana and Middle Yukon valleys. Almost entirely devoid of timber, bleak and storm-swept for a greater portion of the year, and with but little warmth to the sun's rays even in midsummer no one thinks of the district as an abiding place in any sense except so long as it shall continue a profitable mining camp. That may, however, be for a century. It certainly will be twenty-five or thirty years, as it will take that time, some say fifty, to take out the pay already "in sight." I have visited Nome a number of times, and at no time has there appeared to be a feeling of depression or uncertainty in the minds of the people as to the value of the camp, but at each succeeding visit I have been impressed

with the sentiment of increasing confidence, coupled with a cheerful determination to overcome the many difficulties to be met with in the way of frozen ground, short seasons, scant water, and absence of fuel. The district was fortunate in having two or three practical mining men of wide experience take the lead in operations of the district in the early history of the camp. The principal of these was Mr. Charles D. Lane, organizer of the Wild Goose Mining Company. This company shipped in 1900 material for a light, narrow-gauge railroad which was thrown across the tundra to Anvil Creek and put in operation within a few weeks. The company established a telephone to the creeks; set up a large pumping plant on Snake River to raise the water to the top of Anvil Mountain, whence it was conducted by pipes to different creeks; and invested liberally in the purchase of mining property and in the development of the best methods of working them. Except in the case of the pumping plant above mentioned the water has been brought, where necessary, to the "pay" ground by means of open ditches, the construction of which in this section has been extensive and very successful. I visited the camp of the Cedric Ditch Company, on Oregon Creek, as the guest of Maj. L. H. French, manager of the company. I inspected this ditch, which impressed me as being a fine piece of work, 7 or 8 feet wide at bottom, 24 miles long, carried through heavy rock cutting for considerable distances, with sides and bottom sodded where necessary, finished, and water turned into the ditch within sixty days. The trip to the camp is illustrative of the conditions for wheeled vehicles where such can be used at all. From Nome we took the sea beach for about 12 miles to the mouth of Penny River, then up the river bed for about the same distance, keeping on the bars and making frequent crossings, then, leaving the river, climbed a steep divide on the slope of which a fairly good road has been cut, over a soft and spongy summit, where the team could only haul the empty spring wagon, and down a rocky gulch filled with broken rock and boulders from a few inches diameter to the size of a barrel. It is simply impossible to use wheeled vehicles over the coastal tundra plain without first preparing a roadbed, but it may be said that where they can be used, along the beach and up the beds of small streams, the condition is better than over any unprepared roadbed in the interior. Numerous small streams flow from the hills into Bering Sea along this part of the coast, and in nearly all cases they have broad, shallow beds with firm gravel bottoms. Most of them are fordable along their courses, except in times of high water. There has been very little effort at road construction in this district; partly on account of the conditions already mentioned and partly on account of the relief given by two or three main railroads. The Wild Goose road just mentioned, reaching only to Anvil Creek (4 miles) in 1900, has been extended in part, improved and now bears the title of "The Nome-Tungus Railway," extending about 20 miles across to the head of the Penny River, where it branches and is projected in the near future to the Salmon River. The latter runs to the mouth of Selkirk Bay, a large bay on Bering Sea, about 10 miles east of Nome, and thence to the head of the Selkirk River, which also has a small branch to the head of the Selkirk Bay. The Selkirk River runs to the mouth of the Selkirk Bay, which also has a small branch to the head of the Selkirk Bay. The Selkirk River runs to the mouth of the Selkirk Bay, which also has a small branch to the head of the Selkirk Bay.

Golofnin Bay or Council City district, and is considered one of the best creeks in the north, having already yielded several millions of dollars. Through the courtesy of Doctor Arnold, president of the Wild Goose Mining Company, and Mr. Gordon Hall, also of the same company, I was enabled to visit this district under favorable conditions, and to observe the mining operations on Ophir, which embrace about all the processes employed in the north, from the pick and shovel to the steam dredge, in such manner as to leave no doubt in my mind as to the richness of the "pay" nor as to the probable life of the creek for many years as a profitable working proposition.

There are two routes of travel between Nome and Council, the less objectionable one being considered via Cheenik (Golofnin Bay) and up the Fish and Neukluk rivers. I traveled both routes, going via Cheenik, and returning by stage, rail, and boat from Solomon River. Going I took the boat at 9 p. m. from Nome and arrived at Cheenik 7 a. m. next morning. Provision for sleeping consisted of small camp stool with no back. But few of this coastwise gasoline boats afford the luxury of berths for sleeping. The party breakfasted at Cheenik, then took a small river steamer as far as White Mountain, 25 miles. From there the remaining distance was made by "horse boat." The horse draws the boat—about 5-ton scow—wherever footing can be found along the bank, or the stream is not too deep for him to wade. When the situation is too much for him he is taken aboard the boat and the boat "poled" to where he can take up his work again. All through the darkest part of the night—early September—with the temperature approaching frost, the faithful animal picked his way through the scraggy brush along the bank, or plunged and splashed through the water with an occasional short breathing spell on the boat, till 2 a. m., when the lights of Council appeared around a bend in the river and we were presently tied safely to the bank. From there we took the train to Ophir Creek. Returning to Nome, the stage leaves 2 p. m., fords the Neukluk at Council, proceeds down the river a mile or so, then strikes across a heavy moss covered tundra to Bear Creek; follows this up to its head, crosses a ridge with the same bad moss-blanket condition on the summit to near the head of Fox River, where a stop is made for the night. Leaving, 4 a. m. next morning, the stage follows up Fox to its head, crosses a ridge and then skirting around to near the head of a narrow valley, begins the ascent of a high divide, called "Skookum," on a grade of at least 30 to 35 per cent. It is out of the question for passengers to think of riding. The four animals have all they can do, with frequent stops, to drag the empty stage to the summit. From here the road descends to the East Fork of Solomon River, down that to the main river where connection is made with train to the coast, and small gasoline boats from there to Nome.

The summer was too far advanced by this time for any actual construction work to be taken up this year, even had funds been available. The Board was petitioned to survey and construct a road leading directly into the heart of the peninsula, via Dry Creek, upper Nome River, Grand Central River, Salmon Lake, and Golden Gate Pass to Lanes Landing on the Kusetrein, and to Dahl Creek; thence branching with one route serving the Kougarok, Serpentine, and Good Hope River sections and the other leading to the Inmachuck, Kugruk, Candle



Creek, and Kewalik districts. Unquestionably such a road would be of great benefit to the country, but its construction, embracing a length of from 125 to 175 miles, would cost a large sum of money. Short sections of the road will probably be taken up first, as, for instance, Nome up Dry Creek to Nome River, and from Lanes Landing to Dahl Creek. Of first importance in the district is believed to be the improvement of the route between Council and Nome, over which there is at all times considerable travel, and instructions have already been given for survey and relocation of this, with suitable grades. There is also great need of a road up and down the coast line for a distance of perhaps 100 miles. Such a road, with the beach gravel convenient to mix with the surface material in giving a roadbed, and no difficulties in the way of drainage, could be constructed at no very great expense. Especially is such a road needed between Nome and Solomon. It seems likely, however, that private enterprise may soon meet this need by the construction of an electric tram or other form of track road. Cape Nome lies between these two points, and already a considerable sum of money has been expended in blasting out a roadbed around the point of the cape. From Nome as a center and distributing point there is a constant travel and transportation of supplies in small lots up and down the coast to points of departure for the interior. The principal travel in winter is also along the coast, on account of the presence of driftwood on the beach for fuel and because the route can be more easily followed. The beach is used a great deal in summer, but it is an extremely heavy road at best, interfered with more or less by the tides, and during periods of storm can not be used at all. A number of small boats, steam and gasoline, ply along the coast, and it might be supposed that transportation by this means would be less expensive, but owing to the difficulties of loading and discharging, the rates are very high, especially for short distances and small shipments, as, for instance, \$15 per ton from Nome to Solomon, whereas freight is laid down at Nome from Seattle at the same rate. Also, service by these small boats is extremely hazardous at times, with sudden storms and heavy seas rolling in on the shore. Every season adds to the list of lives lost and property destroyed, and, while I do not wish to predict calamity, no one can escape the feeling that it is only a question of time till some appalling disaster will occur, involving many lives. Nome has the advantage over the interior of a direct water route from Seattle and San Francisco with a resultant much lower cost of supplies laid down. The average cost of commodities in Nome is but little higher than in towns on Puget Sound.

I made an effort to get accurate data on the output of gold for the season. This is given conservatively at \$5,500,000. The most notable "strike" of rich pay made last year, and one of the richest ever made in the North, was on what is known as the Portland Bench, on Little Creek, about 2 miles back from Nome, where four men sluicing up the dump last spring cleaned up in sixty days \$468,000. The Nome Banking and Safe Deposit Company kindly furnished me the figures on the output of previous years, beginning with 1899, which show a steady increase from year to year—making exception of 1900, when a great amount of fine gold was taken from the beach and the strip practically worked out—with a total of \$32,200,000. The population of the Sew-

ard Peninsula during the summer I estimated at very nearly 12,000, including all west of St. Michael. Of this number perhaps less than one-third will come out to the States for the winter.

Serving in different parts of Alaska and having visited nearly all the principal settlements, I have followed in a general way the fluctuations of the population. Leaving out the crews of canneries, which are mostly Chinese, coming only for the canning season, and the floating element—not very large now, and different each summer—that may be regarded as strictly transient, with no mining or other business in the country, I do not think the white population will exceed from 30,000 to 35,000 people. The character of the population has, however, greatly changed in recent years, and the percentage of improvident and lawless, once so conspicuous a part of all mining camps, is smaller here than in most of the older communities of the States. Also, while the population is moving more or less in the Territory, and many go yearly to and from the States for business and family reasons, the idea of a fixed residence in Alaska is becoming more pronounced with the gradual severance of social and business ties in the States and improved conditions of living up here, and especially is this the case in the Tanana and Yukon valleys. I look to see a great increase in that region in the next few years, and do not believe it will ever again be without permanent white population.

I have not made an effort to collect detailed statistics in the preparation of this report, but the figures given on population, output, etc., are based upon careful inquiry and represent the most conservative view; also, I have quoted only such data as seemed to have a direct bearing upon the work of the Board, believing that the general question of Alaska's need of improved land-transportation facilities is too well understood and appreciated to call for further argument from me.

The plans of the Board embrace the building (or rather the consideration) of about 300 miles of road and about 1,200 miles of trail, all urgently needed, along the lines previously indicated in this report. A considerable portion of the trail construction would be inexpensive, and part of it—principally in the Nome district—would be merely located and marked by guide stakes for safety in winter travel.

It is estimated that from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per mile will be the average cost of road construction and about \$250 for trail. The fund accruing under the present law will make but little showing on this work for years. A recommendation has been made by Mr. Alfred H. Brooks, in charge of the geological survey in Alaska, and repeated by Mr. Chester Wells Purington in his book previously referred to in this report, that a special appropriation of \$1,000,000 be made for road and trail construction in Alaska. Both these gentlemen are well qualified to give evidence on this subject, and the Board of Road Commissioners respectfully submits the view that such an expenditure at this time would be of immense benefit to the country in the way of increased production and the opening up of new fields. The fund under which the Board is now working would then serve for maintenance with, perhaps, the most necessary extensions. Also, it is explained that with such a fund much more could be accomplished for the same cost, on account of enabling the Board to purchase its own animals, tools, and equipment, and to organize the work on the most economical basis. The Board believes the best result can be obtained by an amendment to the law permitting the Board to exercise its

judgment as to the matter of advertising for bids on work, whatever be the amount involved.

As to the tram or special type of track roads no conditions were met with in this summer's examination of the conditions which seemed to make them absolutely necessary, and the Board now entertains the hope that with, perhaps, some special exceptions in short stretches, satisfactory results may be obtained, even in the Nome country, without their use.

No attempt has been made to illustrate this report with photographs, and the time has been too short to prepare a connected general map. An outline map from the latest Geological Survey publication is submitted, on which are indicated the principal roads and trails proposed.

W. P. RICHARDSON,

*Major, Ninth Infantry, President of Board.*

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#### REPORT OF ENGINEER OFFICER OF THE BOARD.

The lack of funds and the uncertainty in regard to the amounts to become available have militated against satisfactory work during the past season. It is regarded as particularly unfortunate that more work of a preliminary character, in the direction of locating roads and of preparing plans and specifications for future work, has not been done. It is a general principal that a proper location is of even greater importance than proper construction in road building. Nowhere is this more true than in Alaska, where, on account of the great distances to be covered, low unit cost of construction is essential. For the very reasons that the present communications are so bad, the location of the proper routes is particularly difficult and costly. As a rule in a new country, there are to be found trails used by the aborigines, improved by the early pioneers, which form a basis for the location of better means of communication, and facilitate the movements of the locating parties. Such trails in most countries follow the best general location. In Alaska, however, the location of these trails seems to have been largely fixed by the ability to penetrate the underbrush. The improved trails go up the beds of streams, cross meadows and marshes, or follow the crests of ridges, all apparently for the reason that the brush in such places is the lightest.

A liberal allowance of time and money must therefore be made for the location of even a pack trail. The amounts received by the Commission have been so small, and have been received so late in the season, that a great deal of much-needed work in this direction could not be performed.

Before proceeding to review the work accomplished during the past season, it is deemed proper to make a few remarks in regard to the conditions affecting road construction in Alaska. It is believed that such work requires little deviation from the established rules for good construction in other countries, except such portions as must cross the frozen "muck" of the interior. This "muck" is found in a large number of creek and river valleys in that section. It is in some places a black, peaty soil; in other places it is quicksand. It is saturated with water and frozen the year through, being protected from thawing by a thick growth of moss on the surface. As soon as this moss

is stripped, this material thaws and becomes a thin mud. Once thawed and dried it makes a fair material for an earth road, but the drying is a very slow process. The Canadian authorities, after some years of experience, have arrived at the conclusion that the best method of making a road over such material is to leave the moss in place and to lay on top of it a corduroy, covering the latter with a thin layer of earth or gravel. Suitable ditches are provided to take care of the surface drainage. By this method the muck is kept frozen and affords a firm foundation for the roadbed. Except in the Seward Peninsula there is, fortunately, an abundance of suitable timber for corduroy. As wood decays very slowly in high latitudes, the corduroy is quite permanent.

The following instructions have been issued to the locating engineers in regard to alignment and grade:

The first consideration must always be to select the line giving the cheapest road that will fulfill its purpose. Swampy and boggy ground must be particularly avoided, even at the expense of considerable increase of distance or even of grade. Sidehill cuts in very steep slopes and lines involving considerable rockwork will be avoided where possible. Deep cuts and fills will not be laid out.

*Grade.*—No attention will be paid to grades of less than 3 per cent, except to secure good drainage with the least number of culverts. From 3 to 5 per cent a reasonable increase in distance is allowable, but no actual development should be made. To avoid grades of more than 5 per cent the line will be developed where this will not involve an excessive increase in the cost of construction. In case of necessity, the grade may be increased to 10 per cent, but this, the absolute limit, to be avoided if possible, and never exceeded.

Short grades up to 10 per cent, not over 50 feet in length, may be freely introduced in crossing ravines, etc., but the line should be straight in such places. In sidehill work, and wherever else possible, a minimum grade of 1 per cent should be introduced to improve drainage.

*Curves.*—The minimum radius of curvature is to be 50 feet, and this is to be used only where a longer radius would involve heavy work. On a 50-foot curve the road should be level, and at least 20 feet wide between ditches. Curves of 100 feet radius should not have over 3 per cent grade. Curves of 200 feet radius should be used where possible. No curves of longer radius than 200 feet need be laid out.

The widths of the roads designed is made dependent upon the probable traffic—on the basis of a 10-foot clear roadway for light traffic and a 16-foot clear roadway for heavy traffic. The total width of the former class is 20 feet and of the latter 30 feet. Sled trails are to be cleared 16 feet wide and pack trails 8 feet wide.

The cost of transportation of material forbids the construction of any but simple log-crib bridges, except in special cases.

Considerable inquiry was made during the past season concerning wagon-freight rates. After carefully comparing and sifting the data obtained, the conclusion is arrived at that in the interior to haul freight in winter over well-broken roads without grades with ordinary freight sleds costs \$1 per ton mile. This is an exceptionally low rate. Where road conditions are not so good the cost of winter freighting increases, reaching \$2 and over per ton mile where conditions are bad. Summer freighting over good roads in the interior may be placed at \$2 per ton mile. Over bad roads it runs to \$8 and \$10 per ton mile. These figures include depreciation and profit and apply to sections reasonably near water transportation. The cost of forage may be taken at about \$100 per ton, with wages at \$8 per day and horses at \$8 per day, including board and feed, in applying the above freight charges.

The work accomplished in detail during the past season is as follows:

*Portage road, Prince of Wales Island, southeast Alaska (No. 1).*—A preliminary examination of the route was made June 17. A com-

plete survey was made in July by Mr. D. S. Whitfield. The length of the road is 3.7 miles. The cost of the survey was \$675. Plans and specifications for the construction of this work have been prepared, and contracts can be let as soon as funds become available.

*Haines-Chilkut road, southeast Alaska (No. 5).*—A preliminary survey of the routes across the peninsula from Haines to the Chilkat River was made by Mr. John Zug early in July. The final survey to Hindestucki was made by Mr. F. H. Sylvester during the month of August. The length of the road to Hindestucki is 3.56 miles. A reconnoissance was also made by Mr. Sylvester of the continuation of the route to Pleasant Camp. The total cost of the surveys was \$621. Maps, plans, and specifications for the construction of the road as far as Hindestucki are prepared and work can be begun as soon as funds are available.

*Valdez-Copper Center trail (No. 4).*—A party of 13 men with pack transportation was organized by Lieutenant Orchard at Valdez, and left that place July 17 to repair the summer trail from Valdez toward the head of the Delta. This trail is the military trail as far as Gokona. The following amounts of work were accomplished: Bridging, 414 linear feet; rock ballasting, 3,032 linear feet; clearing, 12 miles; grading, 2,950 feet.

The ballasting referred to consisted of laying log curbs on each side of the trail, the curbs being spaced about  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, and filling in between the curbs with broken stone. It was employed in the mountain section of the trail, where the trail was muddy. This method of construction has been extensively used in the past on the military trail and has given good results.

The unit costs of the work were not determined. The clearing and grading were of variable width.

The work of this party has placed the summer trail from Valdez to Copper Center in sufficiently good condition to meet the present needs of summer traffic.

In addition to the work described above, a pile bridge across the Robe River near Valdez has been constructed, and the necessary roadway leading thereto has been cleared and grubbed.

This bridge contains 521 linear feet of piling and 11,829 board feet of timber. It was constructed by Olsen Brothers, of Valdez, at 45 cents per foot for piling in place and at \$40 per M. B. M., for timber in place.

For total cost of the work on this trail reference is made to the report of the disbursing officer of the Board.

*Trail from Copper Center to the mouth of the Delta River (McCarty's trading post) (No. 6).*—A reconnoissance from Gokona to the head of the Delta (Isabelle Pass) was made by Mr. W. T. Scott, under directions from Lieutenant Orchard, with a view to selecting the best route for a summer and winter trail. The result of this reconnoissance agrees with further information received, and personal observation, to the effect that this portion of the trail should lie between the Gulkana and Gokona rivers. A definite location is not yet made. The cost of this reconnoissance was \$416. The length of this portion of the trail is probably about 80 miles in the most direct line. The present trail leaves the military trail about 10 miles to the east of Gokona and runs north to the Gokona River. It runs thence along the Gokona River nearly to the headwaters of that stream, from which

point it crosses over to the pass. Some distance can therefore be saved in this section.

A reconnoissance of the Delta River was made by Mr. R. W. Sweet. The results of this reconnoissance and personal observation show that the trail should follow fairly close to the right bank of the Delta along the upper portion of the river. The best location along the lower portion is still a matter of doubt. The cost of this reconnoissance is not yet reported.

In addition to this preliminary work the trail party above mentioned, organized by Lieutenant Orchard, did some repair work on the trail from Copper Center to Gokona. The cost of this work is reported as \$749.

*Trail from Fairbanks to the mouth of the Delta River (No. 5).*—An agreement was made with Mr. I. H. Loomis, of Fairbanks, to furnish, equip, and subsist a party to clear a trail from Fairbanks to the head of the Delta River. Mr. R. W. Sweet was appointed inspector. The reconnoissance of the route was made by Mr. Sweet and Mr. Loomis. They examined the route via Little Delta River and Delta Creek and reported it impracticable.

The report of the work accomplished by the trail party is appended (Appendix A).

This trail can not be considered as satisfactory. As far as distance covered is concerned, it is believed that, considering the bad weather and the difficulties of transportation, as much was accomplished as could reasonably be expected with the amount of money available. Poor judgment was, however, in the opinion of the engineer officer of the Board, shown in the location. It is hoped that a better location can be found in the higher ground back from the river.

It should be stated that Mr. Loomis has extended this trail beyond McCarty's Post at his own expense.

Taking the trail from Fairbanks to Valdez as a whole, immediate improvement of this route is regarded as of utmost importance. This trail is used for passenger, mail, and express transportation to the Yukon and Tanana country during the winter, and forms the only means of communication to the Copper River and Slate Creek country throughout the year. It is used for driving beef cattle into Fairbanks during the summer, and would be used for a summer mail service to Fairbanks if this service is instituted.

The present defects of the trail are, as regards winter transportation:

(a) The passage of the Coast Mountains and beyond to Tonsina, a distance of about 70 miles, can be made only by double-ended sleds, with a single horse and driver to each sled. This is due partly to the narrowness of the trail and the sharp turns encountered and partly to the deep snow in the mountains.

(b) The winter route from Gokona to Fairbanks, probably 250 miles, follows the Gokona, Delta, and Tanana rivers, which are subject to overflow. It is a peculiarity of most of the northern rivers that even in the severest weather the water will overflow the ice, making traveling most difficult and dangerous.

(c) The trail from Gokona to the head of the Delta and the trail up the Tanana River are both so bad in summer that it is very difficult to establish and supply the road houses necessary for safe, rapid, and convenient winter travel.

The defects as regards summer travel are:

(a) It is impossible to use wheeled transportation except for a short distance out of Valdez.

(b) The crossings of the Lowe River and of the Taslina are dangerous.

(c) The trail between Gokona and Fairbanks is bad, and poorly marked.

To overcome these defects it is designed—

(a) To construct a winter trail, 16 feet wide in clearing, with side hill excavations, where necessary, 8 feet wide, from Gokona to Fairbanks and from Tonsina to Beaver Dam.

(b) To select a summer trail on firm ground, coincident with or paralleling the winter trail, from Gokona to Fairbanks; and to clear this trail for a width of 8 feet in such places as it does not coincide with the winter trail.

(c) To bridge the minor streams along the route.

(d) To install a ferry across the Tanana at Delta City, near the mouth of the Little Delta River.

(e) To bridge the Taslina.

(f) To construct a diversion dike, to enable travel to go up the right side of the Lowe River without crossing the stream.

The project above outlined does not provide for a road across the coast mountains, as it seems probable that a railroad will be constructed in the near future to meet the needs of this traffic.

The proper location of the trail from Gokona to Fairbanks is most important. This location will be costly on account of the difficulties of transportation and the length of the trail, but without the necessary outlay for this location no satisfactory results can be attained. The survey made by the engineer department in 1904 will render the location of any improvements on the Valdez-Gokona section very easy. The plot of this survey as far as Thompson Pass has already been furnished the Commission, through the courtesy of the engineer office at Seattle, and it is expected that the remainder of this section will be plotted by the Commission during the coming winter.

It is presumed in the following estimate that the work will be undertaken under the most favorable conditions, and that supplies will be distributed along the route in winter in advance of construction.

The estimate is as follows:

<b>Fairbanks to Delta:</b>	
80 miles location, at \$50.....	\$4,000.00
80 miles trail cutting, at \$150.....	12,000.00
Ferry at Delta City.....	1,000.00
	<hr/> \$17,000.00
<b>Delta section:</b>	
80 miles location, at \$50.....	4,000.00
80 miles trail cutting, at \$150.....	12,000.00
	<hr/> 17,000.00
<b>Gokona section:</b>	
80 miles location, at \$40.....	3,200.00
80 miles trail cutting, at \$100.....	8,000.00
	<hr/> 11,200.00
Bridge over Taslina.....	12,000.00
Diversion dike, Lowe River.....	2,000.00
Trail cutting, Tonsina to Beaver Dam.....	5,000.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	64,200.00

More money could be spent to greatest advantage on the trail. It is hoped, however, that the amount above stated will come within the amount available for expenditure and will be sufficient to construct a fairly good trail.

*Roads to Fairbanks.*—Mr. John Zug was district superintendent of this section. Surveys were made of the following prospective roads: Gilmore to Summit; Summit to Cleary City, via Eldorado saddle; trail line, Summit to Cleary City, via Wolf Creek; Summit to Fairbanks Creek; Fox Gulch to Dome Creek; Fairbanks to Gilmore. These surveys have not been plotted, on account of the press of work during the summer season. They were made with considerable economy, the cost being approximately \$30 per mile, with ordinary labor at \$5 per day and board. They were transit surveys only.

Construction was begun in August on the Gilmore-Summit road, numerous improvements to the alignment and roadbed being made. Construction of the new road from Summit to Cleary City was begun, but the lateness of the season and lack of funds prevented its completion.

The work was partly in gravel and partly in muck. Considerable use was made of a road grader, which, in ordinarily good soil, enabled the work to be done at small cost. The high price of labor will render the use of these machines very advisable in all future work. The total length of roadwork constructed was approximately 8 miles, and the total cost was \$7,800. Detailed reports on the cost and quantities are not yet at hand.

*Seward Peninsula.*—Mr. W. L. Goodwin is district superintendent of this section. Reconnoissances of various prospective roads were made, but the reports thereon are not yet at hand. Work in this section was necessarily begun quite late in the season.

In conclusion, it is desired to invite attention to that portion of the law organizing the Commission which provides that all work aggregating \$5,000 shall be let by contract. It is believed that this provision is disadvantageous, for two reasons:

(a) On account of the short working season and slow communications, it is impossible to survey a route and let a contract without delaying the work for a year.

(b) In order to let a contract under specifications that are at once just to the United States and to the contractor, a survey must be made with considerably greater elaboration and consequent expense than would be required were the work to be undertaken by the Government by means of hired labor. In view of the rough character of construction that is in many cases sufficient to meet the needs of the case, the added expense of surveying the work for a contract may well be regarded as excessive.

G. B. PILLSBURY,  
*First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers,*  
*Engineer Officer of the Board.*



## REPORT OF DISBURSING OFFICER.

*Condensed statement of funds received and disbursed since organization of board.*

## RECEIPTS.

May 25, 1905.	Warrant No. 23670 .....	\$1,000.00
May 25, 1905.	Warrant No. 23671 .....	4,000.00
July 22, 1905.	Warrant No. 889 .....	11,000.00
September 20, 1905.	Warrant No. 4356 .....	12,000.00
Total .....		28,000.00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Field equipment: May 15–November 1, 1905, camp equipment, instruments, tools, and tentage .....	1,894.73
Travel expenses: May 15–November 1, 1905, members of board and civilian employees .....	1,485.05
surveys and reconnoissance: May 15–November 1, 1905, Ketchikan Portage, Haines–Chilkat, Fairbanks district, Nome district, Gokono to mouth of Big Delta, Fairbanks to Big Delta .....	6,669.95
Construction and maintenance: May 15–November 1, 1905:	
Valdez–Copper Center, route 4 .....	4,463.64
Copper Center–Delta, route 6 .....	749.00
Fairbanks–Delta, route 5 .....	5,000.00
Gilmore–Summit, route 7 .....	4,978.00
Summit–Cleary, route 7–A .....	2,873.45
Office expense: May 15–November 1, 1905, stationery, furniture, clerk hire, rent, etc., including 3 suboffices .....	1,672.79
Total .....	29,786.61

## RECAPITULATION.

Total expenditures .....	29,786.61
Total receipts .....	28,000.00
Outstanding .....	1,786.61

NOTE.—Indebtedness amounting to \$1,786.61 greater than amount of funds received has been incurred. This sum is due permanent employees and members of the Commission, as follows: Salaries and office expenses for October, \$1,055; members of the Commission for travel expenses, \$731.61. Construction work was carried on to full extent of funds on hand and estimate made for funds to meet expenses of permanent organization for month of October, which is included in this report.

The Board has adopted a numerical designation for all roads and trails beginning with Ketchikan Portage as No. 1, Juneau–Berners Bay as No. 2, etc., and all roads and trails leading from these main routes will receive a letter designation, as 1-A, 3-D, etc.

In but one instance was the Board able to secure reasonable bid for work; therefore employment of laborers, hire of horses, and purchase of tools, camp equipment, etc., was found necessary to prosecute the work, but with this method construction, especially in the interior, has been found expensive, owing to high prices of labor and short working season.

Owing to close of navigation, quickly following that of working season, reports and vouchers from Nome and Fairbanks have not reached this office, therefore impossible to accurately separate the items “survey and construction,” but from telegraphic advice from those points they are in the main correct.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. C. ORCHARD,

*First Lieut., Third Infantry, Disbursing Officer of Board.*

## APPENDIX A.

## REPORT OF R. W. SWEET.

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, September 30, 1905.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit the following report of work done under agreement of July 22, 1905, with I. H. Loomis to construct a trail from Fairbanks to the head of Delta River:

This work was commenced July 24, 1905, at Fairbanks, the crew consisting of I. H. Loomis, 8 men, and 5 horses. July 24 was spent in removing stumps and logs from trail between Fairbanks and the Tanana River, a distance of 3 miles. This portion of the trail was already cut 16 feet wide. From July 25 to August 23, twenty-four days, 8 men and 3 horses were employed cutting trail from the Tanana River, 3 miles from Fairbanks, 28 miles up the right bank of the Tanana River to a point 4 miles below the head of Chena Slough. The first 20 miles of this trail was cut 10 feet wide, and the remaining 8 miles is pack trail and follows the gravel bars. Beginning 13 miles below the head of Chena Slough, August 24 to August 29, inclusive, five days were consumed in moving from the end of trail to Delta City. This move I consider necessary, as between Delta City and Bennett trading post the Tanana River is subject to overflow, which is a great hindrance to winter travel. Below Delta City this does not occur, and the river can be used for winter travel.

From August 30 to September 28, 25 miles of trail was cut between Delta City and mouth of Delta River along the left bank of the Tanana River. This consists of 5 miles of pack trail, 14 miles of trail 10 feet wide, and 5 miles slough. From September 28 to October 1 Mr. Loomis continued the work on trail between Delta City and mouth of the Delta River, as per his letter of July 31, 1905.

*Distribution of charges.*

## Reconnaissance report of July 31, 1905:

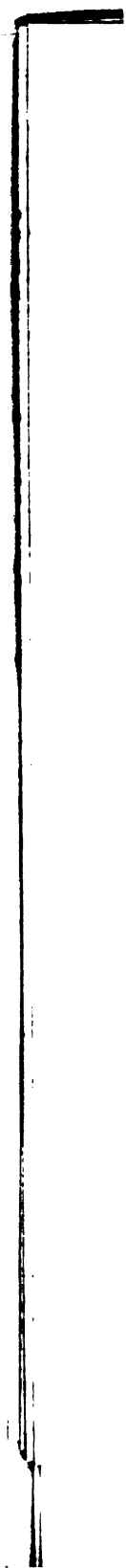
1 man and 3 horses, 5 days, at \$5 per day, each .....	\$100. 00
Board for 1 man 5 days, at \$2 per day .....	10. 00
Clearing logs and stumps from trail, Fairbanks to Tanana River:	
9 men, 1 day, at \$5 per day, each .....	45. 00
5 horses, 1 day, \$5 per day, each .....	25. 00
9 men, 1 day's board, at \$2 per day, each .....	18. 00
Clearing of 20 miles of trail up the right bank of the Tanana River, beginning at the intersection of Cushman street and the Tanana River, 3 miles from Fairbanks:	
8 men, 21 days, at \$5 per day, each .....	840. 00
3 horses, 21 days, at \$5 per day, each .....	315. 00
8 men, 21 days' board, at \$2 per day, each .....	336. 00
Cutting of 8 miles of pack trail 4 feet wide, beginning 13 miles below the head of Chena Slough and running up the right bank of the Tanana River:	
8 men, 3 days, at \$5 per day, each .....	120. 00
3 horses, 3 days, at \$5 per day, each .....	45. 00
8 men, 3 days' board, at \$2 per day, each .....	48. 00
Moving camp from 4 miles below Chena Slough to 1 mile above Delta City:	
8 men, 5 days, at \$5 per day, each .....	200. 00
3 horses, 5 days, at \$5 per day, each .....	75. 00
8 men, 5 days' board at \$2 per day, each .....	80. 00
Reconnaissance from head of Chena Slough to mouth of Delta River, including Little Delta River and Delta Creek, from August 8 to 28, both inclusive, 21 days:	
1 man, 21 days, at \$5 per day .....	105. 00
2 horses, 21 days, at \$5 per day, each .....	210. 00
1 man's board, 20 days, at \$2 per day .....	40. 00
Cutting of 25 miles of trail up the left bank of the Tanana River, from Delta City, from August 30 to September 28, both inclusive:	
9 men, 30 days' board at \$2 per day, each .....	540. 00
5 horses, 30 days, at \$5 per day, each .....	750. 00
9 men, 24.4 days, at \$5 per day, each .....	1,098. 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,000. 00</b>

Yours truly,

R. W. SWEET, *Inspector.*

Mr. JOHN ZUG,

*Junior Engineer Alaskan Road Commission, Fairbanks, Alaska.*





## APPENDIX F.

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION,  
OFFICE OF AMERICAN SECTION,  
328 FEDERAL BUILDING,  
*Buffalo, N. Y., December 1, 1905.*

1. SECRETARY: 1. The American section of the International Waterways Commission has the honor to submit the following report.

The river and harbor act approved June 13, 1902, contained the following provision, viz:

4. That the President of the United States is hereby requested to invite the Government of Great Britain to join in the formation of an international commission, composed of three members from the United States and three who shall represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary lines in the United States and Canada, including all of the waters of the lakes and whose natural outlet is by the river Saint Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean; upon the maintenance and regulation of suitable levels, and also upon the effect of the shores of these waters and the structures thereon, and upon the interests of navigation by reason of the diversion of these waters from or change in their natural flow; and, further, to report upon the necessary measures to regulate such navigation, and to make such recommendations for improvements and regulations as may best subserve the interests of navigation in said waters. The said commissioners shall report upon the advisability of locating a dam at the outlet of Lake Erie, with a view to determining whether such dam will benefit navigation, and if such structure is deemed advisable, shall make recommendations to their respective Governments with regard to an agreement or treaty which shall provide for the construction of the dam, and they shall make an estimate of the probable cost thereof. The President is authorized to appoint the three members of said Commission who shall represent the United States, one of whom shall be authorized to appoint one officer of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, one civil engineer well versed in the hydraulics of the Great Lakes, and one lawyer of experience in questions of international and riparian law, and the said Commission shall be authorized to employ such persons as it may deem needful for the performance of the duties hereby imposed; and for the purpose of paying the expenses and salaries of said Commission the Secretary of War is authorized to expend from the amounts heretofore appropriated for the Saint Marys River at the Falls the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay that part of the expenses of said Commission chargeable to the United States.

The invitation here authorized was duly communicated to the Government of Great Britain by the American ambassador in London by letter dated July 15, 1902 (copy appended, marked "A"), and was accepted by letter from the British foreign office dated June 2, 1903 (copy appended, marked "B"). The American members were appointed October 2, 1903. They were Col. O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Mr. George Clinton, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mr. Gardner S. Williams, of Ithaca, N. Y. The Canadian members were appointed in January, 1905 (see letter from the Acting Secretary dated January 13, 1905, copy hereto appended, marked "C"). They were Mr. W. F. King, chief astronomer, of Ottawa; Mr. J. P. Macdonald, K. C., of Toronto, and Mr. Louis Coste, C. E., of Ottawa.

4. The American section held its first meeting in Washington, D. C., May 10, 1905, and organized by the election of Colonel Ernst as chairman. The scope of the investigations to be undertaken was defined in a letter from the Department of State, dated April 15, 1905 (copy appended, marked "D"), from which the following is an extract, viz:

The wording of the law will be seen by reference to the inclosed copy. The Department's opinion is that the words "including all of the waters of the lakes and rivers whose natural outlet is by the river St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean" are intended as a limitation on what precedes them, and that the investigation and report should cover only such waters, omitting the lower St. Lawrence itself, as well as all other waters not discharging naturally through it.

The broader interpretation given to the act by the Canadian authorities should be rejected, if for no other reason, on account of the smallness of the appropriation for the support of the American section. Congress could hardly have intended to provide, with a sum of \$20,000, for the expenses incident to an investigation extending to the Pacific coast, and possibly embracing the Alaskan boundary as well.

It was learned informally that the British Government objected to this limited interpretation of the law and had requested a reconsideration of the question, and that the matter had been referred to the Attorney-General. In a conference with the honorable Secretary of War it was decided that the work of the Commission should be under the War Department. It was also decided to invite the Canadian members to join in the first full meeting of the Commission in this city, to be held May 25, and an invitation was issued accordingly by the Department of State, at the request of the Secretary of War.

5. On the 25th of May the full Commission held its first meeting in this city and organized by the election of Colonel Ernst as chairman of that meeting, it being agreed that at meetings of the full Commission held on American territory the chairman of the American section should preside and at meetings held on Canadian territory the chairman of the Canadian section should preside. The Commission remained in session during the 25th and the following day, discussing the organization, permanent place of meeting, and scope of their duties. It was decided that for the present the offices of the Canadian section should be established in Toronto and those of the American section in Buffalo, and that full meetings should be held in one or the other city, as should be found most convenient.

6. The American section having presented the instructions under which they were acting, quoted above, the Canadian section presented the following memorandum, viz:

The Canadian members of the International Waterways Commission had understood the scope of the Commission to be wider than the American members regard it, and that any misunderstanding may be avoided desire briefly to state the position they have understood matters to be in.

The invitation to His Majesty's Government, through the American ambassador in London, was "for the appointment of an international commission to be composed of three members from the United States and three who shall represent the Dominion of Canada, whose duty it shall be to investigate in general the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, the effect upon the shores produced by changes in the water levels, and the erection and location of a dam at the outlet of Lake Erie."

In due course by a report of the committee of the privy council of Canada, approved by the governor-general of Canada, it was resolved "that His Majesty's Government accept the invitation to cooperate in the formation of the commission;" this report, after further reciting that as the subjects to be dealt with pertained to "the regulations of the waters adjacent to the international boundary," the matter in so far as Canada was concerned should be under the department of the interior and the department of public works.

Some regrettable but unavoidable delay in completing the Canadian section of the

Commission arose by the long-continued illness of the honorable the minister of public works for Canada.

In the dispatch to the Government of Great Britain naming the American commissioners, the invitation to His Majesty's Government is again recited as being one to form an "international commission to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary lines between the United States and Canada."

After the appointment of the Canadian commissioners, the prime minister of Canada, Sir Wilfred Laurier, in communicating the matter to the Canadian House of Commons in January last, dealt with the subject-matter of the Commission as covering all waters adjacent to the boundaries of the two countries, and in the course of his speech made the following statements: "In sections of the country where the boundary is not water, but land, there are streams and large rivers which have their sources in one country and which flow into another. Complaint has been made by the United States that Canadians have constructed some works upon rivers which have their sources in Canada and which flow into the United States, and that these works affect the flow of the waters in their country. We also have made complaints to the United States that Americans have constructed upon some rivers, the St. John River, for instance, works which affect the flow of the waters in our country. It is therefore to the mutual interest and advantage of both countries to have this question properly investigated with the view of having concurrent legislation if such should be found necessary. From olden times it has been a principle of Roman law, which has been adopted by most civilized nations, that the riparian owner of any stream has the right to use the water of that stream for his own benefit, provided he does not impair the flow of the water beyond the boundary of his property. This is a principle of law which dominates in almost every country; but it is not possible to have this principle followed and carried out when the works are in one country and the boundary of the property is in another country. For these reasons we have thought it advisable to respond to the invitation of the United States to have this question investigated. We have agreed to a commission to be composed of six members, three to represent the Government of the United States and three to represent the government of Canada."

If the inquiries of the Commission are to be limited to the waters of the Great Lakes only, it would seem that the government of Canada has been under misapprehension as to the desires and intentions of the Government of the United States, and we regard it as our duty to report to our Government the limitations expected to be placed upon the scope of the Commission, and we respectfully suggest that further action should be delayed until we may be advised of the views of the government of Canada upon the premises.

7. The chairman of the American section stated that he was informed that the British Government had communicated with the American Government, through diplomatic channels, requesting that the broader interpretation above described be given to the law of Congress providing for the Commission, and that the American Government then had the matter under consideration, but that some days would probably elapse before a decision could be expected. It was then decided that further proceedings be deferred until further instructions be received from the two governments. It was agreed that the decision of the American Government should be communicated to the chairman of the Canadian section as soon as received, and that if it be favorable to the Canadian interpretation of the law, or if it be unfavorable and be accepted by the Canadian government, then a meeting of the Commission should be called on Canadian territory by the chairman of the Canadian section at as early a date as the other duties of the members would permit.

8. The decision of our Government was given in a letter dated May 31, 1905, from the Department of State to the British ambassador at this capital (copy appended, marked "E"), and was in effect to leave the instructions to the American members unaltered. It was immediately communicated to the Canadian section by letter dated June 2, 1905 (copy appended, marked "F"), and was by them laid before the Canadian government, which government, after due con-

authorized the Canadian members to proceed with the work of the Commission within the field prescribed to the American members. See letter from the chairman of the Canadian section dated June 7, 1905 (copy appended, marked "G").

9. The American section then proceeded to complete its organization. Through the courtesy of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury excellent quarters in the Federal building in Buffalo were assigned to its use, completely furnished and arranged with temporary partitions to suit its convenience in every respect. These rooms became available September 11. The section was fortunate enough to secure the services as secretary of Mr. L. C. Sabin, a hydraulic engineer of many years experience on the Great Lakes in the service of the Government. He reported for duty August 1. Professor Williams, finding that business engagements, contracted since his appointment in October, 1903, would interfere with his performance of duty as a member of the Commission, tendered his resignation and was replaced by Mr. G. Y. Wisner, civil engineer, appointed June 8, 1905.

10. The full Commission held its second meeting at Toronto June 14 and 15, 1905. Among the questions brought to the attention of the Commission at this meeting were the following, viz:

(a) The uses of the waters at Sault Ste. Marie for power purposes and the regulations necessary to insure an equitable division of the waters between the two countries and the protection of the navigation interests.

(b) The uses of the waters in the Niagara River for power purposes and the regulations necessary to insure an equitable division of the waters between the two countries and the protection of Niagara Falls as a scenic spectacle.

(c) The alleged differences in the marine regulations of the two countries with respect to signal lights, and the advisability of adopting uniform signals for both countries.

(d) The advisability of building controlling works at the outlet of Lake Erie, including the effect upon the levels of the lakes and upon their shores, and upon the river St. Lawrence.

(e) The diversion southward by the Minnesota Canal and Power Company, of Duluth, of certain waters in the State of Minnesota that now flow north into the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods.

(f) The effect of the Chicago Drainage Canal upon the levels of Lakes Michigan-Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and upon the river St. Lawrence.

(g) Delimiting the international boundary on the international waterways and delineating the same on modern charts.

11. At subsequent meetings the following additional questions were brought to the attention of the Commission, viz:

(h) The suppression or abatement of illegal fishing on the Great Lakes.

(i) The location and construction of common channels.

(j) Regulations to govern navigation in narrow channels.

(k) Protection of shores from damage due to deepening of channels and increased speed.

12. It was immediately evident that in addition to collecting the data known to exist bearing upon these questions, it would be expedient for the Commission to make its existence known to the persons most interested in the international waterways, to receive suggestions from them, and to visit in person some or all of the principal localities con-



cerned, giving public hearings where such hearings were desired by the local business interests.

13. On the 7th of July the Commission paid a visit of courtesy to the Canadian government, at Ottawa, and were the recipients of many graceful attentions from the authorities. Between the 9th and 13th of July the Commission passed over the St. Lawrence River and canals from Quebec to Kingston, using the steamer *Frontenac*, kindly placed at their disposal by the Canadian government. During August a majority of its members visited the Detroit, St. Clair, and St. Marys rivers, and the Sault Ste. Marie. Between the 11th and 14th of September the full Commission made an inspection of the outlet of Lake Erie, including Buffalo Harbor and Niagara River, above the falls, and of the water-power development at Niagara Falls. Public hearings were held at Montreal July 11, at Kingston July 13, at Niagara Falls September 14, at Toronto September 15, at Hamilton, Ontario, September 16, and at Buffalo November 10.

14. Meetings of the full Commission were held at Buffalo October 27 and 28 and November 10 and 11. To enable all persons to appear before the Commission or to address it who desire to do so, public notice of all meetings is given as long in advance as possible through the press of the principal cities of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence system.

15. Of all the questions brought to the attention of the Commission those most pressing for consideration were the questions relating to the uses of water at the Sault Ste. Marie. The situation there, in brief, is this: The volume of water flowing out of Lake Superior is, at normal low water—elevation 601—about 64,000 cubic feet per second. Lower stages and a lower discharge have sometimes occurred. On either side of the rapids is a navigation canal, constructed by the United States and Canadian governments, respectively.

The traffic through these canals has reached enormous proportions and is increasing. It is larger this year than ever before, and will greatly exceed 40,000,000 tons for the year. The quantity of water consumed in the operation of the canals during the eight months of navigation is about 1,200 cubic feet per second. The quantity required in the future will be greater. Not less than 4,000 cubic feet should be unconditionally reserved for canal uses, and in granting power privileges the respective governments should not forfeit the right to increase the amount indefinitely. It may be remarked in passing that raft navigation over the rapids has so greatly diminished, and is now so small in amount, that the quantities of water above mentioned will suffice to provide for it. This leaves about 60,000 cubic feet which may be temporarily used for power purposes.

16. On the Canadian side the Lake Superior Power Company has a power canal in operation which has a capacity of about 9,000 and is using about 7,000 cubic feet per second. This company has designed an additional canal, not yet constructed, which will have a capacity of about 23,000 cubic feet per second. On the American side the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company has in operation a power canal which has a capacity of about 31,000 and is using about 8,500 cubic feet per second. This canal takes the water from the St. Marys River above the rapids, conducts it through city of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and empties it about a mile below the rapids. On the American side also the Chandler-Dunbar Company, owning a portion of the shore line adjoining the rapids, have in operation power works using about

1,400 cubic feet per second. This company is engaged in altering and improving its works in the bed of the stream, under revocable permits from the War Department.

Under permits thus far granted the consumption of water will be increased to about 3,000 cubic feet per second, but in March, 1902, the company applied for a permit to build a dike downstream from the fourth pier, counting from the American side of the International Bridge in a direction nearly parallel with the shore, to connect with a power house extending out an equal distance into the stream. A rival company, the St. Marys Power Company, applied in March, 1903, for permission to construct a power canal by means of two parallel dikes extending downstream and a short distance upstream, from the third and fifth piers of the bridge, with corresponding power house. Neither of these latter requests was granted, but they show what the intentions of the companies are, if they be permitted to carry them out. Evidently there is not water enough to carry out all of these schemes. An understanding must be reached by which there shall be an equitable division of the surplus water between the two sides of the boundary. The division between rival companies, fortunately for the Commission, may be left to the courts of law.

17. The applications to the War Department of the United States from the American companies for further privileges and an application from the Lake Superior Power Company to the Canadian government for additional authority led the Commission at its session of October 28 to pass the following resolution, of which copies were sent to the Secretary of War of the United States and the minister of public works of Canada, viz:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Commission no further rights or privileges should be granted or conferred regarding the uses or diversions of the water flowing out of Lake Superior, by either the Government of the United States or Canada, until all data and information are in the hands of the Commission that may be necessary to enable it to make suggestions for regulating the excess of these waters, or that, if such rights or privileges be granted, they be subject to any regulations that may be adopted by both governments.

18. The use of water for power purposes must be so regulated as not to affect injuriously the level of Lake Superior. On the one hand the level must never be allowed to fall so low as to injure navigation; and on the other hand, it must never be raised so high as to submerge the shores.

19. The act of Congress approved June 13, 1902, authorized the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company to divert water from St. Marys River above the rapids, with certain conditions, among which is the following, viz:

And conditioned further, that said company shall establish, maintain, and operate suitable and sufficient remedial and controlling works in the rapids of said river, to the approval of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers; and said company shall maintain and operate said canal and works in accordance with any rules and regulations that may hereafter be recommended by any international commission and that shall become operative.

A full copy of the proviso will be found in Appendix H. In this legislation the principles were recognized that the use of the water was not granted in any fixed quantity nor for any fixed length of time, but that the Secretary of War could enter upon the property and close the canal in whole or in part at any time to the extent necessary to maintain water levels; also, that it should finally be regulated by an international commission.

granting permission to the com

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st to divert

water, the Secretary of War established, December 2, 1902, certain regulations (copy appended, marked "I"), which are still in force and which will probably be used by this Commission as a foundation in framing the regulations to be recommended. The fundamental principles on which they are based, and which this Commission believes to be sound, are: 1, levels must be maintained; 2, navigation must be protected; 3, the public must reserve the right to use any portion or all of the natural flow in the future.

20. A public hearing at which the parties in interest were given an opportunity to be heard was held in Buffalo November 10, and at its session of November 11, 1905, the Commission tentatively adopted certain rules and regulations, which it is hoped can be forwarded for approval at an early day.

21. The enforcement of these rules and regulations calls for the executive action from time to time of an international commission. The enforcement of rules to be established hereafter at other places or upon other subjects will probably likewise require joint executive action. It is not clear from the language of the law creating this Commission that Congress intended to provide for a permanent international board. It is desirable that the status of the present Commission as a permanent executive board be defined, or a new board be created.

22. The questions which have been brought to the attention of this Commission, enumerated above in paragraphs 10 and 11, cover a wide range of subjects. Some of them clearly come under the jurisdiction of the Commission as constituted, while some do not, and about others there is room for doubt. The Canadian members of the Commission are ready and anxious to consider all of these questions and to extend the jurisdiction of the Commission to all international waters between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. It is desirable that the wishes of Congress in this matter be more clearly defined.

23. Since it completed its organization in September, the Commission has made good progress in the collection of data bearing upon some of these questions, particularly those relating to the use of water at Niagara Falls, and to the regulation of the level of Lake Erie by works near its outlet. With reference to the former, although not ready to report, it thought proper to pass, at its session of October 28, the following resolution, of which copies were sent to the Secretary of War of the United States, and the minister of public works of Canada, viz:

*Resolved*, That this Commission recommends to the governments of the United States and Canada that such steps as they may regard as necessary be taken to prevent any corporate rights or franchises being granted or renewed by either Federal, State, or provincial authority for the use of the waters of the Niagara River for power or other purposes until this Commission is able to collect the information necessary to enable it to report fully upon the "conditions and uses" of those waters to the respective governments of the United States and Canada.

24. To enable it to continue its investigations, an additional appropriation will be required.

Very respectfully,

O. H. ERNST,  
*Chairman American Section.*

GEORGE CLINTON,  
GEO. Y. WISNER,  
*Members American Section.*

HON. WM. H. TAFT,  
*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

## MONEY STATEMENT.

Appropriated June 13, 1902 .....	\$20,000. 00
Amount expended to December 1, 1905 .....	\$2,495. 16
Outstanding liabilities December 1, 1905 .....	4,312. 06
	<hr/>
	6,807. 22
Balance available December 1, 1905.....	<hr/>
	13,192. 78
Amount necessary to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.	<hr/>
	20,000. 00

## APPENDIX A.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,  
London, July 15, 1902.

MY LORD: Under instructions from my Government I have the honor to inclose herewith four copies of a print of the act of Congress approved June 13, 1902, making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and at the same time to draw Your Lordship's attention to Section IV, page 47, of the same, which provides for the appointment of an international commission, to be composed of three members from the United States and three who shall represent the Dominion of Canada, whose duty it shall be to investigate in general the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, the effect upon the shores produced by changes in the water levels, and erection and location of a dam at the outlet of Lake Erie.

In bringing the matter to the attention of Your Lordship I am instructed to invite His Majesty's Government to take part in the formation of the commission in question, and I should be much obliged if Your Lordship would be so good as to cause me to be informed at the earliest moment which may be practicable whether His Majesty's Government would be disposed to accept the invitation of my Government in this connection.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

The MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, K. G., etc.

## APPENDIX B.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 2, 1903.

SIR: On the 15th of July last Mr. Choate was good enough to draw attention to Section IV, page 47, of an act of Congress approved June 13, 1902, which provides for the appointment of an international commission to investigate the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. His excellency was instructed to invite His Majesty's Government to take part in the formation of the commission in question.

I have the honor to inform you that after communication with the Canadian government, His Majesty's Government have pleasure in accepting the invitation to cooperate in the formation of the proposed commission. Steps will at once be taken for the appointment of the Canadian commissioners.

I have the honor to be, etc.,  
(For the Marquess of Lansdowne)

F. H. VILLIERS.

H. WHITE, Esq., etc.

## APPENDIX C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, January 13, 1905.

SIR: Referring to this Department's letter of October 2, 1903, I have to inform you that, under date of the 10th instant, the following-named gentlemen have been appointed to represent Canada on the International Commission provided for by the river and harbor act approved June 13, 1902, to investigate and report upon the con-

ditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada: W. F. King, chief astronomer; J. P. Mabey, K. C., and Louis A. Coste, C. E., of Ottawa.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. B. LOOMIS, *Acting Secretary.*

Col. OSWALD H. ERNST,  
*Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States,  
Commissioner of the United States, etc., War Department.*

#### APPENDIX D.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, April 15, 1905.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 10th ultimo, asking as to the instructions which may be required by the American commissioners appointed under section 4 of the river and harbor act of 1902 (32 Stat. L., 373), especially in regard to a question which you state is likely to arise concerning the scope of the Commission's investigation, the Canadian members appearing to be disposed to regard it as taking in all waters adjacent to the boundary line, whether part of the Great Lakes or not, I have to state as follows:

The wording of the law will be seen by reference to the inclosed copy. The Department's opinion is that the words "including all of the waters of the lakes and rivers whose natural outlet is by the river St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean" are intended as a limitation on what precedes them, and that the investigation and report should cover only such waters, omitting the lower St. Lawrence itself as well as all other waters not discharging naturally through it.

The broader interpretation given to the act by the Canadian authorities should be rejected, if for no other reason on account of the smallness of the appropriation for the support of the American section. Congress could hardly have intended to provide with a sum of \$20,000 for the expenses incident to an investigation extending to the Pacific coast, and possibly embracing the Alaskan boundary as well.

A portion of the report of the chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, when reporting the bill (copy of act herewith), treats of section 4, and would appear to limit the scope of the investigation to the Great Lakes system.

When the ground to be covered has been defined, the law itself appears to be sufficiently detailed to serve as instructions to the American commissioners.

It seems sufficient, therefore, at the present stage to inform you and the other members of the American section of the views held by the Department as to the scope of the investigation and report, and to request the American commissioners to assemble and organize as soon as possible after the 20th instant, at this capital, and to submit, after discussion, their own recommendations as to further procedure.

I inclose, also, for your information copies of letters from Colonel Ernst and Professor Williams in regard to the place of meeting of the Commission.

Copies of your letter of the 10th ultimo, and of this, the Department's reply, have been addressed to Colonel Ernst and Professor Williams for their guidance.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. B. LOOMIS,  
*Acting Secretary.*

GEO. CLINTON, Esq.,  
*Commissioner of the United States,  
International Waterways Commission,  
1012 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.*

#### APPENDIX E.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, May 31, 1905.*

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. O'Beirne's note of the 22d instant, by which he informs me that he is instructed by Lord Landsdowne to express the hope that the United States Government will see its way, without necessarily conceding the principle of its contention as to the scope of the Waterways Commission, to agree to the wish of the Canadian government that the Commission should deal with the question of the obstruction of the St. John River.

Serious consideration has been given to Mr. O'Beirne's note, and I regret to reply that this Government is unable to accede to the Canadian government's wish. As your embassy has been advised in a former note, this Government's construction of the act of Congress is that the Waterways Commission created thereunder has no jurisdiction over the St. John River; and in the opinion of this Government such jurisdiction can be exercised only by authority of Congress. Moreover, as the questions which have arisen regarding the St. John River affect particularly the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, such questions should be considered only by a commission on which both of them shall be represented.

I think I can assure your excellency that Congress will, in the early part of its next session, provide for a commission, to be joined with one from Canada, to examine fully into the questions in controversy between the business interests of Maine and those of New Brunswick with regard to the St. John River, and this Government sees no reason why the whole matter may not be satisfactorily adjusted by such a commission within a short period of time.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

F. B. LOOMIS,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The right honorable Sir H. M. DURAND, etc.

#### APPENDIX F.

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION,  
OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN SECTION,  
ROOM 328 MILLS BUILDING,  
*Washington, D. C., June 2, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that our Government has found itself unable, after very serious consideration of the question and after having submitted it to the Attorney-General, to accede to the desire of the Canadian government to include the St. John River within the scope of the Commission's work, and that I am authorized to communicate this decision to you informally. It has been communicated formally to the British Government through diplomatic channels.

I am further authorized to assure you that it is the firm expectation of our Government that Congress will, in the early part of its next session, provide for a commission to work jointly with one from Canada to examine fully into the questions in controversy between the business interests of Maine and New Brunswick with regard to the St. John River.

Allow me to express the hope that this decision will not prevent the prosecution of the work of the Commission within the field prescribed to the American section, as communicated to you at our session held here on the 25th and 26th ultimo, and that I shall have many opportunities for renewing the agreeable acquaintance so auspiciously begun on that occasion.

Yours, very respectfully,

O. H. ERNST,  
*Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Chairman American Section.*

J. P. MABEE, Esq.,  
*Chairman Canadian Section,  
International Waterways Commission,  
Bank of Toronto Building, Toronto, Canada.*

#### APPENDIX G.

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION,  
OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN CANADIAN SECTION,  
BANK OF TORONTO BUILDING,  
*Toronto, June 7, 1905.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging yours of the 2d of June advising me that the Government of the United States, after very serious consideration, has found itself unable to accede to the desire of the Canadian government to include the St. John River within the scope of the Commission's work, but at the same time assuring me that it is the firm expectation of your Government that Congress will, in the early part of its next session, provide for a commission, to work jointly with one

from Canada, to examine fully into the questions in controversy between the business interests of Maine and New Brunswick with regard to the St. John River.

The final position taken by your Government has been laid before the government of Canada, and I have the honor of informing you that with full reliance of your assurances relating to the unfortunate differences regarding the uses of the waters of the St. John River, our government has authorized the Canadian Commissioners to proceed with the inquiry within the field prescribed by the interpretation placed upon the act of Congress by your Attorney-General, and at the same time I am specially charged by the Premier of Canada to draw the attention of your section of the Commission to the condition of matters along the St. John River and to the necessity of prompt joint action thereon.

A meeting of our section has been called for tomorrow, and I shall advise you at once of the date suggested for a joint meeting, pursuant to our arrangement at Washington.

Personally I am gratified at the conclusion arrived at by our government, and I am sure that my brother Commissioners of the Canadian section will look forward with great pleasure to the future joint meetings of these Commissions.

Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

J. P. MABEE,

*Chairman of Canadian Section of International Waterways Commission.*

Col. O. H. ERNST,

*Chairman American Section, International Waterways Commission,  
Mills Building, Washington, U. S. America.*

#### APPENDIX H.

[Extract from the river and harbor act approved June 13, 1902, page 35.]

Subject to the express precedent conditions hereinafter mentioned, the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, its successors and assigns, after first obtaining consent of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers and their approval of the said canal and remedial works proposed, is hereby authorized to divert water from the St. Marys River into its water-power canal now being constructed at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, for water-power purposes while and so long as such works and diversion of water from said river shall not injuriously affect navigation therein, nor impair or diminish the water levels or any natural increase thereof either in Lake Superior or in the United States ship canal and locks or the navigable channels, locks, or ship canals connected therewith, whether natural or artificial, now existing or which may hereafter be established or created by the United States for navigation purposes.

And conditioned further, that said company shall establish, maintain, and operate suitable and sufficient remedial and controlling works in the rapids of said river to the approval of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers; and said company shall maintain and operate said canal and works in accordance with any rules and regulations that may hereafter be recommended by any International Commission and that shall become operative. Whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, the operation of said canal and remedial and controlling works, or either of them, either in themselves or in conjunction with any other canal or canals in the United States or Canada which now or hereafter may exist, is injuriously affecting water levels or the navigation of Lake Superior, the River St. Marys or other channels, locks, or ship canals connected therewith, as hereinbefore provided, he shall impose upon said company such rules and regulations for the operation of said canal and remedial works as may, in his opinion, be necessary to prevent such injury.

It shall become his duty and he shall have the authority to enter upon the property of said company and to close said canal, in whole or in part, to the extent necessary to maintain water levels and to require said company, at its own expense, to remove, add to, or modify said works or any part thereof to the extent necessary to maintain water levels. Neither the Secretary of War nor the Chief of Engineers, or any officer or other person acting under direction of them or either of them, shall be in any way liable by reason of anything done in the execution of this provision.

All remedies herein provided, however, shall be cumulative, and shall be without prejudice to any other remedies, either of the United States or of individuals, for failure of said company to maintain said levels for navigation purposes as herein provided.

Nothing herein contained shall be held to affect any existing riparian or other rights of any person or corporation, or the existing remedies therefor, or any action at law or equity now pending. The right is hereby expressly reserved to Congress to alter, amend, or repeal the provisions contained in this paragraph.

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APPENDIX I.

Whereas by the river and harbor act approved June 13, 1902, it is provided (32 Stats. L., 361) that, subject to the conditions therein mentioned—

"The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company, of Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, its successors and assigns, after first obtaining consent of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers and their approval of the said canal and remedial works proposed, is hereby authorized to divert water from the Saint Marys River into its water-power canal now being constructed at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, for water-power purposes while and so long as such works and diversion of water from said river shall not injuriously affect navigation therein, nor impair or diminish the water levels or any natural increase thereof either in Lake Superior or in the United States ship canal and locks or the navigable channels, locks, or ship canals connected therewith, whether natural or artificial, now existing or which may hereafter be established or created by the United States for navigation purposes;"

And whereas the said Michigan Lake Superior Power Company has submitted for the approval of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers plans of its water-power canal and remedial works for the diversion of the water from the Saint Marys River, authorized by said act, and has applied for consent of the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers to such diversion;

And whereas the Chief of Engineers has approved the said plans and has given his consent to such diversion, subject to the acceptance by said company of the conditions hereinafter specified;

Now, therefore, this is to certify that the Secretary of War hereby approves the said plans, which are hereto attached, and hereby gives his consent to the diversion of water from the Saint Marys River, as authorized by said act, subject to the acceptance by said company of the following conditions:

1. That the regulation works, including escape valves at power house, controlling works, and remedial works, shall be operated under the inspection of the engineer officer in charge of the Saint Marys Falls Canal, who shall have access to them at all times.

2. That when the mean level of Lake Superior at the canal for any calendar month falls below 601.5 feet above mean tide at New York, according to the levels of the United States Lake Survey Office, the flow through the canal shall be reduced, the amount of reduction increasing as the monthly mean level falls until it reaches 601.0, when all flow shall be stopped until the monthly mean level again exceeds 601.0, all without claim against the United States or against any officer thereof.

3. That in addition to the requirements of condition 2 (*supra*), all flow shall likewise be stopped, without claim against the United States, or against any officer thereof, should the monthly mean level of the lake remain below 601.5 for a period of six consecutive calendar months, and shall not be resumed until the monthly mean level shall exceed 601.5.

4. That when the monthly mean level rises above 603.0 the flow through the canal and the remedial works shall be increased to their maximum capacity, and shall so continue until the monthly mean level shall be less than 603.0, without claim against the United States or against any officer thereof.

5. That should the monthly mean level of the lake remain above 603.0 for a period of six consecutive calendar months, said company shall alter its works at its own expense as soon as practicable so as to allow more flow.

6. That the United States shall have the right to assume entire control of the flow of water through the canal and remedial works in cases of accidents or of emergencies temporarily affecting navigation through the United States Ship Canal.

7. That should cross currents detrimental to navigation be created by the intake or by the outflow of the canal said company shall construct such booms, training walls, or other works as may be necessary to remedy the evil.

8. That said company, in its arrangement and construction of remedial works, shall leave a suitable channel and water flow for the passage of logs over and through Saint Marys Falls.

9. That these limitations are in addition to the special limitations of the act of June 13, 1902, regarding riparian or other rights of any person or corporation and the remedies therefor.



10. That the elevations above mean tide at New York, above specified, are those established and in use at this date by the office of the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, commonly known as the lake survey office, at Detroit, Michigan.

11. Finally, the object and aim of the foregoing paragraphs being to hold the waters of the lake and river under the absolute control of the United States in the interest of navigation, it is expressly understood that said company shall not be entitled to damages should the Government at any time or for any cause exercise its right to control and suspend the flow of water through the power canal, in the interest of navigation.

Witness my hand this 12th day of December, 1902.

ELIHU ROOT,  
*Secretary of War.*

This instrument is also executed by the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company, by Francis H. Clergue, its president, thereunto lawfully authorized, this 9th day of December, 1902, in testimony of the acceptance by said company of the foregoing conditions.

THE MICHIGAN LAKE SUPERIOR POWER COMPANY,  
By FRANCIS H. CLERGUE, *President.*

Attest:

H. VON SCHON,  
F. T. TREMPER.

[SEAL.]



## Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1904.	Appropriated July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Repayments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1905.	Balance June 30, 1905.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. SALARIES, CONTINGENCIES, AND CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS—cont'd. <i>Buildings and grounds in and around Washington.</i>							
Improvement and care of public grounds.		\$13,400.00		\$13,400.00	\$13,400.00		
Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion.	\$3.99	96,535.99		96,535.99	96,535.99	\$3.99	\$518.54
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia.	5,004.65	69,000.00		64,004.65	55,931.99	3,004.65	6,068.01
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion.	31.48	4,506.00		4,536.48	4,456.00	31.48	49.00
Repairs to water pipes.	3,348.12	21,020.00		24,368.12	19,138.53	3,124.52	2,090.07
Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office.	26	2,500.00		2,500.26	2,499.52	.26	.48
Care and maintenance of Washington Monument.	7.50	1,500.00		1,507.50	1,498.31	7.50	1.69
Electric plant, Washington Monument.	12.00	16,520.00		16,532.00	15,510.44	12.00	1,009.56
Highway bridge across Potomac River, District of Columbia.	1,389.38			1,389.38	1,389.38		
Increasing the water supply of Washington, D. C.	504,000.00	428,000.00		986,000.00	723,808.40		212,691.60
Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia.	6,920.87			6,920.87			6,920.87
Survey of Anacostia River flats, District of Columbia.	70,499.02			70,499.02	64,236.45		16,262.57
Survey of Anacostia River flats, District of Columbia.	2,451.39			2,451.39			2,451.39
Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington.	597,668.66	642,995.00		1,240,663.66	987,415.48	6,184.40	247,063.78
<i>Erection of monuments, etc.</i>							
Memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.	44,000.00			46,400.00			46,400.00
Pedestal for statue of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.	50,000.00		\$2,400.00	50,000.00			50,000.00
Pedestal for statue of Gen. George B. McClellan.	50,000.00			50,000.00			50,000.00
Equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman.	4,800.00	700.00		5,500.00	8,000.00		16,900.00
Monument to Gen. Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg, Va.	23,900.00			23,900.00	7,000.00		16,900.00
Monument to Gen. Francis Nash, of North Carolina.	4,500.00			4,500.00	4,500.00		4,500.00
Monument to Gen. William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina.	4,500.00			4,500.00	4,500.00		4,500.00
Monument to Gen. Count Pulaski.	49,000.00			49,000.00	1,000.00		48,000.00
Monument to Gen. Baron von Steuben.	50,000.00			50,000.00	200.00		49,800.00
Monument on site of Fort Phil Kearny massacre.	665.00			665.00	665.00	15.00	100,000.00
Contribution to monument to prison-ship martyrs, Fort Greene, N. Y.	100,000.00			100,000.00			100,000.00
Statue of Frederick the Great.	6,800.00			6,800.00	6,800.00		6,800.00
Designs for memorial or statue of Gen. U. S. Grant.			125.21	6,925.21		125.21	8,500.00
Monuments or tablets in Cuba or China.		9,500.00		9,500.00			
Total erection of monuments, etc.	388,105.00	10,200.00	2,525.21	400,830.21	39,090.00	140.21	381,600.00
Repayments in excess of payments.					2,625.21		
Actual expenditures.					36,564.79		

Total salaries and contingencies	123,724.46	1,925,731.82		2,049,456.28	1,872,678.89	61,807.91	115,469.48
Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington	597,662.66	642,995.00		1,240,663.66	967,415.48	6,184.40	247,063.78
Total erection of monuments	398,105.00	10,200.00		398,306.00	36,564.79	140.21	361,003.00
Total salaries, contingencies, and civil appropriations	1,109,498.12	2,578,926.82		3,683,424.94	2,866,659.16	67,632.52	724,183.26
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.							
Expenses of Commanding-General's office	1,065.40		994.87	2,060.27		1,061.65	998.62
Contingencies, headquarters military departments	2,691.26	7,500.00		10,191.26	6,207.56	2,999.62	964.06
Contingencies, military information division, Adjutant-General's Office	2,072.66		315.56				
Contingencies, military information division, General Staff Corps	87,576.60						
Contingencies of the Army	7,890.15	15,000.00		22,890.15	18,000.16		4,890.99
Army War College	354.13	25,000.00		25,354.13	24,774.13		580.00
United States service schools	31,367.97	206,532.00		237,899.97	237,899.97	1,400.54	1,267.34
Signal Service of the Army	3,471,761.85	29,124,279.77		32,595,041.62	29,462,896.97	2,022,862.84	1,110,181.81
Pay, etc., of the Army		400,000.00		400,000.00	357,576.25		42,423.75
Allowance to officers and contract surgeons	6,435,418.87	7,002,486.19		13,437,914.06	5,541,802.12		7,896,111.94
Subsistence of the Army	374,618.29	5,790,632.06		6,165,250.35	5,429,590.62		1,735,659.73
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department	879,261.87	2,001,936.61		2,881,198.48	1,938,590.64		942,607.84
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department	2,415,633.19	4,730,536.17		7,146,169.36	4,800,839.77		2,345,329.59
Barracks and quarters	272,660.21	366,590.00		639,250.21	606,661.19		2,988,885.09
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands	10,968,656.48	15,040,279.14		25,998,935.62	12,574,922.05		13,424,013.57
Transportation of the Army and its supplies		136,201.14		136,201.14			
Transportation of the Army and its supplies, Pacific railroads	322,632.23		4,819.59				
Horses for cavalry and artillery		400,000.00		373,000.00	119,394.44		5,261.77
Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers	2,531,768.75	4,000,454.98		6,532,223.73	4,119,492.51		2,412,731.22
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage	141,066.91	380,000.00		521,066.91	378,490.10		1,476,488.47
Construction and repair of hospitals	3,769.95	15,000.00		18,769.95	18,577.98		1,476,488.47
Quarters for hospital stewards	23,968.24	45,000.00		68,968.24	57,457.29		849.83
Shooting galleries and ranges	349,111.84	650,000.00		899,111.84	607,767.70		4,073.24
Medical and Hospital Department	118.64	5,000.00		5,118.64	742.38		7,567.71
Army Medical Museum	168.62	10,000.00		10,168.62	9,022.53		82,984.68
Library, Surgeon-General's Office			9.50				
Engineer depot at Wilkes Point, N. Y.	299.65	16,500.00		16,799.65	16,335.21		464.44
Engineer depots			32.00				
Equipment of engineer troops	1,905.73	25,000.00		26,905.73	21,526.28		5,379.45
Engineer equipment troops	85.85	25,000.00		25,085.85	25,024.42		61.42
Engineer School, Washington, D. C.	382,210.89	150,000.00		532,210.89	355,556.96		127,172.96
Buildings, Engineer School, Washington, D. C.	10,556.84	25,000.00		35,556.84	21,677.76		4,899.15
Christian mission to engineer officers	292,500.00	300,000.00		592,500.00	148,813.00		444,187.00
Buildings, Army War College, Washington, D. C.		321,580.00		321,580.00	321,580.00		
Submarine cable, Washington to Alaska		95,000.00		95,000.00	93,867.00		
Submarine cable, Valdez to Seward, Alaska		300,000.00		300,000.00	296,788.22		1,633.00
Ordnance service	2,530.50	2,775,316.00		3,305,846.50	2,001,414.76		1,304,431.74
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies	445,061.15	2,775,316.00		3,220,377.15	2,001,414.76		1,118,962.37
Manufacture of arms	2,168,632.88	1,700,000.00		3,868,632.88	2,213,763.28		1,649,869.65
Manufacture of arms for morning and evening gun	10,463.83	13,500.00		23,963.83	16,773.46		6,930.88
Artillery targets	656.61	41,500.00		42,156.61	41,086.02		1,050.68
Converting muzzle-loading guns for saluting purposes		40,000.00		40,000.00	35,883.59		4,616.41

## Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance July 1, 1904.	Appropriated July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Repayments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1905.	Balance June 30, 1905.
<b>MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued.</b>							
of Military Academy.....	\$29,130.13	\$451,584.42		\$490,714.55	\$402,928.96	\$22,973.57	\$54,812.02
and ordinary expenses, Military Academy.....	1,919.83	120,428.38		122,348.71	117,624.36	1,919.83	2,804.52
ous items and incidental expenses, Military Academy.....	899.61	56,326.00		57,225.61	56,158.97	899.61	167.03
of West Point cadets, inaugural ceremony.....		1,080.00		1,080.00	1,080.00		194.00
und War Department.....	1,042,135.82			1,042,135.82	46,717.07		996,418.75
and bridges, Alaska.....			\$9.38	9.38		9.38	
aph and cable lines, Alaska.....	17,207.59		.62	17,208.11			17,208.11
exchanges.....	392,692.28	500,000.00		892,692.28	676,672.96	722.63	215,296.69
hospitals.....	6,376.21		.90	6,376.81		6,376.81	
avy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....				90		.90	
of officers' schools, military posts.....	7,123.77	25,000.00		32,123.77	4,751.68		27,372.09
marine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y.....	70.08	20,000.00		20,070.08	19,978.73		91.85
vary establishment.....	33,382,945.99	77,326,350.74		110,715,479.65	72,633,736.57	19,840,123.54	18,241,619.54
ccess of payments.....			6,182.92		6,182.92		
enditures.....					72,627,553.65		
<b>ORGANIZED MILITIA.</b>							
equipping the militia.....	1,071,898.70	1,000,000.00		2,071,898.70	1,108,013.78	108.42	963,776.50
s and equipments for organized militia.....	1,366,788.88			1,366,788.88	883,131.90		483,656.98
new arms and equipments for organized militia.....		384,643.66		384,643.66	384,643.66		
illery for organized militia.....	583,000.00	516,000.00		1,101,000.00	356,983.91		744,006.09
xperiment and maneuvers for organized militia.....		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	987,286.07		12,713.98
Total organized militia.....	3,023,687.58	2,900,643.66		5,924,331.24	3,765,069.32	108.42	2,159,153.50
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>							
<i>Rivers and harbors.</i>							
Improving harbor at—							
Portland, Me.....	13,779.58	100,000.00		113,779.58	1,000.00		112,779.58
Rockland, Me.....	34,474.21			34,474.21	26,000.00		8,474.21
Cape Porpoise, Me.....	7,498.85			7,498.85			7,498.85
York, Me.....		13,400.00		13,400.00	400.00		13,000.00
Bucksport, Me.....	1,800.00			1,800.00			1,800.00
aces of Shoals, Me.....	6,000.00			6,000.00	3,201.60		1,798.40
Break water from Mount Desert to Forecupine Island, Me.....	210.82			210.82			210.82
Improving Carvers Harbor at Vinalhaven, Me.....	1,800.00		.30	1,800.30	500.00		1,800.30
Improving harbor at New Harbor, Me.....	1,800.00	10,600.00		10,600.00			10,000.00
Harbor of refuge, Little Harbor, N. H.....	9,500.00			9,500.00	849.07		8,650.98

[illegible]

*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.*

Title of appropriation.		Balances July 1, 1904.	Appropriated July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Repayments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1905.	Balance June 30, 1905.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.</b>								
<i>Rivers and harbors—Continued.</i>								
Improving—								
Black Rock Harbor, N. Y.			\$100,000.00		\$100,000.00			\$100,000.00
New York Harbor, N. Y.		\$722,484.00	790,510.00		1,512,994.00	\$574,140.04		938,853.96
Great South Bay, N. Y.		2,000.00	2,000.00	83,000.00	90,000.00			10,000.00
Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.		90,000.00			90,000.00	60,500.00		29,500.00
Wallabout Channel, N. Y.		21,826.31			21,826.31			21,826.31
Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, N. Y. and N. J.		6,500.00		1,500.00	8,000.00			8,000.00
Channel in Gowanus Bay, N. Y.		405,000.00	200,000.00		605,000.00	194,008.40		410,991.60
Buttermilk Channel, N. Y.		50,000.00			50,000.00	57,776.01		1,523.99
Buffet entrance to Erie Basin and Black Rock Harbor, N. Y.		3,264.44			3,264.44			3,264.44
Lat Erie entrance to Black Rock Harbor and Erie Basin, N. Y.		350,000.00	52,000.00		402,000.00	3,000.00		399,000.00
Arthur Kill, N. Y. and N. J.		217,000.00	80,000.00		297,000.00	70,000.00		227,000.04
Improving harbors at—								
Port Jefferson, Huntington, Mattituck, Glencove, Flushing Bay, Canarsie Bay, and Sag Harbor, N. Y.			\$67,300.00	996.00	68,296.00			68,296.00
Port Jefferson, Huntington, Glencove, Flushing Bay, Canarsie Bay, and Sag Harbor, N. Y.		21,589.42			21,589.42	a 21,589.42		
Rondout and Peekskill, N. Y.			17,500.00		17,500.00	1,500.00		16,000.00
Wilson and Oak Orchard, N. Y.		1,000.00			1,127.78			
Improving Raritan Bay, N. J.			50,000.00	127.78	50,000.00	500.00	\$1,127.78	49,500.00
Improving harbor at—								
Erie, Pa.		25,000.00						
Pittsburg, Pa.		2,000.00	125,000.00		150,000.00	10,494.00		139,506.00
Wilmington, Del.		49,867.91	10,000.00		74,867.91	4,800.00		7,000.00
Delaware Breakwater, Del.		875.64	25,000.00		74,867.91	18,726.91		56,141.00
Harbor of Refuge, Delaware Bay, Del.		1,000.00			1,000.00			1,000.00
Ice Harbor, Reedy Island, Del.		16,236.93			16,236.93			16,236.93
Constructing pier, Delaware Bay near Lewes, Del.		820.60			820.60			820.60
Improving harbor at Baltimore, Md.		97,599.51			97,599.51	86,000.00		11,599.51
Improving harbors at—								
Rock Hall, Queenstown, Claiborne, and Cambridge; and Chester, Choptank, Warwick, Pocomoke, La Trappe, Wicomico, and Manokin rivers, and Tyaskin Creek, Md.			a 51,961.42		51,961.42			51,961.42
Rock Hall, Queenstown, Claiborne, and Cambridge; and Chester, Choptank, Warwick, Pocomoke, and Wicomico rivers, and Tyaskin Creek, Md.								
Improving—								
Patuxent River, Md.		2,961.42			2,961.42	a 2,961.42		
Patuxent River, Md.			6,000.00		6,000.00	100.00		5,900.00
Hampton Roads, Va.		95,000.00			95,000.00	95,000.00		



Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.		Balances July 1, 1904.	Appropriated July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Repayments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1905.	Balance June 30, 1905.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.</b>								
<i>Rivers and harbors—Continued.</i>								
<b>Improving—</b>								
Black Rock Harbor, N. Y.			\$100,000.00		\$100,000.00			\$100,000.00
New York Harbor, N. Y.		\$722,484.00	790,510.00		1,512,994.00	\$574,140.64		938,853.36
Great South Bay, N. Y.		3,000.00	2,000.00	\$3,000.00	10,000.00			10,000.00
Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, N. Y.		90,000.00			90,000.00	60,500.00		29,500.00
Wallabout Channel, N. Y.		21,826.31			21,826.31			21,826.31
Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, N. Y. and N. J.		6,500.00		1,500.00	8,000.00			8,000.00
Channel in Gowanus Bay, N. Y.		405,000.00	200,000.00		605,000.00	194,508.40		410,491.60
Buttermilk Channel, N. Y.		59,000.00			59,000.00	57,776.01		1,223.99
Buffalo entrance to Erie Basin and Black Rock Harbor, N. Y.		3,264.44			3,264.44			3,264.44
Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock Harbor and Erie Basin, N. Y.		350,000.00	52,000.00		402,000.00	8,000.00		394,000.00
Arthur Kill, N. Y. and N. J.		217,000.00	80,000.00		297,000.00	70,000.00		227,000.00
<b>Improving harbors at—</b>								
Port Jefferson, Huntington, Mattituck, Glencove, Flushing Bay, Canarsie, Bay, and Sag Harbor, N. Y.			\$67,300.00	998.00	68,298.00			68,298.00
Port Jefferson, Huntington, Glencove, Flushing Bay, Canarsie Bay, and Sag Harbor, N. Y.		21,589.42			21,589.42	\$21,589.42		
Randout at Washington, N. Y.			17,500.00		17,500.00	1,000.00		16,500.00
Wilson and Oak Orchard, N. Y.		1,000.00		127.78	1,127.78		\$1,127.78	
Improving Raritan Bay, N. J.			50,000.00		50,000.00	500.00		49,500.00
Improving harbor at—								
Erie, Pa.		25,000.00	125,000.00		150,000.00	10,494.00		139,506.00
Pittsburg, Pa.		2,000.00	10,000.00		12,000.00	4,800.00		7,200.00
Wilmington, Del.		49,867.91	25,000.00		74,867.91	18,728.91		56,139.00
Delaware Breakwater, Del.		875.64			875.64			875.64
Harbor of Refuge, Delaware Bay, Del.		1,000.00			1,000.00			1,000.00
Ice Harbor, Reedy Island, Del.		16,236.93			16,236.93			16,236.93
Constructing pier, Delaware Bay near Lewes, Del.		820.60			820.60			820.60
Improving harbor at Baltimore, Md.		97,598.51			97,598.51	86,000.00		11,598.51
<b>Improving harbors at—</b>								
Rock Hall, Queenstown, Claiborne, and Cambridge; and Chester, Choptank, Warwick, Pocomoke, La Trappe, Wicomico, and Manokin rivers and Tyaskin Creek, Md.			\$51,981.42		51,981.42			51,981.42
Rock Hall, Queenstown, Claiborne, and Cambridge; and Chester, Choptank, Warwick, Pocomoke, and Wicomico rivers, and Tyaskin Creek, Md.								
Improving—								
Breton Bay and Patuxent River, Md.		2,961.42			2,961.42	\$2,961.42		
Hampton Roads, Va.		\$6,000.00	6,000.00		6,000.00	100.00		5,900.00
					96,000.00	96,000.00		



Improving harbor at—	60,000.00	7,899.69	2,639.69	5,200.62
Annapolis, Wis.	60,000.00	64,241.87	9,000.00	55,241.87
Ashland, Wis.	5,000.00	16,794.03	1,000.00	20,794.03
Kenilworth, Wis.	110,000.00	112,000.00	1,000.00	111,000.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	250,000.00	383,519.27	74,000.00	279,519.27
Oconto, Wis.	3,150.23	3,150.23		3,150.23
Port Washington, Wis.	4,658.69	4,658.69		4,658.69
Sheboygan, Wis.	40,000.00	58,000.00	41,000.00	17,000.00
Lyons, Wis.	1,964.35	1,964.35		
Racine, Wis.	19,171.54	49,171.54	3,500.00	45,671.54
Two Rivers, Wis.	30,000.00	6,600.00	4,100.00	2,500.00
Kewaunee, Wis.	8,000.00	9,062.11	7,062.11	2,000.00
Green Bay, Wis.	10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
Port Wing, Wis.	19,922.00	19,922.00		19,922.00
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	667.39	25,687.39	689.49	25,027.90
San Diego, Cal.	10,000.00	20,039.76	9,928.04	10,111.72
San Francisco, Cal.	149,493.94	249,493.94	108,019.27	146,474.67
San Pedro, Cal.	431,258.46	891,258.46	368,103.52	523,154.94
Alviso, Cal.	29,856.53	29,856.53	26,150.50	3,706.03
Oakland, Cal.	95,000.00	195,000.00	71,000.00	124,000.00
Improving—				
Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal.	10,339.74	10,339.74	150.00	10,189.74
San Pablo Bay, Cal.	294,000.00	294,000.00	153,000.00	141,000.00
Entrance to Coos Bay and Harbor, Oreg.	47,579.93	47,579.93	14,236.52	33,343.41
Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg.	8,463.15	18,463.15	10,463.16	8,000.00
Improving harbor at Port Orford, Oreg.	140,850.27	140,850.27	140,850.27	
Improving Yaquina Bay, Oreg.	3,942.56	3,942.56	2,735.52	1,206.04
Improving harbor at—				
Everett, Wash.	7,000.00	7,000.00		7,000.00
Olympia, Wash.	7,730.48	7,730.48	1.58	7,728.90
Tacoma, Wash.	102,500.00	142,500.00	81,000.00	61,500.00
New Whatcom, Wash.	1,500.00	36,500.00	1,500.00	35,000.00
Improving—				
Grays Harbor, Wash.	2,226.59	32,226.59	1,726.59	30,500.00
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, Wash.	11,557.91	41,557.91	11,557.91	30,000.00
Improving harbor at Honolulu, Hawaii.	200,000.00	200,000.00	2,092.75	197,907.25
Ship channel connecting waters of the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo.	134,363.76	134,363.76	42,000.00	92,363.76
Improving—				
Kennebec River, Me.	57,000.00	57,000.00	1,000.00	56,000.00
Penobscot River, Me.	8,500.00	8,500.00		8,500.00
Kennebunk River, Me.	3,500.00	3,500.00		3,500.00
Saco River, Me.	5,241.63	5,241.63		5,241.63
Damariscotta River, Me.	5,000.00	5,000.00	500.00	4,500.00
Sassanoo River, Me.	7,012.31	7,012.31	7,012.31	
Union River, Me.	2,896.64	2,896.64		2,896.64
Bagaduce River, Me.	3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
Lubec Channel, Me.	30,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00
Narragansett River, Me.	356.19	356.19		356.19

<sup>a</sup> These amounts have been transferred from the individual accounts to the consolidated appropriations in accordance with the provisions contained in the river and harbor act approved March 3, 1906.

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1904.	Appropriated July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Repayments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1905.	Balance June 30, 1905.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.</b>							
<i>Rivers and harbors—Continued.</i>							
Improving harbor at—							
Sandusky City, Ohio	\$11,000.00	\$125,000.00		\$136,000.00	\$8,000.00		\$128,000.00
Huron, Ohio	7,000.00	68,500.00		75,500.00	6,000.00		70,500.00
Fairport, Ohio	62,000.00	135,000.00		197,000.00	29,898.50		167,101.50
Michigan City, Ind.	51,000.00	45,000.00		96,000.00	48,000.00		48,000.00
Calumet, Ill.	254,480.00			254,480.00	185,000.00		99,480.00
Chicago, Ill.		a 200,000.00	\$15.30	200,015.30			200,015.30
Waukegan, Ill.	235,082.46	80,000.00		265,082.46	201,000.00		64,082.46
Cheboygan, Mich.	1,805.10	7,500.00		9,305.10			9,305.10
Grand Haven, Mich.	6,000.00	80,000.00		86,000.00	32,868.94		53,131.06
Ludington, Mich.	72,960.00	10,000.00		82,960.00	1,000.00		81,960.00
Manistiquie, Mich.	2,044.95	25,000.00		27,044.95	3,000.00		24,044.95
Ontonagon, Mich.		3,000.00		3,000.00			
Petoskey, Mich.	31,900.00	20,000.00		51,900.00	10,902.89		40,997.11
South Haven, Mich.		50,000.00		50,000.00	8,000.00		42,000.00
Saugatuck and Kalamazoo River, Mich.	92,800.00	75,000.00		167,800.00	63,800.00		104,000.00
Black Lake, Mich.	12,250.00	65,000.00		77,250.00	7,250.00		70,000.00
Muskegon, Mich.	11,110.00	100,000.00		111,110.00	6,610.00		104,500.00
Manistee, Mich.	20,575.00	10,000.00		30,575.00	7,560.13		23,014.87
Frankfort, Mich.	10,575.00	20,000.00		30,575.00	6,675.00		23,900.00
Charlevoix, Mich.	1,000.00	25,000.00		26,000.00	1,360.35		24,639.65
Marquette, Mich.	37,500.00	3,000.00		40,500.00	32,000.00		8,500.00
Aracadia, Mich.		6,000.00		6,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
Alpena, Mich.	1,325.93			1,325.93			1,325.93
Gladstone, Mich.	6,500.00	14,000.00		20,500.00	200.00		19,300.00
Improving harbors at Pentwater and White Lake, Mich.		20,000.00		20,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
Improving	7,697.20	15,000.00		22,697.20	4,650.00		18,047.20
St. Joseph Harbor and River, Mich.	11,500.00			11,500.00	500.00		11,000.00
Manistiquie Harbor and River, Mich.							
Harbor of refuge at							
Waukegan Bay, Mich.		1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00
Waukegan Bay, Mich.	255,863.98	a 423,363.98		423,363.98	15,000.00		408,363.98
Waukegan Bay, Mich.	16,575.00			16,575.00	a 255,863.98		4,711.02
Waukegan Bay, Mich.	10,121.58	50,000.00		60,121.58	12,575.00		47,546.58
Harbor at							
Michn. and Superior, Wis.	211,354.24	270,000.00		481,354.24	181,088.27		300,270.97
St. Minn.	1,038.19	2,000.00		3,038.19	500.00		2,538.19
St. Minn.		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
St. Minn.	10,891.86	35,000.00		45,891.86	9,582.71		36,309.15
St. Minn. and Lake Michigan Ship Canal	35,000.00	50,000.00		85,000.00	8,000.00		77,000.00

Passaic River, N. J.	147,000.00	115,000.00	262,000.00	46,000.00	216,000.00
Shrewsbury River, N. J.	40,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	38,000.00	22,000.00
Keyport Harbor, Matawan Creek, Raritan, South, and Elizabeth rivers, and Shoal Harbor and Compton Creek, N. J.	2,415.00		2,415.00	a 2,415.00	
Keyport Harbor, Matawan Creek, Raritan, South, and Elizabeth rivers, and Shoal Harbor, and Compton Creek, and Chesapeake Creek, N. J.		a 52,216.15	52,216.15	500.00	51,716.15
Frankford Creek, Pa.	2,000.00		2,000.00		
Delaware River, Pa. and N. J.	1,823,273.48	500,000.00	1,823,273.48	1,075,771.00	747,502.48
Allegheny River, Pa.	750.00		750.00		750.00
Monongahela River, Pa.	591,000.00	207,850.00	798,850.00	380,500.00	408,350.00
Dam at Herts Island, Allegheny River, near Pittsburgh, Pa.	132,116.40		132,116.40	134,616.40	7,500.00
Improving—					
Appoquinimink, Murderkill, and Mapillon rivers, Del.		20,000.00	20,000.00	650.00	19,350.00
Smyrna River, Del.	15,000.00	5,355.00	20,355.00	200.00	20,155.00
Nanticoke River, Del. and Md.	2,637.64	2,000.00	2,637.64		2,637.64
Patuxent River, Md.	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00		250,000.00
Susquehanna River near Havre de Grace, Md.	13,000.00	10,000.00	23,000.00	14,000.00	9,000.00
Elk River, Md.		2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
Potomac River	30,345.09	90,345.09	90,345.09	30,345.09	60,000.00
Anacostia River, D. C.	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00		
Nomini Creek, Va.	2,733.75	4,000.00	6,733.75	2,733.75	4,000.00
Urbana Creek, Va.	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	500.00	9,500.00
James River, Va.	219,995.01	200,000.00	419,995.01	97,628.81	322,366.20
Rappahannock River, Va.	498.81	40,000.00	40,498.81	498.81	40,000.00
Pagan River, Va.	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	500.00	9,500.00
Protecting Jamestown Island, Va.		15,000.00	15,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00
Improving—					
Appomattox River, Va.	187,500.00	10,000.00	197,500.00	18,500.00	179,000.00
York River, Occoquan, Lower Machodoc, Nandua, Aquia, and Carters creeks, Va.	9,613.14		9,613.14	a 9,613.14	
Waterway from Chincoteague Bay to Indian River Bay, Va., Md., and Del.			7.70		7.70
York, Mattaponi, and Pamunkey rivers, and Occoquan, Lower Machodoc, Nandua, Aquia, and Carters creeks, Va.	a 32,574.87	a 32,574.87	32,574.87	1,600.00	30,974.87
Big Sandy River, W. Va. and Ky.	252,406.26	128,000.00	380,406.26	157,425.92	222,980.34
Great Kanawha River, W. Va.	126,625.46		126,625.46	34,605.46	92,020.00
Monongahela River, W. Va.	108,500.00		120,163.86		120,163.86
Little Kanawha River, W. Va.	153.10	164,000.00	164,153.10		164,153.10
Beaufort Inlet, N. C.		45,000.00	45,000.00	1,000.00	44,000.00
Ocracoke Inlet, N. C.	7,750.00		7,909.03		500.00
Fishing Creek, N. C.	58,044.15	500.00	58,544.15	40	58,504.15
Cape Fear River, N. C.		100,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
Contentnea Creek, N. C.		1,000.00			8,200.00
New River, N. C.	3,200.00		3,200.00		10,750.00
Perquimans River, N. C.		11,250.00		500.00	10,750.00
Roanoke River, N. C.	6,800.00	10,000.00	16,800.00	6,800.00	10,000.00
Scuppernon River, N. C.		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Pamlico and Tar rivers, N. C.	8,000.00	8,000.00	16,000.00	9,000.00	7,000.00
Neuse and Trent rivers, N. C.		40,000.00	40,000.00	2,000.00	38,000.00

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Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1904.	Appropriated July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905.	Repayments July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1905.	Balance June 30, 1905.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.</b>							
<i>Rivers and harbors—Continued.</i>							
Improving—							
Northeast, Black, and Cape Fear rivers, N. C.	\$9,013.09	\$9,000.00		\$18,013.09	\$9,013.09		\$9,000.00
Waccamaw and Little Pedee rivers, N. C. and S. C.		15,000.00		15,000.00	2,000.00		13,000.00
Improving waterway from—							
Norfolk, Va., to the sounds of North Carolina.	2,000.00	3,000.00		5,000.00	500.00		4,500.00
Norfolk Harbor, Va., to Albemarle sound, N. C.	2,500.00	22,000.00		24,500.00	2,900.00		21,600.00
Improving waterway between—							
New River and Swansboro, N. C.	4,376.27			4,376.27	200.00		4,176.27
Charleston and Beaufort and Wappoo Cut, S. C.		a 81,500.00		81,500.00	2,500.00		29,000.00
Improving—							
Wappoo Cut, S. C.	4,500.00			4,500.00	4,500.00		
Congaree River, S. C.	50,000.00			50,000.00	7,000.00		43,000.00
Great Pedee River, S. C.	67,000.00	20,000.00		77,000.00	34,000.00		43,000.00
Santee, Wateree, and Congaree rivers, S. C.	31,950.50	50,000.00		81,950.50	33,950.50		48,000.00
Beaufort River, S. C.	1,000.00			1,000.00	1,000.00		
Improving waterway between—							
Charleston and Beaufort, S. C.	24,500.00			24,500.00	a 24,500.00		40,000.00
Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla.	500.00	41,000.00		41,500.00	1,500.00		
Improving—							
St. Johns River, Fla.	301,010.75	380,000.00		681,010.75	372,010.75		259,000.00
Indian River, Fla.	2,014.62	20,000.00		22,014.62	5,514.62		16,500.00
Blackwater River, Fla.		10,000.00		10,000.00	1,000.00		9,000.00
Apalachicola River, Fla.		12,000.00		12,000.00			12,000.00
Kissimmee River, Fla.		7,000.00		7,000.00	3,500.00		3,500.00
Ocklawaha River, Fla.	2,000.00	2,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00		
Holmes River, Fla.		2,000.00		2,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
Choctawhatchee River, Fla. and Ala.		10,000.00		10,000.00	4,000.00		6,000.00
Escambia and Conecuh rivers, Fla. and Ala.	700.00	10,000.00		10,700.00	3,700.00		7,000.00
Orange River, Charlotte Harbor, and Caloosahatchee River, Fla.		3,000.00		3,000.00			3,000.00
Volusia Bar, Fla.	2,000.00	2,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00		
Crystal, Manatee, Anclote, Suwanee, and Withlacoochee rivers, Fla.	24,557.86	50,000.00		74,557.86	22,500.00		52,057.86
Removing the water hyacinth, Fla., Tex., and La.	5,020.00	65,000.00		70,020.00	5,000.00		65,020.00
Dredge for river and harbor improvements, Fla.	34,800.00			34,800.00	34,500.00		
Improving—							
Savannah River, Ga.	3,061.37	15,000.00		18,061.37	4,496.92		13,564.45
Oconee River, Ga.	2,043.00	15,000.00		17,043.00	4,543.00		12,500.00
Altamaha River, Ga.	1,461.00	10,000.00		11,461.00	2,961.00		8,500.00

Chattahoochee River, Ga. and Ala.	5,990.91	75,000.00	90,990.91	15,979.10	64,961.81
Flint River, Ga.	5,992.91	20,000.00	25,992.91	5,992.91	20,000.00
Ocmulgee River, Ga.	2,609.16	15,000.00	17,609.16	4,000.00	13,609.16
Cosco, Oostenaula, and Coosa water rivers, Ga. and Ala.	10,250.72	25,000.00	35,250.72	10,148.81	25,101.91
Skidaway Narrows, Ga.		20,000.00	20,000.00	500.00	19,500.00
Alabama River, Ala.	3,992.75	100,000.00	103,992.75	11,992.75	92,000.00
Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee rivers, Ala.	595,040.75	115,000.00	710,040.75	200,967.77	509,072.98
Tombigbee River, Ala.	115.98	27,000.00	27,115.98	4,500.00	22,615.98
Yazoo, Tallahatchie, Coldwater, and Big Sunflower rivers and Tchula Lake, Miss.		135,417.25	135,417.25	8,000.00	132,417.25
Pascagoula, Chickasaw, and Leaf rivers, Miss.		12,000.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	10,000.00
Pascagoula River, Miss.	5,000.00	150,000.00	155,000.00	5,000.00	150,000.00
Pearl River, Miss.	102.84	11,000.00	11,102.84	1,583.66	9,519.18
Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Big Sunflower rivers, Miss.	84,600.00		84,600.00	84,600.00	
Homochitto River, Miss.		2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
Mississippi River from mouth of Ohio River to Minneapolis, Minn.	2,459,418.19	3,000,000.00	5,459,418.19	2,638,100.62	2,826,317.57
Southwest Pass, Mississippi River.	1,787,143.48	1,150,000.00	2,937,143.48	1,187,647.24	1,749,496.24
Passes of the Mississippi River	1,228,980.49	1,250,000.00	2,478,980.49	948,428.25	1,530,552.24
Plant for maintenance of channel, South Pass, Mississippi River.	149,786.98		149,786.98	143,686.73	\$6,000.00
Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River	21,001.92		21,029.92		21,029.92
Dredging South Pass, Mississippi River	200,000.00		200,000.00		200,000.00
Operating snag and dredge boats on upper Mississippi River.	74,237.71	160,000.00	234,237.71	26,320.74	207,916.97
Maintenance of South Pass channel, Mississippi River.	5,992.62	25,000.00	30,992.62		5,992.62
Gauging waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.	20,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River	887.34	9,600.00	10,487.34	104,820.04	16,179.96
Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River	33,286.93	100,000.00	133,286.93	77,819.53	1,887.91
Improving—		10,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	2,000.00
Calcasieu River and Pass, La.	50,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	51,500.00	98,500.00
Red River, La. and Ark.	81,495.45	200,000.00	281,495.45	36,686.45	244,809.00
Bogue Chitto, Bogue Falia, Bayou Manchac, Amite, Chefuncte and Tickfaw rivers, La.		6,500.00	6,502.50	100.00	6,402.50
Bayou Plaquemine, La.	2.50	35,000.00	600,629.25	166,401.25	433,828.00
Bayou Teche, La.	565,629.25	7,500.00	7,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
Bayous Bartholomew, Macon, D'Arbonne, and Corney, and Bonif and Tensas rivers, La.		17,000.00			
Bayou Lafourche, La.	7,942.51		24,942.51	4,006.09	20,936.42
Bayou Vermilion and Mergentau River, La.	2,069.26		2,069.26	50.00	2,019.26
Mouth of Brazos River, Tex.	1,400.00	3,000.00	8,400.00	100.00	8,300.00
Brazos River, Tex.	1,309.26	50,000.00	51,309.26		51,309.26
Sabine River, Tex.	107,449.53	100,000.00	207,449.53	84,937.49	122,512.04
Trinity River, Tex.	161.67		161.67		
Sabine and Neches rivers, Tex.	288,529.77		288,529.77		
Aranas Pass and Bay, Tex.	125,000.00		125,000.00	42,998.60	245,531.27
Pasco Cavallo, Tex.	84,013.80	150,000.00	184,013.80	2,500.00	122,500.00
Cypress Bayou, Tex. and La.	98,117.35	100,000.00	198,117.35	42,018.80	142,000.00
Cedar Bayou, Tex.	35,868.78		35,868.78	98,117.35	100,000.00
	3,202.66		3,202.66	1,000.00	35,868.78
	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,202.66

<sup>a</sup> These amounts have been transferred from the individual accounts to the consolidated appropriations in accordance with the provisions contained in the river and harbor act approved March 3, 1905.

*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, etc.—Continued.*

Title of appropriation.		Balance July 1, 1904.	Appropriated July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.	Repayments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1906.	Balance June 30, 1906.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.</b>								
<i>Rivers and harbors—Continued.</i>								
<b>Improving—</b>								
Arkansas River, Ark.		\$49,760.21	\$65,000.00		\$114,760.21	\$7,430.51		\$107,329.70
Black River, Ark. and Mo.		1,317.86			1,317.86	1,317.86		
Current River, Ark. and Mo.		386.72			386.72			
Cuachita River, Ark. and La.		318,300.00			410,386.72	34,551.52		375,835.20
St. Francis River, Ark.		537.78	92,000.00		18,537.78	4,988.45	\$58.50	6,100.07
White River, Ark.		3,249.49	15,000.00		215,848.53	67,300.00		13,197.57
Upper White River, Ark.		55,883.85	160,000.00		15,000.00	12,000.00		146,006.25
Cache River, Ark.		10.00	2,000.00		15,000.00	1,547.16		16,452.54
Black and Current rivers, Ark. and Mo.		84,000.00				84,000.00		
<b>Repairing Government levee, Walnut Bend, Ark.</b>								
<b>Improving—</b>								
Cumberland River above Nashville, Tenn.		141,598.83	124,000.00		265,598.83	57,884.55		207,713.78
Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn.		90,393.15	10,000.00		100,393.15	66,491.05		33,912.10
French Broad River, Tenn.		2,890.62	2,000.00		2,890.62	66,491.05		3,725.19
Tennessee River above Chattanooga, Tenn.		1,501.77	50,000.00		51,501.77	7,987.97		43,513.80
Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Ala. and Ky.		470,099.49	302,000.00		784,099.49	123,704.77		660,394.72
Clinch, Hiwassee, and Holston rivers, Tenn.		2,674.33	3,000.00		8,674.33	1,699.46		6,974.87
Ohio and Forked Deer rivers, Tenn.		420,000.75	50,000.00		470,000.75	159,904.04		310,096.71
Kentucky River, Ky.		165,000.00	3,000.00		170,000.00	110,000.00		60,000.00
Falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky.		221,603.73	300,000.00		521,603.73	79,841.62		441,762.11
Ohio River below Pittsburgh, Pa.		2,489,225.22	945,000.00		3,434,225.22	1,039,155.62		2,395,069.60
Operating snag boats on the Ohio River		27,427.87	50,000.00		77,427.87	86,428.11	16,927.87	25,071.89
<b>Improving—</b>								
Ohio River between Cairo and Mound City.		25,000.00			25,000.00		25,000.00	
Watkinson River, Ohio			118,000.00		118,000.00	6,000.00		112,000.00
Waterway from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Mich.			45,000.00		45,000.00	1,000.00		44,000.00
Clinton River, Mich.		2,002.84	3,000.00		5,002.84			5,002.84
Belle River, Mich.		3,559.54			3,559.54			3,559.54
Detroit River, Mich.		870,000.00	500,000.00		1,370,000.00	440,000.00		930,000.00
Grand River, Mich.		18,375.00	100,000.00		118,375.00	28,375.00		90,000.00
Pine River, Mich.		835.41			835.41			835.41
Saginaw River, Mich.		25,983.65	30,000.00		55,983.65	1,000.54		54,983.11
Saginaw River, Mich.		539,450.59	420,000.00		959,450.59	135,698.11		823,752.48
St. Mary River, Mich.		1,169,999.16	1,200,000.00		2,369,999.16	872,004.08		1,497,994.18
Middle and West Neepish channels, St. Marys River, Mich.		327,184.17			327,184.17	101,618.42		225,565.75
St. Clair Flats Canal, Mich.								

Hay Lake and Neebish channels, St. Marys River, Mich.	500,000.00			500,000.00			500,000.00
Black and Rouge rivers and harbor at Monroe, Mich.	18,000.00			18,376.13			18,376.13
Illinois and Mississippi Canals.	300,000.00			1,206,217.50			652,395.21
Improving—							
St. Croix River, Wis. and Minn.	4,000.00			4,105.20			3,101.70
Fox River, Wis.	85,000.00			61,804.76			74,304.76
Minnesota River, Minn.	3,000.00			3,880.49			4,380.80
Red River of the North, Minn. and Dak.	9,000.00			8.68			8,073.63
Waterway from Lockport, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.	43,000.00			43,000.00			1,108.40
Chicago River, Ill.	182,919.35			182,919.35			128,159.35
Calumet River, Ill. and Ind.	35,867.59			35,867.59			80,960.75
Illinois River, Ill.	100,000.00			59,000.00			40,189.54
Wabash River, Ind. and Ill.							
Gasconade River, Mo.	15,000.00			93.28			12,000.00
St. Francis River, Mo.	80,000.00			14,841.12			
Osage River, Mo. and Kans.	150,000.00			19,582.82			75,000.00
Missouri River from mouth to Sioux City, Iowa.	75,000.00			22,706.28			120,728.86
Missouri River from Stubbs Ferry, Mont., to Sioux City, Iowa.	50,000.00						77,191.90
Funds contributed by citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., for improvement of Missouri River.							45,000.00
Improving—							
Mopolumne River, Cal.	2,500.00			52,684.74			2,500.00
Sacramento River, Cal.	349,000.00			849,000.00			52,684.74
Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cal.	20,000.00			20,000.00			249,000.00
San Joaquin River, Cal.	3,000.00			3,000.00			3,000.00
Petaluma Creek and Napa River, Cal.	49,316.00			224,316.00			224,316.00
Stockton and Mormon channels, Cal.	400,000.00			1,053,763.59			390,177.83
Mouth of Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash.	100,000.00			170,932.65			100,498.66
Columbia and lower Willamette rivers below Portland, Oreg.	30,000.00			36,612.20			30,000.00
Columbia River at Cascades, Oreg.	50,000.00			338,493.02			244,461.91
Columbia River at Three Mile Rapids, Oreg. and Wash.	25,000.00			56,548.42			25,000.00
Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, Oreg. and Wash.	65,000.00			57,101.67			52,500.00
Coquille River, Oreg.	50,000.00			30,787.90			24,687.90
Stuslaw River, Oreg.	50,000.00			62,714.03			50,000.00
Willamette and Yamhill rivers, Oreg.	1,000.00			2,200.00			756.06
Clatskanie River, Oreg.							2,000.00
Gauging waters of Columbia River							
Improving—							
Waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington.	125,000.00			148,000.00			138,000.00
Columbia River, Wash.	30,000.00			30,634.01			30,334.01
Cowlitz and Lewis rivers, Wash.	10,000.00			11,289.89			11,289.89
Okanogan and Pender Oreille rivers, Wash.	15,000.00			16,760.00			15,000.00
Nahcotta River, Wash.	6,500.00			6,500.00			6,500.00
Willapa River and Harbor, Wash.	1,020.70			1,020.70			1,020.70
Puget Sound, Wash.	20,000.00			20,000.00			16,000.00
Swinomish Slough, Wash.	5,000.00			18,400.00			5,000.00
Upper Snake River, Idaho.	300,000.00			3,452,411.87			2,744.88
Emergencies in river and harbor works.							
a These amounts have been transferred from the individual accounts to the consolidated appropriations in accordance with the provisions contained in the river and harbor act approved March 3, 1905.							391,144.18

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1904.	Appropriated July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Repayments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1905.	Balance June 30, 1905.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.</b>							
<i>Rivers and harbors—Continued.</i>							
<b>Improving—</b>							
Arkansas River, Ark.	\$49,780.21	\$65,000.00		\$114,780.21	\$7,480.61		\$107,299.70
Black River, Ark. and Mo.	1,317.96			1,317.96	1,317.96		
Current River, Ark. and Mo.	186.72			186.72			
Ouachita River, Ark. and La.	318,300.00	92,000.00		410,300.00	34,801.88		375,498.12
St. Francis River, Ark.	557.78	6,000.00		6,557.78	557.78		6,000.00
White River, Ark.	8,419.49	16,000.00		24,419.49	4,988.42		19,431.07
Upper White River, Ark.	56,885.85	100,000.00		156,885.85	67,900.00	\$68.00	148,945.85
Cache River, Ark.	10.00	2,000.00		2,010.00			2,010.00
Black and Current rivers, Ark. and Mo.		18,000.00		18,000.00	1,747.40		16,252.60
Repairing Government levees, Walnut Bend, Ark.	84,000.00			84,000.00	84,000.00		
<b>Improving—</b>							
Cumberland River above Nashville, Tenn.	141,498.33	124,000.00		265,498.33	57,494.00		208,004.33
Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn.	90,303.15	10,000.00		100,303.15	66,491.00		33,812.15
French Broad River, Tenn.	890.62	2,000.00		2,890.62	654.48		2,236.14
Tennessee River above Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,501.77	50,000.00		51,501.77	7,947.97		43,553.80
Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Ala. and Ky.	479,099.49	805,000.00		1,284,099.49	128,794.77		660,304.72
Clinch, Hiwassee, and Holston rivers, Tenn.	2,674.33	6,000.00		8,674.33	1,690.46		6,983.87
Obion and Forked Deer rivers, Tenn.		8,000.00		8,000.00			8,000.00
Kentucky River, Ky.	420,000.75	50,000.00		470,000.75	156,904.04		313,096.71
Green River, Ky.	165,000.00	5,000.00		170,000.00	110,000.00		60,000.00
Falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky.		80,000.00		80,000.00	6,000.00		74,000.00
Ohio River	221,603.73	800,000.00		1,021,603.73	79,841.63		441,762.10
Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pa.	2,499,235.22	945,000.00		3,444,235.22	1,089,165.63		2,355,069.59
Operating snag boats on the Ohio River	27,427.87	50,000.00		77,427.87	86,498.11	16,927.87	25,000.00
<b>Improving—</b>							
Ohio River between Cairo and Mound City.	25,000.00			25,000.00			
Muskegon River, Ohio		118,000.00		118,000.00	6,000.00		112,000.00
Waterway from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Mich.		45,000.00		45,000.00	1,000.00		44,000.00
Clinton River, Mich.	2,002.84	3,000.00		5,002.84			5,002.84
Belle River, Mich.	8,559.54			8,559.54			8,559.54
Detroit River, Mich.	870,000.00	600,000.00		1,470,000.00	440,000.00		1,030,000.00
Grand River, Mich.	18,375.00	100,000.00		118,375.00	29,375.00		89,000.00
Pine River, Mich.	835.41			835.41			835.41
Saginaw River, Mich.	25,983.65	30,000.00		55,983.65	1,000.00		54,983.65
Saginaw River, Mich.		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
St. Marys River, Mich.	539,490.59	420,000.00		959,490.59	180,998.11		778,492.48
Middle and West Neeshish channels, St. Marys River, Mich.	1,169,999.16	1,200,000.00		2,369,999.16	872,054.96		1,497,944.20
St. Clair Flats Canal, Mich.	327,184.17			327,184.17	101,018.49		226,165.68



Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.	223,386.00	115,943.00	339,329.00	190,064.05	149,264.95
Testing machine		15,000.00	15,000.00	14,977.46	22.54
Total armaments	710,433.70	585,343.00	1,295,092.76	941,258.56	344,048.14
Repayments in excess of payments				316.06	
Actual expenditures				940,942.50	
<i>Fortifications.</i>					
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.	408,617.33	10,000.00	418,647.33	150,015.06	268,632.27
Board on fortifications and other defenses	28,470.77		28,470.77		28,470.77
Preservation and repair of fortifications	414,631.41	300,000.00	714,631.41	341,086.85	373,594.56
Plans for fortifications.	6,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Armament of fortifications.	8,620,285.05	2,988,550.00	11,608,835.05	3,984,108.91	7,624,726.14
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	422,288.59		422,288.59	57,107.67	365,180.92
Supplies for seacoast defenses	25,806.65	40,000.00	65,806.65	30,459.07	35,347.58
Gun and mortar batteries	2,865,482.50	450,000.00	3,315,482.50	1,642,938.59	1,672,543.91
Torpedoes for harbor defense	136,261.41		136,261.41	107,710.74	27,450.67
Submarine mines.	100,000.00		100,000.00		
Casemates, galleries, etc., for submarine mines.	87,000.00	300,000.00	387,000.00		317,340.02
Torpedo defense of Manila Harbor, P. I.	150,000.00	400,000.00	550,000.00	82,659.98	467,340.02
Sea walls and embankments	128,840.92		128,840.92	140,344.37	346,656.03
Sea walls, Sandy Hook, N. J.	74,000.00	19,400.00	93,400.00	104,950.00	160,000.00
Construction of a counterpoise battery	37,400.00		37,400.00		43,290.92
Emery loading apparatus	10,000.00		10,000.00		74,700.00
Ordnance material (proceeds of sales)	920,498.11	172,473.61	1,092,971.72	74,966.80	1,017,976.92
Iron shell and turtle "thorite"	34,000.00		34,000.00		100,000.00
Searchlights for New York Harbor.	243,451.34	200,000.00	443,451.34	80,000.00	4,000.00
Reconstruction and repair of fortifications, Galveston, Tex	284,067.51		284,067.51	184,845.34	259,106.00
Coast artillery fire-control installations	475,000.00		475,000.00	151,200.00	112,857.61
Fortifications in insular possessions.	1,318,920.00	336,000.00	2,254,920.00	217,183.92	257,816.08
Fire control at fortifications.		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	383,886.59	1,871,588.41
Contingencies of fortifications.		2.97	2.97	6,275.00	994,725.00
National defense (war)	91,812.86		91,812.86	12,953.60	78,859.26
Total fortifications.	16,960,846.45	6,821,426.58	23,782,273.03	7,715,668.06	16,067,206.97
Repayments in excess of payments				700.00	
Actual expenditures				7,714,968.06	

<sup>a</sup> These amounts have been transferred from the individual accounts to the consolidated appropriations in accordance with the provisions contained in the river and harbor act approved March 3, 1906.

<sup>b</sup> Note.—The War Department issued requisitions against the indefinite appropriations, "Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation," for \$1,162,654.18, and "Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation," for \$67,196.28. The indefinite warrant No. 28, issued by the Treasury Department June 30, 1905, to cover this expense appropriated the sum of \$1,087,223.50, thus leaving a debit balance under public works (rivers and harbors) on the books of the Department of \$83,134.06 against the first-named appropriation and \$2,700 against the latter. The necessity was caused by the action of the Treasury Department in withholding this amount of requisitions beyond the end of the fiscal year 1905.



Total fortifications .....	16,960,845.45	6,821,426.58	23,782,272.03	7,714,966.06	100.00	16,067,205.97
Total military posts and parks .....	2,897,485.10	2,620,391.09	5,517,876.19	2,837,515.47	912.38	2,979,448.34
Total public works .....	61,471,939.43	38,408,157.24	99,875,096.67	36,677,484.14	514,898.81	68,682,723.72
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.						
National cemeteries.						
National cemeteries .....	11,281.83	120,000.00	131,281.83	93,385.99	2,568.68	35,902.26
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries .....	2,792.68	61,880.00	64,672.68	62,641.66	871.35	1,259.67
Headstones for graves of soldiers .....	17,611.29	50,127.67	67,638.96	64,671.19	3,001.77	66.00
Burial of indigent soldiers .....	2,500.00	3,000.00	5,500.00	2,819.53	1,367.88	1,312.59
Repairing roads to national cemeteries .....	2,930.83	15,000.00	17,930.83	6,619.84	2,612.35	8,698.64
Road to national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal .....	15	5,000.00	5,000.15		.15	5,000.00
Road to national cemetery, Illinois .....	2,412.76		2,412.76			2,412.76
Road to national cemetery, Dover, Tenn .....	1.25		1.25		1.25	
Road to national cemetery, Springfield, Mo .....					.87	
Confederate cemetery, Camp Chase, Ohio .....	1,960.00	1,000.00	3,560.00	3,560.00		
Military cemetery, Prairie du Chien, Wis .....	2,962.00		2,962.00	2,962.00		18.15
Marking civilian graves in post cemeteries .....		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,981.85		20.83
Confederate mound, Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago .....		250.00	250.00	229.17		
Repairs to soldiers' monument, national cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn .....		5,000.00	5,000.00			5,000.00
National cemetery near Richmond, Va .....		4,000.00	4,000.00			4,000.00
Total, national cemeteries .....	44,342.79	270,857.67	315,201.33	241,661.13	10,449.30	63,090.90
Repayments in excess of payments .....				.87		
Actual expenditures .....				241,660.26		
Soldiers' Homes.						
Support of Soldiers' Home .....						
Soldiers' Home: Permanent fund .....		743,792.25	743,792.25	743,792.25		4,190,297.84
Soldiers' Home: Interest account .....	3,920,358.45	789,039.39	4,709,397.84	619,100.00		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers .....	1,146,244.45	152,142.48	1,52,142.48	152,142.48		
State or Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors .....	237,500.00	3,835,799.58	4,982,044.03	8,907,685.26	220,493.50	853,865.27
Total, Soldiers' Homes .....	5,304,102.90	6,592,681.63	11,896,684.53	1,071,554.65	253.28	237,500.00
War claims and relief acts.						
Bounty under act of July 28, 1865 .....				6,894,274.64	220,746.78	5,281,663.11
Bounty under act of July 11, 1862 .....	100.00		200.00		200.00	
Arrears of pay bounty, etc .....	25.00		25.00		25.00	
Pay of two and three year volunteers .....	137,634.47	250,000.00	387,634.47	181,796.96	58,369.24	152,468.25
Pay, etc., of the Army, war with Spain .....	229,953.34	150,000.00	493.61	493.61	493.61	
Extra pay to volunteers, war with Spain .....		490,592.23	379,953.34	89,202.77	96,967.63	198,792.94
Extra pay to Regular Army, war with Spain .....	19,738.32	490,592.23	490,592.23	490,592.23		
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war .....		729.00	19,738.32	5,190.40		14,547.92
Pay of volunteers .....	47.60		729.00	52.50	676.50	
Pay of volunteers, Mexican war .....		77.04	47.60	77.04		47.60

## Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1904.	Appropriated July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Repayments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1905.	Balance June 30, 1905.
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.							
War claims and relief acts—Continued.							
Services and supplies of Montana volunteers in Nez Percé Indian war.	\$657 00			\$657 00			\$657 00
Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers.	256 51			256 51			256 51
Suppressing hostilities of the Plute Indians in Nevada in 1860.	1,120 00	\$26,885 75		28,015 75	\$18,432 75		9,583 00
Horses and other property lost in the military service.	29,705 14			29,705 14			29,705 14
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in the rebel States and to soldiers on furlough.	2,155 11			2,155 11			2,155 11
Examination of claims of States and Territories under act June 27, 1862.	5,689 75			5,689 75			5,689 75
Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property.		6,178 31		6,178 31			
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion.	273 00			273 00			273 00
Claims for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies, act July 4, 1864.	1,154 74			1,154 74			1,154 74
Awards for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies taken by army in Tennessee.	130 00			130 00			130 00
Reimbursing State and citizens of California for expenses in suppressing Modoc Indian hostilities.	224 25			224 25			224 25
Reimbursement to States and Territories for expenses in raising troops for war with Spain.		200,060 93		200,060 93	200,060 98		
Capture of Jefferson Davis.	1,503 38			1,503 38			1,503 38
Reimbursement to contract nurses.	3,278 98			3,278 98		\$3,278 98	
Reimbursement to contract surgeons.	1,521 58			1,521 58	321 83		1,199 75
Payment to the Independent Line steamers, of Tampa, Fla.	1,624 18			1,344 18	1,344 18	624 18	
Reimbursement to the government of the Philippine Islands for support of prisoners.	40,667 87			40,667 87			40,667 87
Transportation of destitute citizens from Alaska.	13,665 10			13,665 10	3,412 50		10,252 60
Claims for property taken from Confederate officers and soldiers after surrender.	84,062 00	100,000 00		184,062 00	79,967 70		104,104 30
Claims for property taken for military purposes within the United States, war with Spain.	1,056 20			1,056 20	53 20		1,003 00
Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers.	155,453 56	948,400 27		1,103,853 83	222,418 89		881,435 44
Damages by explosion of ammunition chest, Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery.	477 55			477 55			477 55
Bringing home remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad.	85,620 91	40,000 00		125,620 91	25,683 26	24,639 13	75,186 52
Bringing home remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports.	109,194 97	5,000 00		114,194 97	1,798 87	8,917 68	103,478 42
Judgments, United States courts.		614 00		614 00			

Judgments, Court of Claims, "war"	40,865.98	213,175.25	256,041.23	250,282.85	5,758.98
Claims for damages to property in Virginia, war with Spain		2,292.43	2,299.43	1,677.73	621.70
Claims reported by the Court of Claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts					
Refund to the estate of Henry Parshall		768,362.50	768,362.50	731,854.15	31,508.35
Reimbursing Missouri for militia expenses during the rebellion		50.00	50.00	50.00	
Pay, transportation services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers in 1855 and 1856		475,198.13	475,198.13	475,198.13	
Reimbursement to Maj. James B. Houston, U. S. Army		1,271.66	1,271.66	1,271.66	
Relief of John Finn		333.00	333.00	333.00	
Relief of Hiram Johnson and others					543.11
Relief of citizens of the French West Indies					361.15
Relief of people in mining regions of Alaska					68,606.86
Relief of the mission of St. James, Washington					6,220.14
Relief of the heirs of Thos. J. Chance and Thos. J. Chance, Jr.		25,000.00		25,000.00	
Relief of George W. Saulpaw		79.26	79.26	79.26	
Relief of James F. McIndoe		7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	
Payment to—		1,142.70	1,142.70	1,142.70	
J. B. McRae		99.00	99.00	99.00	
Edward H. Murrell		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Henry T. Clarke		2,860.00	2,860.00	2,860.00	
Archibald W. Butt, captain and quartermaster, U. S. Army		460.00	460.00	460.00	
Edwin P. Brewer, captain, Seventh Cavalry, U. S. Army		190.26	190.26	190.26	
John W. Gummo		190.00	190.00	190.00	
Priscilla R. Burns, widow of Gen. Wm. W. Burns		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Sarah K. McLean, widow of Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean		28,249.21	28,249.21	28,249.21	
John S. Mosby		3,950.00	3,950.00	3,950.00	
Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored), of Rome, Ga.		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Trustees of the Memphis Conference, Female Institute, of Jackson, Tenn.		12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	
Benjamin Burrows		300.00	300.00	300.00	
Erick Haugen		300.00	300.00	300.00	
Maj. E. W. Halford, paymaster, U. S. A.		165.44	165.44	165.44	
Well & Aumenden, owners of Norwegian steamer Ragnar		8,524.10	8,524.10	8,524.10	
Legal representatives of James W. Schaumburg		6,924.71	6,924.71	6,924.71	
Elizabeth A. Ballew		100.00	100.00	100.00	
Jean Louis Legare		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Michael Kreis		7,404.00	7,404.00	7,404.00	
The heirs or assigns of Geo. T. Howard		2,077.80	2,077.80	2,077.80	
Legal representatives of George W. Curtis		2,288.31	2,288.31	2,288.31	
Leary of Christ Episcopal Church, Holly Springs, N. C.		500.00	500.00	500.00	
N. N. Lowry		125.00	125.00	125.00	
Richard King		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
First Presbyterian Church of Knoxville, Tenn.		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
The estate of James B. Eads		19,657.54	19,657.54	19,657.54	
M. A. Gantt & Son		100.00	100.00	100.00	
The band Second Wisconsin Infantry		416.42	416.42	379.92	
Margaret Dalton, widow of George Dalton		300.00	300.00		36.50
Legal representatives of Jacob Schmitt, of Stupp					300.00
Leonard L. Dietrich, Lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, U. S. Army		300.00	300.00		120.00

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance July 1, 1904.	Appropriated July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.	Repayments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1906.	Balance June 30, 1906.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.</b>							
<b>War claims and relief acts—Continued.</b>							
Payment to—							
Alvin M. Ryerson.....		\$900.00		\$900.00			\$900.00
John Connor, sr.....		1,279.60		1,279.60			1,279.60
Payment for damages to private property by gun firing.....		3,831.72		3,831.72	\$3,681.00		150.72
Total, war claims and relief acts.....	\$1,043,216.75	3,837,728.85	\$98.61	4,881,539.21	2,946,614.71	\$189,181.95	1,745,742.55
Repayments in excess of payments.....					593.61		
Actual expenditures.....					2,946,021.10		
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>							
Survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes.....	189,647.51	100,000.00		289,647.51	113,865.23		175,782.28
Survey of camp grounds for instruction of troops.....	8,536.48			8,536.48		8,536.48	
Expenses of California Debris Commission.....	7,990.91	15,000.00		22,990.91	14,908.42		8,082.49
Artificial limbs.....	55,867.50	120,000.00		175,867.50	115,365.54		60,501.96
Trusses for disabled soldiers.....		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Appliances for disabled soldiers.....	1,911.43	2,000.00		3,911.43	1,307.16	823.09	1,211.18
Prevention of depots, harbor of New York.....	27,973.59	73,200.00		101,233.09	99,214.29	391.86	1,626.94
Transpiration of reports and maps to foreign countries.....	8,636.55	1,000.00		9,636.55	86.90	96.56	33.10
Maps, War Department.....	3,653.59	1,000.00		4,653.59	2,744.80		1,908.10
Permanent International Commission of Congresses of Navigation.....	2,016.59	3,000.00		5,016.79	1,197.85	480.23	3,338.66
Historical Registrar of the United States Army.....	6.50			6.50			6.50
Report of Army Board on Origin and Spread of Typhoid Fever.....	22,420.00			22,420.00	2,765.99		19,654.01
Care of civil records, military government of Cuba.....	1,280.00			1,280.00			1,280.00
National trophy and prizes for Army and militia.....	43.00		93.75	136.75			136.75
Nichols of honor for distinguished services.....							
Miscellaneous advertisements, War Department.....		2,500.00		2,500.00	2,304.00		196.00
Purchase of uniforms for Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	27.99	12,000.00		12,027.99	236.03		12,000.00
Relief for relief of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands.....		208.05		208.05	208.05		
Relief for relief of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands.....		60.82		60.82	60.82		
Relief for relief of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands.....		168.75		168.75	168.75		
Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C.....		100,000.00		100,000.00		91.63	91.63
Total miscellaneous.....	320,620.76	434,297.62	185.38	755,103.75	359,205.86	66,846.09	329,061.78
Repayments in excess of payments.....					185.38		
Actual expenditures.....					359,020.50		

Total national cemeteries.....	44,342.79	270,857.67	.....	241,660.26	10,449.30	63,090.90
Total Soldiers' Homes.....	5,304,102.90	6,592,841.63	.....	6,394,274.64	220,746.78	5,291,663.11
Total war claims and relief acts.....	1,043,216.75	3,837,728.86	.....	2,946,021.10	189,181.95	1,745,742.55
Total miscellaneous.....	320,620.75	434,297.62	.....	359,020.50	66,846.09	329,051.78
Total.....	6,712,283.19	11,135,465.77	.....	9,940,976.50	487,224.12	7,419,548.34

## RECAPITULATION.

Civil establishment.....	\$1,109,496.12	\$2,578,926.82	.....	\$3,688,424.94	\$2,896,650.16	\$724,133.26
Support of the Army (Military Establishment and Military Academy).....	33,882,945.99	77,326,350.74	.....	110,709,296.73	72,627,553.65	18,241,619.54
Organized militia.....	3,023,687.58	2,900,643.66	.....	5,924,331.24	3,765,069.32	2,189,153.50
Public works (including rivers and harbors).....	61,471,939.43	38,403,157.24	.....	99,875,096.67	35,677,484.14	63,682,723.72
Miscellaneous objects.....	6,712,283.19	11,135,465.77	.....	17,847,748.96	9,940,976.50	7,419,548.34
Total.....	105,700,354.31	182,344,544.23	.....	238,044,898.54	124,907,742.77	92,227,178.36

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## APPENDIX H.

NOVEMBER 24, 1905.

### MEMORANDUM

Of reports suggesting necessary legislative action to be submitted by the Chief of Staff to the Secretary of War, with proposed drafts of bills, entitled:

(1) "A bill to reorganize and to increase the efficiency of the artillery of the United States Army."

This measure provides for the separation of the Coast and Field Artillery; for an increase in the Coast Artillery of 181 officers and 4,923 enlisted men over the present authorized strength, and for the organization of the Field Artillery into 6 regiments of 6 batteries each, with an increase of 115 officers and 1,310 enlisted men over that now authorized.

(2) "A bill to provide means to enable the President to carry into effect certain provisions of the act approved February 2, 1901, and to provide a partial reserve for coast defense in case of actual or impending war."

This measure provides for a force not to exceed 50,000 men who have served not less than one complete enlistment in the Regular Army, who are citizens of the United States, not over 40 years of age, of good character, and in sound health, to be enlisted for a period of five years unless sooner discharged, and to be paid according to former service as noncommissioned officers or qualification in marksmanship, the highest rate of pay being \$32 per annum, the next \$28 per annum, and the next \$24 per annum. These men to be enlisted and carried on the rolls of The Military Secretary's Office, to be allowed to live where they please in the United States, and to be subject to a call from the President of ten days in one year or fifteen days in two years for instruction purposes, or in case of war or other national emergency to be mobilized and sent to regular organizations.

The object of this measure is to enable the President to promptly mobilize the regular establishment at its maximum strength under existing law, which has been found to be impracticable to do in a reasonable time by depending on the enlistment of raw recruits, as would now be the case.

(3) "A bill to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States."

This measure provides for securing an equitable and regular flow of promotion by eliminating from the field grades in cavalry, artillery, and infantry the least qualified officers, as follows: That when at the end of any fiscal year the average number of vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this act in the grade of colonel in the arm referred to has been less than 22 per cent of the authorized

number of lieutenant-colonels of that arm, or in like manner when the average number of vacancies in the grade of lieutenant-colonel has been less than 14 per cent of the authorized number of majors, or in like manner when the average number of vacancies in the grade of major has been less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the whole number of commissioned officers authorized for the arm below the grade of major, the necessary additional vacancies to bring the average in each field grade in each arm up to the percentages named shall be created by compulsory retirement, the selections for retirement being made by a board of senior general officers under oath to select those found least qualified for service.

(4) "A bill to provide for promotion to fill vacancies caused by detail of officers below the grade of brigadier-general to the General Staff, and by the detail of certain officers to the United States Military Academy, on recruiting service, and with the Bureau of Insular Affairs."

This bill provides that certain officers detailed from their organizations shall create vacancies in their respective grades in the branches of the Army from which such officers are detailed, and such vacancies shall be filled subject to the provisions of existing law for details in the Staff Corps.

It would affect the following officers: General Staff, 42; recruiting service, 34; United States Military Academy, 65.

(5) "A bill to organize a service corps in the United States Army."

This measure provides an enlisted force to be permanently attached to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments, not exceeding 6,000 for the Quartermaster's and 1,000 for the Subsistence, to take the place of civilian employees and enlisted men heretofore detailed on extra and special duty in these departments away from their companies.

(6) "A bill to provide for an increase of the monthly pay for non-commissioned officers of infantry, cavalry, and artillery," as follows: First sergeants, \$34; sergeants, \$24, and corporals, \$18.

(7) "A bill to increase the efficiency of the veterinary service of the Army."

This measure provides that veterinarians appointed to the Army shall be required to pass a satisfactory examination, and after ten years' service shall have the pay and allowances of first lieutenants, mounted, with certain provisos; that they shall be on the same footing as commissioned officers as to tenure of office, retirement, pensions, and increase of pay.

(8) "A bill for increasing the efficiency of army bands."

This measure provides for an increase in the enlisted strength of bands from 28 to 36, which would increase the monthly pay authorized for a band about \$300.

(9) "A bill to provide certain necessary noncommissioned officers at each of the three recruit depots, to be detached from the Army at large, the allowance being one acting sergeant-major, three acting first sergeants, and fifteen acting sergeants and eighteen acting corporals, to have the rank, pay, and allowances of their grade."

(10) "A bill to authorize leave of absence to certain officers on duty at service schools, as now authorized for officers on duty at the United States Military Academy."

This measure was to extend the same privileges to certain officers on duty at the special service schools and Staff College as are now extended to officers of the Military Academy.

(11) "A bill to authorize commissions to issue in the case of officers retired with increased rank."

NOTE.—The foregoing reports and drafts of bills were completed, with letters of transmittal to the Secretary of War, on Thursday, November 23, and would have been sent in on that date but for an expression on the part of a majority of the General Staff to reconsider the bill relating to artillery organization, which was acquiesced in by the Chief of Staff. On the return of this bill for reconsideration, it was decided that the draft of bill should remain the same, but that a report should accompany this draft with a concise summary of the views of the General Staff, giving emphasis to their belief that in no event should the artillery be increased at the expense of any other arm. This report will probably be completed about Tuesday, November 28.

The bill relating to a reserve will be submitted at the same time, as it is a supplement to the artillery bill so far as making provision for a Coast and Field Artillery Reserve, and in addition provides the necessary men to bring infantry and cavalry organizations from their peace strength to field or war strength.



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## REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

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## REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,  
*Washington, November 8, 1905.*

SIR: In my report dated November 10, 1904, I remarked that—

During the year covered by this report the country has enjoyed a period of peace, and with the exception of a few encounters with the savage Moros in the Department of Mindanao the Regular troops have not been engaged in action.

Practically the condition then reported has prevailed throughout the year covered by this report for 1905. Only a few days ago Dato Ali, an influential party among the Moros inhabiting the Rio Grande Valley, island of Mindanao, and for a long time in hiding with a few followers—himself and they opposed to friendly relations with the Government—was destroyed in a conflict with the troops.

A few companies of Regular troops assisted in quieting disorders in the island of Samar, too serious and difficult for the constabulary and scouts available to cope with. In the province of Cavite a few troops of cavalry and companies of infantry assisted constabulary and scouts in their search for a small party of ladrones.

### DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The territorial limits of divisions and departments are as stated last year—five divisions and twelve departments.

No material changes in station of troops have been made that were not involved in the departure of troops for or return from the Philippines Division.

The following table from The Military Secretary's report disclosed the geographical distribution of the Army June 30, 1905:

Geographical distribution.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
In the United States.....	2,881	43,184
In the Philippines:		
Regular Army.....	756	12,244
Philippine Scouts.....	108	5,089
In Porto Rico:		
Regular Army.....	2	25
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.....	28	550
In Hawaii.....	7	172
In China.....	5	165
Troops en route and officers at other foreign stations.....	149	1,068
Total.....	3,934	63,022

## CONSTANCY OF NUMBERS IN ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Since the publication of general orders which authorize discharge, for the convenience of the Government, of men belonging to organizations selected for service in the Philippines who have less than two years and three months to serve (noncommissioned officers excepted), and their immediate reenlistment, if the men so desire, with transfer to other commands in the United States as an alternative, regiments have departed prepared for service in the islands for the allotted time, two years, and return to the United States without material reduction in numbers due to discharge for expiration of service. The number of "short-term" men returning from the Philippines for discharge at San Francisco or men discharged in the islands is now very small compared with conditions a year ago. In a short while the detention camp, hitherto necessary for the reception and discharge of "short-term" men returning from Manila will cease to be of consequence—probably will be discontinued.

The efficiency of organizations for service in the islands, so far as constancy of numbers during the tour affects the question, has been decidedly improved under the operations of the general orders referred to. The length of the tour of service, two years, can not be advantageously extended, I think, with men enlisting for but three years.

## STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The actual strength of the military establishment on June 30, 1905, as reported by The Military Secretary, was 3,800 officers and 57,433 enlisted men in the Regular Army, 26 officers and 550 enlisted men in the Provisional Regiment of Infantry for Porto Rico, and 108 officers and 5,039 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts the aggregate being 3,934 officers and 63,022 enlisted men. The figures given for the Regular Army include 3,060 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps not to be counted as a part of the enlisted force authorized by law. (24 Stat. L., 435.)

The whole number of officers in the Regular Army June 30, 1905, 3,800, belonged to staff corps and departments and arms of service as follows:

Staff Corps and departments.....	843
Cavalry .....	785
Artillery .....	663
Infantry .....	1, 529

## DETACHED SERVICE.

Fifty-four staff officers and 463 line officers were on detached service, a total of 517, against 526 October 15, 1904.

The duties of detached officers have not materially changed during the year, and were as below stated; nor has the call for return of officers to their proper command and corps in the interest of the service lessened in degree.

The character of duty performed by the 463 line and 54 staff officers on detached service, and the number so detached, were as follows:

The General Staff.....	43
Recruiting service .....	62
United States Military Academy.....	70
Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth.....	84
Artillery School at Fort Monroe.....	56
Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Fort Riley.....	8



School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten.....	13
Instructors at State colleges.....	39
Aids-de-camp .....	33
With Philippine government .....	18
With Isthmian Canal Commission.....	9
Military attachés .....	7
Observing operations Russia-Japan war.....	5
With government of Porto Rico.....	1
With Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.....	3
Acting judge-advocates .....	5
With Quartermaster's Department.....	4
Assistants to Chief of Artillery.....	3
Acting inspectors-general .....	3
In bureaus of War Department.....	7
At department headquarters.....	7
On transport service.....	4
Superintendent Carlisle Indian School.....	1
Indian agents.....	2
Acting superintendent Yellowstone National Park.....	1
With State militia.....	3
Members Ordnance Board .....	2
With Cuban artillery.....	1
Alaskan Road Commission.....	3
Member of Light-House Board.....	1
Office engineer commissioner District of Columbia.....	3
With Philippine Scouts.....	21
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>517</b>

## NUMBER OF OFFICERS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET DEMANDS.

The Army is underofficered for the duties required of it in time of peace; in time of war it would be in a decidedly crippled condition for the very same reason. A modest relief is asked for now, and the method most generally suggested by general officers and others when referring to this subject, with which I concur, is to request Congress to extend the provisions of the act approved February 2, 1901, providing for promotions to fill vacancies in the line of the Army caused by detail to staff duties, to vacancies due to details to the General Staff. And the Superintendent of the Military Academy strongly urges extension of the law to cover details of officers to that institution (as does also the Chief of Artillery with respect to some officers of his corps). These duties—not the officers detailed—are of a permanent nature, and would not be suspended during a period of hostility, as would be the service schools.

To the two classes of officers referred to (General Staff and Military Academy details) might well be added officers for the recruiting service, equal in number, at least, to the officers of a regiment, less the colonel and second lieutenants. While the Army exists recruiting service must be maintained. The work is of a permanent character, and should so count for officers to conduct it. If promotion and appointment should be authorized to fill vacancies due to the following the interests of the service would be greatly benefited:

Officers of the General Staff below the rank of general.....	42
Officers detailed to Military Academy.....	65
For recruiting service (1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 15 captains, 15 first lieutenants) .....	34
Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs and assistant.....	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>143</b>

There were 62 officers of the active list on recruiting service June 30, 1905.

In this connection it is to be noted that there are a number of officers on detached service with—

1. The Philippine Scouts.....	21
2. The Philippine government.....	18
3. The Porto Rico Regiment.....	3
4. The Isthmian Canal Commission.....	9

All these officers are on their respective duties in compliance with provisions of law, and for many years to come their services will be lost to the Regular Army.

I have not included any of the foregoing in my recommendation to have places filled by applying the law of the detail system to them; but it would add greatly to the efficiency of the troops if the foregoing details could be filled in any manner similar to that now in operation in the cases of officers detailed to the several staff departments.

To but little extent has the Department been able to afford relief to the active service for its detached officers, through utilization of officers of the retired list. The recruiting stations need to have officers in charge with considerable bodily vigor, there being numerous substations to visit, necessitating considerable travel by night as well as by day. Officers much above 60 years of age, officers who have been many years separated from the Army, and officers of colonel and general rank are not suitable for recruiting service for obvious reasons. Some others are indisposed to serve unless assigned to station or section of the country they wish, which is not always possible. There were 20 retired officers doing recruiting duty on June 30; on November 1, 1905, there were 28, which seems to be near the maximum of utilization under present conditions of availability.

Schools and colleges entitled under the law to an officer as instructor in military science and tactics usually press for officers of the active list; but on June 30, 1905, there were 36 retired officers detailed to State colleges. On November 1, 1905, there were 33.

The following, on this subject, is quoted from the report of the Inspector-General of the Army:

The reports of inspectors show that unquestionably the efficiency of the line of the Army is injuriously affected by the absence from their commands of so many officers, especially of those of the rank of captain and field officer. This condition of affairs is not confined to any geographical division or arm of the service, but is general, and has become so exaggerated in recent years as to merit thoughtful consideration and early relief. Such a deplorable situation has been brought about by separating officers from their proper commands for all kinds of duty, some of which is not infrequently of a nonprofessional nature. There are, for instance, 79 colleges in the United States to which officers are detailed by act of Congress as military professors. These details may be in the general interest of the advancement of military knowledge throughout the country; yet the duty of teaching boys is not what the officer is commissioned for, and his detachment for such work is a distinct loss in the line of efficiency of the regular military establishment.

Of a purely military character are details to the General Staff, to Military Academy, service schools, aids to general officers, military attachés, Porto Rico Regiment, Philippine Scouts, and recruiting duty, all of which make a severe draft upon the commissioned personnel of the fighting part of the Army. Experience has shown that in the event of war the list of absentees becomes even greater. It would seem, therefore, for the best interest of the service if, where details are of such nature as to call for permanent absence from the Army for a given number of years, the deficiency should be met in the same way and manner as such details are provided for in the special staff corps. This would in a measure keep the Army in a satisfactory state of efficiency. Should this recom-

mentation in its general scope be accepted and its accomplishment fulfilled by general legislation, there would still be many calls for line officers from the colors in the way of boards, commissions, and other forms of necessary absence. These duties alone would be all the strain the efficiency of the Army could stand in loss of official personnel. While asking and seeking for all of the relief suggested, it is especially desirable that efforts be made at the coming session of Congress to secure legislation which would place details to the General Staff Corps, West Point, the Porto Rico Regiment, and Philippine Scouts on such a footing. It should be borne in mind that the selection of the General Staff is made necessarily from the most efficient officers of their corps in the service, and to deplete the line of the Army of so many of its enthusiastic professional soldiers is an act that should be remedied at the earliest possible date.

#### HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The health of the Army during the year was good. The admission rate to sick report, as reported by the Surgeon-General, was 1,354.89, as compared with 1,507.43 for the previous year. The discharges for disability were less by 2.97 per thousand. The Surgeon-General finds that these and other proportions submitted by him in connection with the subject (these refer to enlisted men) are very satisfactory, and show a steady improvement in the health of the Army.

There have been no serious epidemics, owing to efficiency of sanitary arrangements and the care and intelligence of officers and men, and it is particularly gratifying to note a marked change for the better in hygienic conditions in the Philippine Islands, making living there practically as safe as in the United States proper, and thus furnishing additional testimony to the benefits accruing from American occupation.

The report of the Inspector-General has this to say:

The year's reports testify to the able administration of this department (medical) and to the efficiency of the personnel, many of whom have been specially commended for zeal, ability, and efficiency. \* \* \*

Three officers and 21 enlisted men were killed in action; 6 officers and 42 enlisted men were wounded in action, during the year ending June 30, 1905.

#### EDUCATION.

The system of professional education devised, put in force, and enforced during the past four years excels all past effort in the subject. Its chief merit and change is progression and broadening of the curriculum. Officers are no longer required to go over and over the same subject for years. On the contrary, they have only to prove their proficiency in a subject to entitle them to a certificate of qualification which will excuse them from repetition in any garrison or service school, and as these certificates are accumulated year by year they become the best possible evidence of an officer's mental proficiency. From West Point, through garrison and service schools and the staff college at Fort Leavenworth with credit, requires and is evidence of mental effort of a high professional order, and the Secretary of War may be certain that all such are able, conscientious, and efficient officers, prepared for the responsible duties of captains and majors with excellent prospect for success. The Inspector-General makes the following general comment regarding the service schools:

The service schools at Forts Monroe, Riley, and Leavenworth were inspected in October, 1904, by the Inspector-General of the Army, and were found in a very satisfactory condition.

## PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Practical instruction of troops in garrison has kept good pace with mental improvement of the officers and noncommissioned officers in the garrison schools. The item of field instruction of the troops, marching with full field kits, camping, etc., has not been as extensively practiced as a proper state of efficiency would require. As a general rule no public lands are to be found within reasonable distances where troops can camp or exercise free of charge. This fact very largely deters instruction in marching and camping away from occupied reservations.

I again quote from the Inspector-General's report:

\* \* \* The general condition of the Army as to instruction and efficiency is reasonably satisfactory. Both officers and men appear to be working honestly and faithfully along the lines laid down by the authorities, but their efforts are frequently impeded by obstacles beyond the power of commanding officers to remedy, such as detached service of officers, insufficient coast artillerymen, and the maintaining of one and two company cavalry and infantry posts.

\* \* \* \* \*

The drill grounds at Fort Ethan Allen and Whipple Barracks are too small, and those for cavalry and field artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco are inadequate in extent and unsuitable in character. An additional drill hall is badly needed at Fort Ethan Allen and a suitably located one at the cavalry subpost at Fort Riley.

## DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

From data received at the Office of the Judge-Advocate-General 4,800 trials by general courts-martial were had during the year ending June 30. Of this number 48 were officers, 13 of whom were acquitted, and in one case of conviction the sentence was disapproved.

Three cadets of the Military Academy were tried and convicted of the offense charged, but the sentence in the case of one was disapproved.

Of the 4,393 enlisted men brought to trial before general courts-martial 356 were acquitted.

Garrison and summary courts inquired into 51,639 alleged offenses, and determined the issues as 1,830 acquittals and 49,809 convictions.

The total trials by all courts, as above stated, was 59,439.

The percentage of enlisted men tried is about 56, and of the men tried about 60 per cent were tried only once, and about 80 were tried not more than twice; about 10 per cent of the enlisted force were tried more than twice during the year by inferior courts-martial.

The figures indicate, to the inexperienced, much court-martialing, which is true enough, but it should be understood that arbitrary punishment, at one time the rule—that is where a company officer himself disciplined his men with extra fatigue in various ways for minor offenses, such as absence from roll call, careless habits, inattention at drills, etc.—is now seldom resorted to in the service, and in lieu of such practice the custom is to send all these cases before the summary court officer who applies the remedy specified by the President's order for correction of faults like those mentioned, and others similar and of a graver sort.

The record is that in the Army of more than 60,000 men 59,439 errors, faults, or offenses were observed during the year and taken

notice of officially. That there were no more is evidence to the experienced man of the generally good conduct of the great majority of our soldiers.

#### RECRUITING SERVICE.

The Military Secretary states that the need for recruits continued during the fiscal year, and required unremitting activity on the part of recruiting officers. There were 20,410 original enlistments, 13,329 reenlistments. During the previous year there were 6,372 reenlistments. The quality of the recruits obtained was probably equal to the average enlisted during recent years, and if so, they were very generally good.

The management of the recruit depots at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Slocum, N. Y., under the system formulated by the Chief of Staff, has received from time to time generally favorable comment by the Inspector-General of the Army, charged with bimonthly inspections. The method of providing the noncommissioned officers required with recruit companies will be changed should Congress act favorably on a proposed bill to amend section 31 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, which has been prepared for your consideration. The noncommissioned officers are now detached from regiments, and it is desired that you ask authority of Congress to extend noncommissioned rank and pay to certain selected enlisted men as necessary to properly organize and instruct the recruit companies at the depots, in addition to the recruiting stations now provided for.

The Military Secretary, under whose immediate administrative supervision the recruiting service is conducted, says:

The recruits at depots are organized into provisional companies for instruction and administration, 3 officers of the general recruiting service being assigned to duty with each company. At Fort Slocum and Jefferson Barracks, respectively, 16 sergeants and 12 corporals, and at Columbus Barracks 21 sergeants and 16 corporals are detailed from regiments serving in the United States for duty with the recruit companies. The detail of noncommissioned officers from regiments for duty with the recruit companies has not proved wholly satisfactory for a variety of reasons. It is believed that better results would be obtained if legislative authority were granted for the appointment of the necessary noncommissioned officers at each depot from reenlisted recruits, under provisions similar to those under which noncommissioned officers are now appointed at the recruiting stations. This would enable depot commanders to test the qualifications of the noncommissioned officers and enable them to retain only those who show the peculiar qualifications required for the successful instruction of recruits.

#### DESERTION.

The number of desertions, 6,533, or 6.8 per cent, is slightly in excess of the preceding year, of 6.6 per cent. The expense to the Government of these men varied materially, of course, as some may have deserted a day after enlistment and before any expenditure for clothing or transportation to depot or posts had been incurred on their account; others may have deserted at depots before transportation to posts, and still others, the greatest number, at posts after clothing had been issued and transportation expenses incurred. Assuming no payment made and only clothing and transportation as sacrificed, the loss to the Government is very great. It may be ap-

proximated at an average of \$60 per man, making a total of \$397,980 for the past year.

Some suitable legislation affecting the political rights of deserters, and an aroused public opinion that desertion from the military service of the nation is repugnant in the minds of all good citizens, constitute the practical method and the only effectual means, in my opinion, for the material abatement of the crime referred to. Several annual reports refer to this subject, among them the following:

[From report of General Lee, commanding the Department of Texas.]

The causes of desertion are so many and so well known it is not deemed necessary to repeat them here. There are, however, some pertinent remarks and recommendations on the subject which may be presented, some of them previously stated:

(1) Officers are not so closely nor so continuously identified with their organizations as formerly. Many captains are absent, some of whom have probably never seen their companies; and at times very few officers on duty with their proper organizations when most needed, and constant changes going on as to company commanders. (A recent visitation to a target-practice camp found only four officers on duty with the four troops, and only one of these a captain.)

(2) Disintegration of companies by transfers, discharges, etc., and the influx of raw recruits have much impaired that old-time home attachment of men to their companies, and the regimental pride is hardly what it once was.

(3) The recommendation is renewed that "careful inquiry be made and reliable information obtained as to the age, character, and habits of an applicant for enlistment, covering one or two years immediately preceding."

A proper enforcement of this rule would prevent a recurrence of a recent discreditable case, where on a writ of habeas corpus it appeared that a boy only 17 years old was fraudulently put down as 22 years old by a recruiting sergeant, after having been informed by the father as to true age and warned not to enlist him. The boy was sworn in by the recruiting officer, and deserted in less than two months. The United States was put to considerable expense in this case, and it seems that the recruiting sergeant escaped deserved punishment.

(4) The pay of company and regimental noncommissioned officers should be increased commensurate with their important duties. This would be an incentive to good men "to stick."

(5) Our Army is mainly recruited from the industrial or producing classes—in other words, from the "common people." They make, as a rule, much better and more faithful soldiers than a number of those who claim to belong to "good families," and some of whom enter the service under assumed names.

(6) It seems that in time of peace enlistment in the Army is too much regarded as a mere contract, to be carried out or abandoned at will, the same as with any hired employment in civil life. A great many reputable citizens do not view desertion as a crime from the army standpoint. As one remarked, "that fellow just quit his job."

(7) Another thing, the enlisted soldier in time of peace in the United States does not receive much consideration from the "body politic." It is only in time of war when he "strikes for country and for home" that he is held high in public estimation.

In time of peace the soldier is oftentimes a curious but not a popular object in the public eye. This unfavorable impression is sometimes disseminated by unfortunate and disparaging comments in some of our papers.

[From report of The Military Secretary of the Army.]

Many different theories have been advanced to account for the frequency of desertions in the Army of the United States, for the relative infrequency of reenlistments, and for the difficulty of obtaining from civil life suitable men to make good the enormous losses that the Army sustains even in a time of profound peace. The abolition of the canteen, the monotony of garrison life, the increasing amount of work and study demanded of a soldier, and the e with which remunerative employment can be obtained in civil life in

these prosperous times are all advanced as causes of the evils mentioned. Many remedies have been proposed, but none seems to be worthy of very serious consideration. Those who know how the canteen came to be abolished are not hopeful of its restoration; there is no likelihood of any such increase in the soldier's pay as will offset the greater inducement offered in civil pursuits; the comforts and even luxuries that are furnished to enlisted men in our service are even now criticised by some as being not only extravagant, but injurious in their effect on men whose real business it is to march and fight, encumbered with few comforts and no luxuries; and the discipline and instruction to which the soldier is now subjected are not likely to be relaxed in future.

The principal cause of the evils in question lies deeper than any of the causes commonly assigned for them, and is beyond the reach of any of the measures proposed. Our people, although aggressive enough, are not a military people. They have little real interest in the Army in time of peace, and from the earliest days of the Republic have been accustomed to look upon it as a more or less unnecessary institution that may be pared down with safety whenever a demand for retrenchment of public expenses arises. Enlistment in the Army in time of peace is not uncommonly regarded as evidence of worthlessness on the part of the recruit, and desertion in such a time is generally looked upon as nothing more culpable than the breach of a civil contract for service. The deserter suffers little or no loss of caste by reason of his offense, and is seldom without friends and sympathizers to shield him from arrest and to intercede in his behalf in the comparatively rare event of his falling into the hands of the military authorities.

It is safe to predict that desertion from the Army will continue to be excessive until there shall have been a radical change of public sentiment toward the Army, and until the deserter shall come to be regarded as the criminal that he is, to be ostracised and hunted down as relentlessly as any other transgressor of the laws. There is no reason to look for such a change of sentiment in the near future, and there are some who believe that the change will never come until our people shall have learned, through national disaster and humiliation, that the effective maintenance of an army of professional soldiers is absolutely essential to the preservation of the national honor and life, and that the trained and disciplined troops of a modern enemy can not be withstood by hastily organized armies of untrained or half-trained civilians.

It is not unlikely that the leniency with which the military authorities themselves have treated deserters who have been apprehended and returned to military control has to some extent increased the number of desertions. It is safe to say that there is hardly a soldier in the Army who does not know that if he deserts he is likely, in the improbable event of his apprehension, trial by court-martial, and conviction, to be sentenced to a term of confinement of from a year and a half to two years and a half; that his term will be reduced one-third by good conduct on his part while in confinement; and that an appeal from him or his friends for clemency will probably result in a still further mitigation of his punishment. Much of this exhibition of clemency by the military authorities toward convicted deserters has been rendered necessary by the overcrowding of general prisoners at military posts and the lack of a general prison to which such prisoners can be sent, but the result so far as the Army is concerned is not changed by this fact.

In view of the relatively small risk of apprehension run by a deserter, and of the certainty that if he is apprehended his punishment will not be very severe and may be very light, and especially in view of the indifference of the general public toward the offense and the absence of any continuing political or other disability on account of it, if the deserter escapes capture and conviction by court-martial until the statute of limitation makes him safe, it is not a matter of wonder that desertions are as frequent as they are. For these reasons and for others previously mentioned there seems to be little ground for the hope that there will be any material decrease in the number of desertions in the near future.

[From report of the Inspector-General of the Army.]

A satisfactory state of discipline has been maintained throughout the Army.

During the year there were 6,533 desertions, with an average enlisted strength of 58,979, or 11.07 per cent, against 5,873 desertions and a percentage of 9.82 for the year 1903-4, showing an increase in number of 660, and in percentage (average enlisted strength considered) of 1.25.

The large number of desertions in recent years having made this subject one of deep concern to the Government, a sentence was incorporated in section 7, paragraph 906, of the Army Regulations, requiring the inspector, when he visits a command, to ascertain the number and percentage of desertions from each organization during the preceding twelve months, and, if abnormal, to make special inquiry as to the cause therefor and state the result briefly in his report. The fact that many of the posts had been inspected in the late summer and early fall months, before the new regulations were distributed, and the probability that the new requirement was overlooked by some inspectors until their attention was called to it by circular letter of May 9, 1905, have precluded the possibility of complete results for the year.

A summary of remarks on desertion in inspection reports of 24 of the larger posts in the United States shows 1,819 desertions from 173 organizations.

Among the principal "causes" which are given as leading to desertion are: (1) The large number of bad men among recruits, who are unfitted for the service or unwilling to submit to military discipline and instruction, or are "snowbirds" who enlist to get food and clothes for the winter (28 per cent of the deserters from seven posts had less than three months' service); (2) the crime of desertion is too lightly punished, and not regarded as a serious one by civilians; (3) being stationed near the frontier or mining towns, where wages are high; (4) insufficient pay; (5) isolation of posts and lack of amusements; (6) enforcement of strict discipline; (7) no beer to be had at exchange; (8) general mess unsatisfactory; (9) on duty guarding general prisoners; (10) debt incurred in various ways.

There has been a vast deal of thought given to the subject of desertions from the Army for a decade past, which has found expression through the speculation of individual writers as well as in the findings of boards of officers on the subject. Moved by suggestions, mostly from these sources, the Government has made great efforts, at vast expense, in the last five or six years, to ameliorate the condition of the soldier in respect to his living, dressing, enjoyments, comforts, and contentment. It has constructed for him barracks luxurious in their appointments compared to the housing of the armies of other civilized countries throughout the world; it has provided in these barracks air space in dimension equal to the demands dictated by the best scientific thought; it has given him spring beds, mattresses, pillows, sheets, and pillowcases; it has provided him with toilets and baths of the most modern manufacture, and much superior in general appearance and effect to similar necessities enjoyed by people in middle life; it has provided spacious reading rooms, supplied with newspapers and books calculated to cater to the soldier's taste; it has bettered the amount and quality of his clothing; it is to-day supplying him with the largest variety and best quality of food that is given to any army in existence; and at many of the large posts it has provided magnificent exchange buildings, not a few of which have swimming tanks and gymnasiums thoroughly equipped for athletic exercises. It has made the demands of discipline and authority over the soldier, in conformity with the spirit of the age, mild compared to what it was twenty years ago; it sends the uneducated soldier to school and gives the partially educated every advantage of an extended education; it has provided outside amusements for him in the way of athletic games; and it has, in fact, accomplished everything to make him contented and to cause him to live out his enlistment, with one exception—it has failed to provide an adequate punishment for the crime of desertion.

Nine-tenths of the soldiers who desert from the Army of the United States have no real cause for the act. They not only break their contract with the Government, but they deliberately violate a solemn oath, given before their Maker, to serve it faithfully and honestly for the term of their enlistment. If every deserter knew that the penalty for his crime would be five years in a State penitentiary or a military prison it is believed there would not be one desertion where there are to-day twenty.

The Christian communities of our country seem to view the compact that the soldier makes with the Government simply in the light of a contract. Otherwise it is not believed that Christian people would contemplate this sin of oathbreaking with the leniency in which it is now apparently considered.

The best judgment of the Army is that if the exchange were to furnish the soldier with light beer, under the supervision of the commanding officer, it would result in greater contentment and in minimizing the crime of desertion. This, however, is only one of the causes reported to inspectors as leading to desertions, and not one of the greatest at that.



Statistics show that more than 25 per cent of all desertions occur in the first three months of the soldier's service. Hence, to avoid in a large measure this vice, it is suggested that the first three months of service be simply under a contract covering that period of time, the Government to reserve all pay above \$5 per month under said contract. If at the end of that period the applicant feels that his experience in the service warrants him in enlisting, he could then be sworn in and receive the back pay due him. If he elected to sever his relations with the Government he should forfeit the back pay thus reserved. This would at least save a great number of men from the sin of oathbreaking, and the Government could better afford to send them back to their homes than to transport them, as it often does, from one end of the continent to the other. This plan presupposes the retention of all recruits at depots for ninety days, a place where and a period during which they could and do get better instruction in first principles than they ordinarily receive with their companies. Besides the advantage to the man it would be a convenience to the Government, in that during this probationary period officers would have an opportunity to judge whether it was advisable to enlist the individual under consideration.

For the twelve months preceding the last inspection there were 363 desertions from the three recruit depots. Had the proposed contract system been in operation these men would have been released from service without violating their oaths, the Government saved considerable expense, and the injurious effect upon discipline of so many desertions would have been avoided.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Since the date of my last annual report the General Staff Corps has again abundantly demonstrated the wisdom of its creation. The amount of work accomplished is so far-reaching in its scope that more than a passing comment is necessary to an understanding of it, and as this will be my last report as its chief, as well as Chief of Staff of the Army, I take occasion to present for your information a general outline of what has been done by the War Department General Staff, which constitutes by far the greater part of the corps.

To cover the scope of work this is divided into three divisions—the first, second, and third. The first division is charged more particularly with administrative matters; the second division, with matters pertaining to information; the third division has charge of military education and matters of a more or less technical nature, and its entire personnel is also a part of the War College.

*The first division* has been engaged during the past year mainly in making reports, for the information of the Secretary of War, on administrative questions referred to it by the Chief of Staff on matters pertaining to the organization, equipment, and uniform of the Army; amendments of Army Regulations and of the authorized manuals and drill regulations; examination for appointment and promotion of officers; the issue of medals of honor, certificates of merit, and campaign badges; post and regimental administration; the location and abandonment of military reservations; the supplies for the Army, etc. Reports have been made on various proposed legal enactments affecting the Army and drafts of bills drawn covering any action recommended. The preparation of many of these reports required exhaustive investigation and study of the matter involved and consultation with the chiefs of various bureaus of the War Department, all of whom have heartily cooperated in the work in hand. Suggestions have been drafted for the guidance and instruction of regimental officers of the organized militia upon being called into the service of the United States, with a view to facilitating the

solution of the various questions of transportation, subsistence, etc., that will arise in such contingency, and similar suggestions drafted for the use of officers charged with the organization of regiments of United States Volunteers.

Elaborate data have been collected as to the number of vessels procurable for use as transports at the various seaports of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the number of troops they will accommodate, the camping and storage facilities at the ports, the railroads leading thereto, and the sidings and rolling stock available. This information is filed for use in the study of questions relating to the concentration and embarkation of any given force at any of these ports.

*The second division* has been engaged in the collection, classification, and preparation of military information for ready reference in case of need, and in the dissemination of nonconfidential, professional data, in the form of publications, monographs, reports, memoranda, etc., to the bureaus and offices of the War Department, to the Army, to the National Guard, to military schools and colleges, and to individuals.

The character of the military work for military attachés is under the supervision of this division, and all instructions to attachés are prepared and all reports from the latter received by it. Observers with foreign armies in special cases are, generally speaking, under the supervision of this division also.

The duties of this division are divided and grouped into sections as follows: The military attachés, the branch office at Manila; two libraries—one a military library of foreign technical books and periodicals and the other the general War Department library; a map section; a photograph section; a historical section; a translation section, and a publication section.

*The third division*, in addition to its duties as the permanent personnel of the Army War College, reviewed during the year the educational system of the Army, and after careful study looking to its improvement, rendered reports which resulted in remodeling the system in some respects, notably in that it reduced the hours of recitations in garrison schools, thus permitting the younger officers of the service to devote more time to their practical duties.

The orders governing the detail of officers as military professors at civil colleges and other institutions of learning were also reviewed, and reports rendered which resulted in the modification of orders governing the military departments of these institutions and in the adoption of a plan for their inspection which will meet with the wishes of the governing bodies of the schools and tend to a general improvement in the military education of the students.

Studies of problems relating to coast defense were made, with special reference to the needs of the Artillery Corps in relation to submarine defense, the care and operation of electrical installations at coast forts, and reports rendered covering these subjects.

Questions as to the proper organization of Field Artillery for a division and the separation of the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery were also carefully studied.

Plans for combined exercises between the Coast Artillery forts on Chesapeake Bay and the Navy were prepared in cooperation with the representatives of the naval service, with a view to solving

problems connected with the attack and defense of our coasts. The exercises contemplated by these plans were held during the month of June with satisfactory, interesting, and instructive results.

#### THE WAR COLLEGE.

During the past year the War College pursued the course or study referred to in my report of last year, page 5, which was of a highly satisfactory character. Certain studies relating to military operations were undertaken and carried to completion during the term, and many subjects connected with the improvement of our military establishment were taken up and valuable data connected therewith collected.

A series of lectures was delivered on military subjects, which, with the incident discussions, gave valuable information. Particularly instructive were the lectures on the war in the Far East, by officers who had been present on the field and could from personal observation call attention to the latest developments in war, and thus direct the attention of the War College authorities and students to lines of inquiry which must be of the greatest value.

The college term closed May 31, as contemplated in orders, and reopened on November 1. Owing to the limited quarters available, the War College building being as yet in course of construction, only seven officers in addition to the permanent personnel will participate in the work of the college for the present term. These officers have reported, and the course at the college has begun.

The cooperation between the Army War College and the Naval War College during the year has been of the most satisfactory character, and the joint participation of the officers of the Army and Navy in the work at each of the colleges has tended toward increasing that harmony of action between the two services which is essential to the success of operations in which the military and naval forces of the Government may be jointly engaged.

The construction of the building for the War College, located at Washington Barracks, will, it is hoped, be completed by June 30, 1906, so that next year the operations of the institution may be started in its permanent home.

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

The Chief of Artillery invites attention to important matters affecting the Artillery Corps personnel (Coast and Field Artillery), and materiel for increasing the efficiency of harbor defenses and of the Field Artillery. Quite a number of topics mentioned by him as needing attention, viz, "additional ammunition for target practice of the Coast Artillery," "boat service," "substitutes for the number of officers absent," "fire-control equipment," "the separation of the Coast and the Field Artillery and increase of the personnel of each," "increased pay for special men," will require legislative action to conform to his recommendations, even to the extent that they may be approved.

After very careful consideration by the General Staff in the interests of the service, with a view to determining the actual situation

and requirements, it is proposed to submit for your consideration a report and the draft of a bill to increase the Coast Artillery by a few thousand men (about five, and the necessary officers), and the Field Artillery also, by a few batteries; to provide for the permanent separation of the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery, and to constitute the former a separate corps and give it regimental organization. The proposed measure alone will not afford complete relief, but provides what may be regarded as the minimum for efficiency at this time, and is believed to be the least that should be granted. It is needless to remark as information, it being a self-evident fact, that the annual unfolding of the coast-defense scheme of the country, inaugurated seventeen years ago, requires from time to time, as progress is made in the construction of emplacements and armament, additional personnel for the care of guns and materiel and the instruction of men in their use. The portion of the Inspector-General's report quoted below seems pertinent:

It is of paramount importance that legislation be enacted increasing the strength of the Coast Artillery so as to provide at least for the proper manning, serving, and caring for the armament and equipment already mounted and installed at seacoast forts, and for a trained personnel to operate the system of submarine defense.

The separation of the Coast from the Field Artillery is also important. It is unjust to the officer to expect that he can be thoroughly efficient both as a coast and a field artilleryman. The duties are entirely dissimilar. It is unfair to require the officer trained as a field artilleryman to take the highly technical examination prescribed for the promotion of the coast artilleryman. The two services have very little in common; but for the most efficient service in either an officer requires different training, different qualifications and characteristics.

The Quartermaster-General has during the year increased "boat service" for artillery practice and other necessary work, by purchase or hire, to the extent practicable from the appropriation for transportation of the Army. The demand has far exceeded the available supply. Only Government ownership of a considerable number of seagoing tugs or general-service boats, in addition to those now owned, to be under the control of the Coast Artillery district commander and to be used for towing targets, etc., will satisfactorily meet the situation from the artillery point of view. Government ownership of boats means personnel for their care and conduct, but the cost of hire of boats for the two or three months of the year covering the periods of target practice and vessel-tracking drills, both day and night, as required by orders for instruction, is in the long run very great. Many days' hired service, which must be paid for, is lost to the Government because of bad weather. A considerable appropriation for army transportation, and for the special purpose herein indicated, is desirable.

Fire-control equipment for seacoast batteries is being installed permanently at selected important harbors as rapidly as appropriations will permit, and the departments having the matter in charge can accomplish the work. It will require a few years of time and annual appropriations to complete the system permanently for all defensive points. Some means of fire-control equipment are being temporarily installed for use at other points pending the installation of the permanent project. In this way as many batteries as can be supplied with companies to man them will be provided with

effective, if not entirely satisfactory, facilities for instruction purposes.

The Chief of Engineers reports that during the year the increase in guns actually available for service was seventeen 12-inch mortars, eight 12-inch guns, one 8-inch gun, and forty-six rapid-fire guns. This addition places the total seacoast armament provided to date at three hundred and seventy-six 12-inch mortars, one hundred and five 12-inch guns, one hundred and thirty-three 10-inch guns, ninety-six 8-inch guns, and five hundred and eighty-seven rapid-fire guns.

#### ORDNANCE CORPS.

The Chief of Ordnance calls attention to serious difficulty in his department; it is that he is short of officers. Under existing conditions and operation of law, regulations, etc., he is unable to obtain sufficient new personnel, and as a consequence of all this he is twelve short of authorized strength, which latter number, he reports, is itself too small. Further, by operation of the present law he will lose within a few months two officers—one captain and one lieutenant—obtained under the detail system, who will not again be eligible for detail before the expiration of two years.

The shortage of officers as reported by the Chief of Ordnance injuriously affects the efficiency of the Ordnance Corps in its inspection service of materials obtained by contract (and presumably in other lines of important work) to a very considerable degree, as the situation is presented by the chief of the corps in his report. Relief is necessary, and there is but one way to afford it. The observations of the Inspector-General's Department, as set forth in the report of the Inspector-General, and quoted below, bear out this view:

This department continues to be greatly handicapped by lack of sufficient commissioned officers. The shortage in this respect is reported to be particularly felt at the Springfield Armory, and at the Augusta, Frankford, Watertown, and Watervliet arsenals, where it prevents the proper supervision and inspection of certain important details of work. It is earnestly recommended that renewed effort be made to secure, as soon as possible, legislative action, which alone can afford the necessary relief.

The Secretary of War submitted to the last Congress, with his favorable recommendation, a bill bearing on this subject. After some modification in the Senate it was passed by that body. Later, the bill passed by the Senate was reported favorably to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Military Affairs, after some further modification. It failed to receive consideration, however, and is no longer available as a relief measure, having expired with the Congress. The exigencies of the service seem to require that the original bill be again submitted to Congress with your favorable recommendation, and a request that it be enacted into law as speedily as convenient to do so.

It was found impracticable to issue the new model rifle at the date referred to in my report of last year, but the probabilities now are that troops in the United States will be supplied in time to use the rifle for target practice next year; distribution to troops in the Philippines to follow as quickly as possible. As it was not practicable to place the rifle in the hands of troops in the Philippines in advance of the target season, which begins there in January, the Secretary of

War, in his last order on the subject, issued instructions for distribution as stated in the foregoing, and for the reason given.

The distribution of the rifle has been delayed, as it was found necessary to redesign the cocking piece and safety lock to stand the wear of repeated setting and unsetting, and in consequence of the decision of the Secretary of War to substitute the knife bayonet for the rod bayonet, the former being the more efficient. Later, the question of the best form of rear sight was raised, and a board of officers was convened to determine the matter finally, after further study and experiment. Each of the above circumstances necessarily contributed to delay the distribution of the rifle.

The Chief of Ordnance has adopted the practice of "targeting" every rifle before issue to troops, the purpose being to make certain that the sights of each are accurately placed. It has been ascertained by extended tests that the muzzle velocity may be 100 feet per second less than originally contemplated, with the gratifying result that twice the number of shots may be fired before the barrel is sufficiently eroded to noticeably affect accuracy for target practice, and this gain without loss of efficiency as a military rifle.

The new field gun is being issued to batteries of Field Artillery. The "provisional regiments" assembled for practice July 1 to October 30, one at Fort Riley and one at Fort Sill, were equipped in time to use the material. It is recommended that the new guns and material as received for the militia be issued to it in complete batteries, i. e., four guns with proper equipments, and not issued in any less number of guns. If this material is to be of value to the Government in war, it will be wanted as units—batteries complete—and only those States that are willing to organize and care for the material so assembled should be given the new equipment.

It has been determined, practically so, that an error was committed when the caliber of the revolver was reduced from .45 to .38 for efficiency, the efficiency assured by the change being merely a reduction in weight of the revolver, but this, as now found, at a sacrifice of actual utility, stopping power, and shock effect.

The General Staff having determined the form of intrenching tools to be carried by the soldier when necessary, and the Secretary of War having approved the report, the Chief of Ordnance has been charged with the duty of manufacture. One 2-foot rule, folding; 4 hand-axes; 3 wire cutters; 1 pick-mattock, and 3 shovels constitute the equipment for each squad of infantry, or of any other arm serving as infantry. The pick-mattock and shovel adopted are efficient instruments for hasty trenching, and essential to the soldier in every engagement entitled to designation as a battle. It should be the desire of every soldier to burden himself with any implement so helpful in the hour of need, and to physically adjust himself to bear the strain of an unknown campaign he should willingly practice bearing in peace the burden of equipment of a soldier on the firing line.

The first division of the General Staff has had under consideration for some months for report what form of pack is best suited to the infantry soldier of the Army. At the present time the blanket roll is used, but in my opinion it is the most inconvenient arrangement for carrying the soldier's personal effects possible to adopt.

All arms of the service are interested in ordnance material, and

the report of the Chief of Ordnance contains so much information, briefly stated under appropriate subheads, that would interest officers of the line if available to them, it is recommended that a pamphlet copy of the report be furnished to each troop, company, and battery commander.

As regards the general character of the material and work turned out by the Ordnance Department, I can only say that I concur with the views of the Inspector-General, in his annual report, as follows:

The ordnance and ordnance stores furnished during the fiscal year were generally of excellent quality, as they have been in the past. We never get better, and rarely such satisfactory supplies as those manufactured by this Department.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster-General reports that all troops wherever stationed have been regularly and promptly paid, and I can add that the payment of troops throughout the Army is, as it always has been in the past, promptly and efficiently done. There seems to be no room for criticism of the system employed in the handling of public moneys by this Department, according to the Inspector-General, who says:

The admirable methods of accounting in use in the Pay Department render almost certain the swift detection of defalcation or malfeasance.

#### COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.


The Paymaster-General renews the previous recommendation made by him for an increase of commutation of quarters for officers, not on duty with troops, at places where public quarters are not owned by the United States. I have heretofore concurred with his views upon this subject, and do so now. As a rule, officers who rent their quarters have to pay considerably more for a house to live in than the Government allows for this purpose, which results in laying quite a heavy tax upon officers who in compliance with orders are detached from duty with troops. The Quartermaster-General recommends, in his report, an increase in the number of rooms, with no change in value, i. e., for a second lieutenant, two rooms, and one room to be added for each successive grade.

To administratively increase the number of rooms would affect quite sensibly the appropriations for the Pay Department based on the present allowance of rooms, hence it will be necessary to obtain authority of Congress to effect either an increase in the rate per room or an increase in the number of rooms for which commutation may be paid at present rate.

In a report of the Chief of Staff, in 1904, this matter was referred to, and this report was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. Also, last year the Secretary of War transmitted to Congress the draft of a proposed bill, intended to cover the subject, with an urgent recommendation that the relief asked for be granted. It is hoped that similar action will be taken during the coming session of Congress.

#### DETAIL SYSTEM.

The Paymaster-General refers to the detail system, and is of the opinion it should be limited in his corps to the grade of captain; he recommends amendment of the present law accordingly. The Quartermaster-General is in practical accord with this view of the Pay-



master-General, requesting that 50 per cent of the 60 captains of his Department be permanently appointed, the remaining 30 detailed as now, and all officers above the rank of captain to be subject to continuous detail.

To the extent that the detail system has been tried (with respect to captains only in departments referred to) both the Quartermaster-General and the Paymaster-General commend the services rendered by the detailed officers. Both seem to fear that when the detail system begins to operate in the grade of major (lieutenant-colonels and colonels may be continuously detailed, under the law as it stands) the effect will be disadvantageous rather than advantageous to the specialized duties of their departments, and if so, to the best interests of the service as well. This, notwithstanding the probable fact that before the detail system can operate in the grade of major there will be captains of four years' experience as quartermasters and paymasters holding major's rank.

However, as this is the last opportunity that I shall have to remark upon this subject, and though still holding to the view that it is yet too soon to modify the law establishing the detail system, I may say that it is possible it will appear, upon thorough test, advantageous to the supply departments to reestablish permanently 50 per cent of officers in the grade of major, with subsequent promotion to colonel in the corps or department; captain's rank to be the field of preparation for detail, and the remaining 50 per cent of field-officer rank to be held available for the infusion of a combination of past experience in the department and subsequent line service with troops, which should insure greater vigor in field-officer grades as a whole than may be expected if all are permanent.

#### GENERAL SERVICE CORPS.

It is doubtful if any measure to improve the efficiency of the Army would be more far-reaching than the organization of an enlisted service corps for the supply departments. There is now, and always must be, unless provision is made for a service corps of considerable strength, a large number of soldiers throughout the Army detached to perform extra and special duty as wagon masters, engineers, firemen, overseers of laborers, corral superintendents, teamsters, packers, carpenters, blacksmiths and helpers, plumbers, laborers, clerks, and checkers in supply departments, etc. The special work referred to is of such magnitude that all of it can not be done by soldiers; so the Quartermaster's Department employs a large number of civilians, who supplement the detail of soldiers—perhaps it would be better to say the soldiers supplement the insufficient number of civilian employees.

It is believed that enlisted service corps men would be more efficient, more observing of the rules for discipline, than are the hired civilians, as a rule; they would be subject to correction in the manner prescribed for enlisted men, having due regard to their duties. They would be clothed in a distinctive uniform, insuring an improved appearance of such workmen at military stations. The Quartermaster-General is of the opinion that the establishment of an enlisted service corps would result in an actual saving of funds.



Major-General Wood urgently recommends the organization of a service corps on the grounds of economy, discipline, and efficiency. He says:

Nothing is more needed in the Army to-day than a general service corps, not only on the ground of economy, but of discipline and efficiency. The constant and heavy drain upon the command to furnish drivers, gardeners, carpenters, etc., would be done away with, and the civilian element, represented by teamsters, packers, etc., which is practically beyond the reach of discipline, would be replaced by men of this corps. The establishment of this corps would result in great economy, in increased efficiency of the Army, and tend to improve discipline. A general service corps is urgently recommended.

Brigadier-General Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, under subhead of his report entitled "Special and extra duty men," very clearly and very forcefully presents his reasons for asking that a service corps for the supply departments be authorized. (See pp. 153-154, Annual Report, 1905, Department of Texas.)

The General Staff has formulated draft of a bill, which will be accompanied by a report, for the consideration of the Secretary of War.

#### CONSTRUCTION AT POSTS.

The approved scheme for the distribution of that part of the Regular Army serving in the United States proper has been pushed forward with considerable activity during the past two or three years, until now we have permanent posts built and building to shelter at home about three-fourths of the Army. The new posts are of permanent construction, well built, and modern in all respects. Some of the larger ones are indeed very handsome, and should with proper care make suitable and commodious homes for the troops for a hundred years to come. There is still some construction necessary to complete the scheme, but its progress toward completion will depend entirely upon the action of Congress in the matter of supplying funds. Provision for coast artillery is nearing completion, i. e., constructed, under construction, or funds allotted for additional work. A few batteries of field artillery have not yet been provided for so as to conform to the scheme that was adopted a few years ago for the distribution of this arm of the service. The Inspector-General remarks as follows:

The public buildings were reported as generally in good condition. New ones show a decided improvement over those of the past. At some posts of uncertain status buildings have been generally neglected. At Fort Constitution and Vancouver Barracks they were, as a whole, in very poor condition. Officers' quarters were insufficient or unsatisfactory at Forts Adams, Barrancas, Dade, Fremont, Jay, Monroe, and Schuyler, and Henry Barracks. Barracks were too small, insufficient, or unsuitable at Allegheny Arsenal, Presidio of Monterey (new), Madison Barracks, and Forts Caswell, Hunt, and Logan. Proper buildings and quarters were needed at the recruit depot, Angel Island. At the post of Fort McDowell all the buildings except the new hospital were old, dilapidated, inadequate, and of obsolete pattern. At the infantry cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, the quarters for both officers and men were generally unsuitable and unsatisfactory, except the men's quarters for one of the two regiments. At Fort Slocum one recruit company was located in an old, dilapidated frame barrack and part of another in tents. Noncommissioned staff officers' quarters, storehouses, etc., were needed at several posts. Plumbing was old, defective, and in need of overhauling and repair at several posts, notably Jefferson Barracks and Fort Slocum. However, the construction of new buildings has greatly relieved the crowded condition previously reported at various posts.

The Chief of Artillery objects to permanent construction at Fort Constitution of barracks for the garrison at Portsmouth Harbor, which post is, in fact, of the least value, guns considered, of the defenses of the harbor. At Fort Foster, a point of defense of this harbor, the water problem will be both costly and difficult of solution, and this station has been eliminated from consideration as a building site. The other point of the prepared defense, Fort Stark, is on too small a reservation to admit of barrack construction, and additional ground required for the purpose has not been secured. The company of Coast Artillery for some years stationed at Fort Constitution has been withdrawn, a few men being left at Fort Stark to care for the armament of the defenses of the harbor.

Vancouver Barracks is undergoing reconstruction as the permanent station of a regiment of infantry and two field batteries; some new barracks have been completed, and others are under way. Allegheny Arsenal is viewed as a very temporary station for one company of infantry. Additions have been authorized to barracks and quarters at the Presidio of Monterey, as the buildings at this post were hurriedly constructed (frame buildings) to cover troops in an emergency, and may not be regarded as satisfactory and as able to last for more than a few years longer. The unsuitable barracks at the post of Madison Barracks will be replaced, probably during the current fiscal year. The crowded condition of barracks at Fort Logan, Colo., can be relieved as soon as new buildings authorized for Whipple Barracks, Ariz., are completed, as the purpose is to move a battalion of infantry from Fort Logan and quarter it at Whipple Barracks. New barracks for recruits at Fort Slocum have been under construction for several months.

The recruit depot at Angel Island, the infantry cantonment at the Presidio of San Francisco, and old Fort McDowell—all in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal.—stand in the nature of emergency provisions, to disappear as soon as the upbuilding of more important posts provides suitable accommodations for troops.

With reference to providing shelter for the Field Artillery, it is interesting to note that when the matter of the distribution of troops in permanent shelter was under careful consideration it was decided and recommended to the Secretary of War, with the entire approval of the then Chief of Artillery, that it was the best policy, so far as stations of the Field Artillery were concerned, to have this branch of the service in garrison at our larger posts with other arms where possible; that the three arms, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, should be combined; that where reservations did not admit of this, artillery and infantry or artillery and cavalry should be combined.

Following this policy, certain posts were set aside as Field Artillery stations in connection with other arms; generally speaking, a battalion of two batteries constituting the artillery garrison at each of these posts. Steps were taken at once to erect barracks, stables, gun sheds and officers' quarters at the designated Field Artillery stations, and this work has been about completed, at a considerable cost, and the shelter provided is modern, permanent, and of the latest model and design; all this at a large outlay.

Since that time, in fact quite recently, there has been a change of policy on the part of the artillery, and now after reconsideration of

the matter a new theory develops that the Field Artillery should be organized into regiments and, as extensively as possible, should be quartered by regiments upon suitable ground for instruction purposes. This, of course, demands very large reservations, and we have few such in the United States. Fort Riley, Kans., is fairly suitable, and at this place we have heretofore provided for our largest Field Artillery garrison, consisting of five batteries. The reservation at Fort Sill, Okla., is reported as being specially suitable for the station of a full regiment of Field Artillery (the Chief of Staff, from his personal knowledge of the ground, is of the same opinion); this owing to its size, its varied terrain, and the availability of the adjoining ground belonging to the Government included in an Indian reservation which, without detriment to the Indians, can be used for artillery maneuvers. However, it is but fair to remark that if regimental artillery stations for all the Field Artillery are decided to be essential to the proper development of that arm, the numerous barracks, quarters, etc., recently constructed for the shelter and accommodation of these troops, handsomely built of permanent material, must be abandoned or else used to shelter troops of the other arms, and in the latter case the general scheme for the distribution of troops, upon which much work has been done, will have to be very materially modified. There are three field batteries stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco; also one squadron of cavalry, in addition to other troops. It is my judgment that the field batteries and the cavalry should be removed from this station, as I do not consider the reservation at all suitable for mounted troops.

#### POST EXCHANGES.

The Inspector-General of the Army, in his annual report for the fiscal year 1905, says:

The post exchanges are reported to be fairly well managed. Few serious irregularities were noted by the inspectors. Developments under the provision of the new post-exchange regulations, which authorizes laundry, barber, tailor, and shoe-repair shops as exchange features, will be observed with much interest.

The construction of new buildings for exchanges and gymnasiums appears to be progressing in the order of most necessity and with due regard to the size and permanency of the posts. An admirable feature of new gymnasiums at large posts, such as Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is the swimming pool, where men unable to swim 100 yards are given instruction once a week. A well-equipped gymnasium is essential to the proper physical training of the soldier, and it is hoped that appropriations will be continued until each permanent military post shall have one.

The subject of the sale of beer and light wines in post exchanges was up for remark in my annual report of last year, and the Secretary of War caused Circular No. 8, War Department, dated February 15, 1905, to be issued, for the information and guidance of all concerned. The circular referred to directs officers, who in their annual reports are called upon to speak of the operations of the anti-canteen amendment, to state the facts only, and not their opinions.

It is to be noted that fewer division and department commanders refer to the subject this year than last. In order to present a collected view of what has been said by division and department com-

manders this year, the Chief of Staff submits the following extracts from their annual reports:

[Extract from annual report for 1905 of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding Department of the Visayas.]

An effort was made to collect useful data regarding the post-exchange system, but owing to the breaking up of the garrisons at every post in the department, due to changes of station and continuous field service, any report upon the subject at this time would be based on abnormal conditions and valueless.

[Extract from annual report for 1905 of Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, commanding the Philippine Division.]

The sum of \$17,747 was expended on post-exchange construction during the year, resulting in the construction of five buildings, including that at Fort William McKinley, an excellent structure and centrally located for the large garrison at that post. These exchanges have been open too short a time to admit of forming an opinion as to their influence on the welfare of the men.

Nor have the conditions in the islands been such as to furnish facts as to like influence at the half a dozen posts in the division, where exchanges already existed, which would be of weight as shaping policy with respect to exchanges in the States.

Toward the end of April the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, attempted to collect facts relating to the exchanges in his department. But three were in existence, and the reports pertaining to these and received from other posts were not such as to found thereon any satisfactory statement such as was contemplated by Circular No. 8, War Department, current series.

As a rule, garrison life here has been too unsettled and uncertain to justify elaborately fitting out an exchange. Commodities can with difficulty be obtained, except from the commissary department, and these may not be sold at a profit in the form in which purchased; billiard tables and paraphernalia are so many incumbrances when troops are moved, or deteriorate from lack of care when troops take the field.

Replacing organizations with others from the United States began almost with this calendar year, and will continue into the next. By that time it is hoped that the necessity of field operations will have ended. Then, with the return to garrison life, more definite information may be obtained as to the operation and influences of the exchange.

[Extract from annual report for 1905 of Brig. Gen. Wm. S. McCaskey, commanding the Department of the Colorado.]

#### POST EXCHANGES.

Reestablishment of the canteen feature of the exchange is recommended.

[Extract from annual report for 1905 of Brig. Gen. W. S. Edgerly, commanding the Department of Luzon.]

#### JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

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In this connection I desire to call attention to the annual report for 1904 of my predecessor and to concur in his remarks concerning the importance and desirability of having suitable amusement rooms and gymnasiums provided at every post. I believe they would lessen the number of trials resulting from the intemperate use of intoxicants.

[Extract from annual report for 1905 of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the Northern Division.]

In view of the fact that generally in the immediate vicinity of army posts there are numerous saloons over which the post authorities have no control and whose influence on the command is always bad, it is believed that the temptation to visit such saloons should be removed as far as possible by providing a place at the post under military supervision where beer and light wines can be had by enlisted men. I have never been in favor of the saloon in connection with the canteen or post exchange, but would give permission to some respon-

sible person to conduct such place under fixed rules, his lease or permit to be revocable at the pleasure of post or such other authorities as may be considered best.

[Extract from annual report for 1905 of Brlg. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East.]

It is my belief that fully 75 per cent of these trials were due to the use of bad liquor, dispensed to our soldiers by persons who conduct dens of vice in the vicinity of military posts. These depraved creatures and lewd women use every device in their power to induce the soldiers to patronize their brothels, where those who yield to temptations are frequently drugged and robbed. It is distressing that the prosperity of the keepers of vile resorts is due to the activity of good and worthy though misguided citizens, who have succeeded in abolishing the canteen in the Army. With the reestablishment of the canteen, which was the soldier's club, the influence of these demoralizing resorts near army posts would be greatly reduced and many of them would soon disappear.

[Extract from annual report of Brlg. Gen. Constant Williams, commanding the Department of the Columbia, for 1905.]

After a trial covering more than five years of the practical working of the anticanteen law it becomes more and more evident that it is a great mistake, so far as the health, morality, and discipline of the soldier are concerned. The arguments for and against the anticanteen law are too well known to require repetition in this report. Suffice it to say now that it is not extravagant to state that 99 per cent of the officers and soldiers of the Army are in favor of its abolition and a return to the old system of allowing the sale of beer and light wines in army canteens.

This is a most unusual and interesting question, for in it we find the union of the two most antagonistic elements in American society working hand in hand against the best interests of the soldier. In the first place, we have the great temperance society, whose general influence for good and noble work can not be too highly commended, but who, in this particular case, with best possible intentions, are making a serious mistake, and joined with them in the agitation against the army canteen are the producers of whisky and their creatures, the saloon keepers, who make a livelihood by the sale of alcoholic drinks, often of the most unwholesome and villainous character. The whisky guild argues quite correctly that if the soldier is prevented from getting beer and light wines in the canteen he will be virtually forced to patronize the saloons and doggeries which under this system have sprung up like mushrooms at the very gates of all Army garrisons.

As an example in question, in the town of Vancouver, with a population of about 4,000, there are 22 saloons, all situated as near the garrison as practicable.

Some of them, in addition to selling a poor quality of whisky, also furnish facilities for gambling and prostitution. To these immoral dens of infamy the canteen law is a big dividend-paying charter, securing them in power to degrade, demoralize, and rob the American soldier.

For these reasons the abolition of the anticanteen law and the return to the former system of allowing the sale, under proper military restrictions, of beer and light wines is earnestly recommended.

[Extract from the annual report for 1905 of Brlg. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the Department of Texas.]

What was known as the "canteen" feature of the post exchange was abolished by act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, which in positive express terms prohibited "the sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen or army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States."

In compliance with Circular No. 8, of February 15, 1905, from War Department, special efforts have been made by personal inspection, interviews, and correspondence to obtain from every intelligent and credible source the most complete data, pro or con, on the subject. I prepared a series of 16 queries covering the ground, to be answered fully by the 10 post commanders of this department after they had made full investigation. All appear to have stated facts within their personal knowledge, and a number called upon their company commanders to do the same. At 8 of the 10 posts I had before me in a per-

sonal interview, first, one noncommissioned officer of longest service of each company; second, the oldest private; and, third, the newest recruit of each company, each class separately. There were 105 in all, representing 35 companies out of 44 in the department. The 35 noncommissioned officers and the 35 oldest privates varied from about six to thirty years of service as soldiers of honorable and efficient record, the 35 recruits from two weeks to about six months. The talks were free and informal, the subject clearly explained and understood. At one or more posts copious notes were taken of all that was said. Every phase and condition of the soldier's life, at home or abroad, was brought out in a conversational way with each one of the 105, and this, too, in a mild manner, free from any indication of bias or prejudice. The reports, interrogations, and interviews began March 6 last, and continued for four months or more. They contain a mass of information and a multitude of facts on the subject. The facts, however, are mainly a reiteration of those which have been presented for years. The reports would make a volume of themselves; and though some officers could not refrain from giving their opinions, based on their knowledge of facts, the great majority have observed the caution to state facts impartially without comments.

The reports, however comprehensive and interesting, are so voluminous that they can not be given here, but important features will be incorporated substantially in a special report.

I submit the following facts which are known to me from observation and investigation in the course of my service almost constantly with or near troops since 1861. These facts can not be successfully controverted.

(1) At least 80 per cent of soldiers drink stimulants. The majority drink moderately of beer and light wines when they can get these beverages. A minority drink strong liquors, and usually only a small percentage drink to excess, more or less frequently.

(2) The building of costly and elaborately furnished recreation and amusement rooms has but little, if any, influence on the drinking habit, and scarcely touches the canteen question.

(3) For years the majority of companies have had and still have day rooms for recreation and amusement, billiard tables, libraries, papers, books, magazines, etc.

(4) There are now, and long have been, post exchanges more or less suitable to soldiers' needs in almost every post. Lunch counters are maintained, where a soldier can get extras in the way of food and "soft drinks."

(5) The ration has been improved. Comparing it with the rations of most foreign armies, etc., it is fine; but on the basis of the recognized American standard of living, which is the true one, among good mechanics and industrious laborers, it is not and never has been "everything that can be reasonably desired." Many soldiers frequently vary the monotony of the ration by getting a meal or a lunch outside the company or general mess.

This is especially true since the profits of the canteen were cut off, because they largely went to *improvement of messes*.

(6) The company fund is at all times and under all conditions an indispensable necessity to meet the many sudden and unforeseen contingencies for the benefit of the men. Good company commanders have recognized this from time immemorial. Any suggestion as to its abolition shows lack of correct information of this need of the service.

(7) A well-regulated canteen where beer and light wines may be sold conserves discipline, controls and decreases drunkenness and disorders, lessens absenteeism, and to that extent tends to reduce desertions.

(8) In a few instances in the past canteens were not properly regulated by some weak and indulgent post commanders. Orders and regulations were to some extent evaded or not strictly enforced. Such cases were exceptional.

(9) A certain class of men will drink strong intoxicants under any and all conditions. The only tendency the anticanteen law has on this class is to increase the number.

(10) Saloons where everything drinkable is sold nestle around garrisons within easy reach; open early, close late, and thus induce the patronage of squads and "gangs" of the soldiers of the command.

At these outside saloons the habit of "treating" is encouraged to the utmost. As one soldier stated, "the fact is that if there are four or five of us it means four or five drinks all around, and the 'barkeep sets them up' so we will come back."

(11) The anticanteen law either adds to the number of saloons contiguous to

garrisons or increases their sales and profits. These saloon-keepers are financially benefited by the law and are interested that it be not repealed. (There are now 9 well-patronized saloons within 100 feet of the boundary of the Fort-Sam Houston Reservation and two more in close reserve, making one saloon for each of 11 organizations—10 companies and 1 band.)

(12) It is a fact, developed by searching investigation, that a strictly regulated "canteen" gives but little, if any, encouragement to young soldiers (recruits) to begin drinking even beer and wine, while usually with the outside saloons the tendency and practice give the greatest encouragement and include nearly all the stronger alcoholic drinks.

(13) A very few old soldiers, not over two or three, and less than half of the recruits interrogated, are opposed to or indifferent as to the reestablishment of the canteen.

(14) As a rule the few total abstainers did not want the canteen for themselves, but were convinced that "it would be a benefit to the company messes and to the men who wanted a quiet and orderly place in the post where they could sit down and take a glass of beer when they wished to do so."

As this matter is so important and so far-reaching in its results, a separate report will be submitted without delay, giving substantial extracts from the reports submitted. These reports are very numerous, and some voluminous, and were received from 10 post commanders, 15 company commanders, 4 majors, 4 captains (other than company commanders), 5 medical officers, 1 lieutenant (exchange officer), 1 chaplain; total, 40.

The wave of experience of the Medical Department of the Army with reference to alcoholism is shown by the following ratio per thousand men of cases treated in hospital for each year during the period 1885-1904, both years included:

Year.	Ratio per 1,000.	Year.	Ratio per 1,000
1885	53.52	1895	30.11
1886	47.08	1896	29.06
1887	46.30	1897	27.86
1888	40.28	1898	8.65
1889	41.43	1899	14.49
1890	40.73	1900	15.34
1891	40.01	1901	21.82
1892	37.23	1902	22.65
1893	33.97	1903	24.69
1894	30.93	1904	27.61

In February, 1889, the Department prohibited the sale of strong alcoholic liquors at posts, but authorized the sale of beer and light wines, under proper regulations. The act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, discontinued the sale of beer and light wines. The lowest ratio of alcoholism was for the year 1898, when beer and light wines were sold under regulations established by post authority. It is apparent, however, that the war with Spain had much to do with the low ratios shown for 1898, 1899, and 1900, as during those years the Army was in the field, and while fewer canteens were in operation than in 1897, it is obvious that conditions afforded little opportunity for indulgence of any kind.

Without expressing an opinion on this subject, pro or con, the Chief of Staff states it as his experience upon the plains, and as the experience of others of the old officers of the Army, that upon starting from camp, canteens filled with water, if the men are cautioned that the march is to be a long one, without probability of finding water en route or with the location of water unknown, an immediate thirst is set up and the canteens will be emptied a great deal sooner than would be the case if the men were not informed of the prospect confronting them. Prohibition creates in soldiers a wish for drink, rather than banishes it.

## OBSERVERS IN THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR.

In accordance with permission granted by the Russian and Japanese Governments, respectively, four officers of the Army were originally detailed to accompany each of the armies as military observers in the field. For various reasons some of the officers detailed were recalled and replaced by others during the progress of the war; so that from the opening of hostilities, in the early part of 1904, until the peace protocol was signed, in September, 1905, there were detailed eight officers with each of the belligerents. These officers included representatives of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, Medical Department, Judge-Advocate-General's Department, and Corps of Engineers, as well as two general officers, and among these were several officers detailed to the General Staff Corps.

From reports received from these officers it appears that they were received and treated with the utmost courtesy consistent with prevailing conditions at the seat of war, and upon their final recall suitable acknowledgment was made, through the Department of State, expressing the appreciation of our Government for the courtesies extended to the representatives of this country.

Reports received from our officers have shown, it is believed, the wisdom of sending them to observe operations in what has proven to be one of the most extensive of modern wars, and one in which many new ideas have been developed. Complete reports have not yet been received from all of the observers.

## SPECIAL OBSERVERS AT THE FRENCH MANEUVERS.

The Chief of Staff, accompanied by two general officers and three staff officers, constituted a special mission to witness the grand maneuvers of the French army in September last. This mission went to France in response to a cordial invitation from the commander of the French army, indorsed by the French Government, and was received in Paris and at Chateau le Brienne, practically the center of the theater prescribed for the maneuvers, with marked courtesy. No opportunity was lost to afford us facilities for observing the movements of the troops, their care, their discipline, and their instruction, and we were invited to go from one point to another with the utmost freedom, and in addition special officers, with full information, were attached for the particular purpose of assisting us. Not only were our official interests so well taken care of, but our personal comfort also. Military guests could not have been received with a warmer cordiality or treated with more profound respect and consideration than were we by all the officials of the French Government.

## CLERICAL FORCE.

The necessity is urgent for an increase of the clerical force now provided by law for the office of the Chief of Staff and the headquarters of divisions and departments, and unless early relief is afforded the service must suffer materially. Reports from various division and department commanders point out that the work of their offices is carried on at a great disadvantage, as it is physically impossible for the forces allotted to them to perform the quantity of work that must be done, without neglecting many important details,



The clerks, as a class, are hard-working, faithful employees, and it is not believed fair to them, or to the Government, to require that they continue doing an amount of work that calls for the services of a much larger number of them. It is, therefore, sincerely hoped that the comparatively slight increase in number of employees, provided for in estimate submitted, be granted by Congress, for the number specified represents the minimum that can possibly be expected to meet immediate and future demands of the service.

#### PURCHASE OF LAND.

There are pending in the office of the Quartermaster-General several matters pertaining to the purchase of land to extend military reservations, for variously stated reasons, which have been approved by division and department commanders. In a few instances the construction and enlargement of posts and the improvement of water supply are involved. The Secretary of War found it necessary last year to eliminate these items from the estimate of the Quartermaster-General, in order to reduce to specified limits the total of the estimate, and a similar course has been followed in the estimate for next year.

#### MANEUVERS.

For cogent reasons, stated in the foregoing, estimates for \$1,250,000, to defray expenses of the militia at annual maneuvers in conjunction with the Regular Army, were withdrawn a year ago, and in consequence of the existence of similar conditions with reference to estimates for next year no estimate has as yet been prepared for 1906.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,  
*Lieutenant-General, Chief of Staff.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.



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**REPORT OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY.**

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## REPORT OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
*October 2, 1905.*

SIR: This, the second annual report of The Military Secretary of the Army, is the first report covering a complete year of operation of the office and department created by a provision of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 262), which consolidated the Adjutant-General's Office and Department and the Record and Pension Office. The preceding report, which covered but little over two months of the existence of the newly created bureau, was divided into two parts in accordance with the designations of the original bureaus by which, until near its close, the business of that fiscal year was conducted. No such division is made in this report, which relates to the business of The Military Secretary's Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and to the organization and operations of the Army during that year.

### THE ARMY.

The organization of the Regular Army has remained substantially as prescribed in General Orders, No. 78, dated War Department, April 29, 1904. Some minor changes in the enlisted strength of the Field Artillery and in the "additional strength" of certain organizations were made in War Department General Orders, No. 152, of 1904, and No. 97, of 1905; and the strength of the detachments at the United States Military Academy was increased slightly by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 850). The maximum strength of the Regular Army, not including the Hospital Corps, is now fixed by Executive order at 60,475 enlisted men.

The existing military establishment of the United States also includes the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry and the Philippine Scouts, authorized by sections 36 and 37 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 757).

There has been no change in the law (act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, 33 Stat. L., 266) under which the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry was reorganized, as shown in the preceding annual report of The Military Secretary. The maximum strength of that regiment is established by Presidential order at 554 enlisted men.

The act of February 2, 1901, authorized the President to organize not exceeding 12,000 natives of the Philippine Islands as scouts, and, in his discretion, to form them into companies and battalions. Under

this authority fifty companies of native scouts, with a maximum strength of 104 enlisted men each, were organized. One battalion was organized in April, 1904, six in December, 1904, and one in August, 1905, making a total of eight battalions. Each battalion consists of four companies, and is commanded by a major detailed from the captains of the line of the Army. There are also 15 first lieutenants of the line detailed as captains of companies of the Philippine Scouts.

The actual strength of the entire military establishment on June 30, 1905, was 3,800 officers and 57,433 enlisted men in the Regular Army, 26 officers and 550 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, and 108 officers and 5,039 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, making a total of 3,934 officers and 63,022 enlisted men. The figures here given for the enlisted men of the Regular Army include the strength of the Hospital Corps (Medical Department), 3,060 enlisted men. This strength, however, is not counted as a part of the enlisted force allowed by law. (24 Stat. L., 435.)

The average strength of the Army during the year was as follows: Regular Army, including the Hospital Corps, 3,728 officers and 58,979 enlisted men; Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, 22 officers and 548 enlisted men; Philippine Scouts, 104 officers and 4,545 enlisted men; total, 3,854 officers and 64,072 enlisted men.

The geographical distribution of the Army on June 30, 1905, is shown in the following table:

Geographical distribution.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
In the United States.....	2,881	43,134
In the Philippines:		
Regular Army.....	756	12,244
Philippine Scouts.....	108	5,089
In Porto Rico:		
Regular Army.....	2	25
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.....	26	550
In Hawaii.....	7	172
In China.....	5	165
Troops en route and officers at other foreign stations.....	149	1,688
Total.....	3,934	63,022

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, two companies of the Signal Corps, two companies of Engineers, the Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Cavalry, the Fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth batteries of Field Artillery, the Sixth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Regiments of Infantry, and the headquarters and eleven companies of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry were sent to the Philippines; two companies of the Signal Corps, headquarters and two squadrons each of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Cavalry, the Ninth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth batteries of Field Artillery, and the Fourth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments of Infantry returned to the United States from the Philippines. There was no change during the year in the organizations stationed in Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, or in the small force (Company B, Ninth Infantry) kept in China as a guard to the United States legation.

It is proper to remark, however, that, by direction of the President, this legation guard was relieved by a detachment of marines about September 12, 1905, and is now returning to the United States.

Six companies of the Eighth Regiment and one company of the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, stationed in Alaska, were relieved during the year by the Third Regiment of Infantry.

There has been no change since the date of the last report in the military geographical divisions and departments into which, for facility of military administration, the country is divided.

During the year ended June 30, 1905, there were 155 second lieutenants appointed in the Army. The following table shows the sources from which the appointments were made and the corps or arms of the service to which the appointees were assigned:

Source from which appointed.	Engineers.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.
United States Military Academy.....	13	19	34	45	111
Enlisted men, United States Army.....				24	24
Civilians.....			4	16	20
Total.....	13	19	38	85	155

Three of the civilians appointed had previously been cadets at the United States Military Academy, three had been enlisted men in the Regular Army, two were officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and one had been a volunteer officer.

On June 30, 1905, there were 3,800 officers in service in the Regular Army; 843 belonged to staff corps and departments, 765 to the cavalry, 663 to the artillery, and 1,529 to the infantry.

Of the staff officers 749 were present for duty, 9 sick, 31 on leave, and 54 on detached service.

Of the 2,957 line officers 2,208 were present for duty, 42 sick, 235 absent on leave, 463 on detached service, and 9 in arrest.

The character of duty performed by the 463 line and 54 staff officers on detached service, and the number so detached, were as follows:

The General Staff .....	43
Recruiting service .....	62
United States Military Academy .....	70
Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth .....	84
Artillery School at Fort Monroe.....	56
Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Fort Riley.....	3
School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten .....	13
Instructors at State colleges .....	39
Aids-de-camp .....	33
With Philippine government.....	18
With Isthmian Canal Commission.....	9
Military attachés.....	7
Observing operations Russia-Japan war .....	5
With government of Porto Rico.....	1
With Porto Rico Provisional Regiment .....	3
Acting judge-advocates .....	5
With Quartermaster's Department .....	4
Assistants to Chief of Artillery .....	3
Acting inspectors-general .....	3
In bureaus of War Department.....	7
At department headquarters .....	7
On transport service.....	4
Superintendent Carlisle Indian School .....	1
Indian agents .....	2
Acting superintendent, Yellowstone National Park .....	1
With State militia.....	3
Members Ordnance Board .....	2
With Cuban artillery.....	1
Alaskan Road Commission.....	3

Member of Light-House Board .....	1
Office Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia .....	3
With Philippine Scouts.....	21
Total .....	517

From the foregoing it will be seen that at the close of the fiscal year 25.3 per cent of the line officers and 11.2 per cent of the staff officers were absent sick, on leave, on detached service, or in arrest.

In addition to the 39 officers on the active list, shown by the foregoing table as instructors at State colleges, 36 retired officers were also detailed on this duty, making a total of 75 officers on duty June 30, 1905, as instructors at State educational institutions.

The act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 284), provides that "the Secretary of War may assign retired officers of the Army, with their consent, to active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with the organized militia in the several States and Territories upon the request of the governor thereof, as military attachés, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry and boards, and to staff duties not involving service with troops." The act of Congress approved March 2, 1905 (Ibid., 831), provides "That retired officers of the Army above the grade of major, heretofore or hereafter assigned to active duty, shall hereafter receive their full retired pay and shall receive no further pay or allowances from the United States," but "that a colonel or lieutenant-colonel so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of a major on the active list." Officers on the retired list of the Army are also detailed as professors of military science and tactics at educational institutions under the provisions of section 1225, Revised Statutes, as amended by the acts of Congress approved September 26, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 491), January 13, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 716), and November 3, 1893 (28 Stat. L., 7), and under the provisions of section 1260, Revised Statutes, and the acts of Congress approved May 4, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 113), August 6, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 235), February 26, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 810), and April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 225). Section 1259, Revised Statutes, provides that "retired officers of the Army may be assigned to duty at the Soldiers' Home." Retired officers assigned to active duty at educational institutions under section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the acts amendatory thereof, are entitled, by the provisions of the act of Congress approved November 3, 1893 (28 Stat. L., 7), to the full pay of their rank, subject, of course, to the limitations of the act of March 2, 1905, cited above. Those assigned under section 1260, Revised Statutes, and the acts supplemental thereto, are entitled only to their retired pay. Retired officers assigned to duty at the Soldiers' Home receive from the United States only their retired pay in the Army, but they receive from the revenues of the Home the difference between the retired pay and the active pay of their respective grades.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 84 retired officers under assignment to active duty. Of these, 1 lieutenant-general, 7 brigadier-generals (2 at the Soldiers' Home), 2 majors (1 at the Soldiers' Home), and 2 first lieutenants were entitled to receive from the United States only the retired pay of their respective grades; 4 colonels and 8 lieutenant-colonels were entitled to receive the pay and allowances of a major on the active list; and 31 majors, 23 captains, and 6 first lieutenants were entitled to receive the active pay and allowances of their respective grades.



The following table shows, by grades, the number of retired officers on active duty June 30, 1905:

Duty.	Lieutenant-general.	Brigadier-general.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Total.
At Soldiers' Home .....		2			1			3
On recruiting service .....				3	12	5		20
With State militia .....	1	5	3	3	8	5		25
At educational institutions:								
Under section 1225, Revised Statutes, and amendatory acts .....			1	2	11	13	6	33
Under section 1260, Revised Statutes, and supplemental acts .....					1		2	3
Total .....	1	7	4	8	33	23	8	84

During the year 156 officers were examined and 13 were reexamined for promotion under the provisions of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 562). One hundred and forty-seven were found qualified on first examination. 5 were found professionally or morally disqualified and were suspended for one year, and 4 were found physically disqualified and were retired with the next higher grade. Of the 13 reexamined after suspension, 10 were found qualified for promotion, 1 was found professionally disqualified and was honorably discharged, and 2 were found physically disqualified and were retired with the next higher grade. Four of the 6 physically disqualified were retired after the close of the year, and 1 examined during the previous year was retired during the year.

During the year 1 major-general and 10 brigadier-generals were appointed for the purpose of immediate retirement, and 7 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, and 2 captains on the retired list were advanced one grade under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 264). In addition to these, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, and 1 captain, retired since the adjournment of Congress, are each entitled, with the consent of the Senate, to be advanced one grade on the retired list under the provisions of that act.

The following table shows, by grades, the number of officers retired from active service during the year and the causes of retirement:

Grades.	By operation of law—64 years of age.	On own application.			For disability.		Total.
		After reaching 62 years of age.	After 40 years' service.	After 30 years' service.	Incident to the service (sec. 1251, R. S.).	Preventing promotion (act Oct. 1, 1890).	
Major-general .....			2				2
Brigadier-general .....	2	5	8	2	1		18
Colonel .....	3	1	5	1	2		12
Lieutenant-colonel .....	2				3		5
Major .....	1			2	6		9
Captain .....	1				2	1	4
First lieutenant .....					3	2	5
Second lieutenant .....					1		1
Chaplain:							
Major .....	2						2
Captain .....	1						1
Total .....	12	6	15	5	18	3	59

In addition to the 59 officers shown in the preceding table, 2 brigadier-generals were appointed on the retired list under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33.Stat. L., 853).

Under the provisions of section 23 of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 779), examinations were held during the year "for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia," and as a result of these examinations 23 persons were found qualified to hold such commissions. Three of them were from the Regular Army and 20 from the organized militia of the States and Territories, the latter being distributed as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; Florida, 1; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 1; New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, 1; New York, 1; Oklahoma Territory, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 3, and Washington, 1.

Twenty-nine officers of the organized militia of the States and Territories were admitted to and attended army-service schools during the year, under the provisions of section 16 of the militia act of January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 778).

The following table shows the States and Territories from which militia officers were admitted to the service schools:

States and Territories.	Garrison schools.	Army Medical School.	States and Territories.	Garrison schools.	Army Medical School.
Florida.....	1	.....	Oklahoma.....	2	.....
Illinois.....	1	.....	Pennsylvania.....	2	.....
Iowa.....	1	.....	South Carolina.....	.....	1
Kansas.....	1	1	Tennessee.....	1	.....
Kentucky.....	1	.....	Vermont.....	1	.....
Massachusetts.....	1	.....	Virginia.....	.....	1
Michigan.....	4	1	Washington.....	4	1
Minnesota.....	1	.....	Total.....	21	8
Nebraska.....	.....	1			
Ohio.....	.....	2			

The losses in the Army during the year ended June 30, 1905, are shown in the following statement:

## REGULAR ARMY.

## Officers:

Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.....	24
Resigned or discharged.....	20
Dismissed.....	13
Deserted.....	3
Retired.....	59

119

## Enlisted men:

Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.....	377
Discharged upon expiration of term of service.....	22, 254
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, and by order.....	9, 460
Deserted.....	6, 533
Retired.....	189

38, 813

Total..... 38, 932

Six officers and 47 enlisted men were wounded.

## PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

Officers.....	0
Enlisted men:	
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.....	2
Discharged upon expiration of term of service.....	208
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, and by order...	17
Deserted.....	3
	<hr/> 230
Total.....	230

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Officers:	
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.....	5
Resigned or discharged .....	6
Dismissed.....	1
Deserted.....	2
	<hr/> 14
Enlisted men:	
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.....	109
Discharged upon expiration of term of service.....	4,026
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, and by order.....	261
Deserted.....	20
	<hr/> 4,416
Total.....	4,430
Three officers and 31 enlisted men were wounded.	

## AGGREGATE.

Officers:	
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.....	29
Resigned or discharged .....	26
Dismissed.....	14
Deserted.....	5
Retired.....	59
	<hr/> 133
Enlisted men:	
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.....	488
Discharged upon expiration of term of service.....	26,488
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, and by order.....	9,738
Deserted.....	6,556
Retired.....	189
	<hr/> 43,459
Total.....	43,592
Nine officers and 78 enlisted men were wounded.	

## DESERTION.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there were 6,533 desertions from the enlisted force of the Regular Army during the fiscal year. This number is 6.8 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service during the year. During the preceding year the desertions from the Regular Army were 6.6 per cent, the average for the preceding three years (1902-4) was 6.1 per cent and for the preceding ten years (1895-1904) 4.5 per cent of the total number of enlisted men in service. It is evident that the relative number of desertions has been increasing.

The percentage of desertions, by arms of service, during the year is shown in the following table:

	Per cent.
Field Artillery .....	9.4
Coast Artillery .....	8.2
Cavalry .....	6.5
Infantry .....	6.3
Engineers .....	5.4
Hospital Corps .....	4.0
All others, including unassigned recruits.....	6.2
Total .....	6.8

That the seasons of the year affect the number of desertions is shown by the following table, which gives the number of desertions from the Regular Army, by months, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

July, 1904.....	737	February, 1905.....	300
August, 1904.....	737	March, 1905.....	511
September, 1904.....	611	April, 1905.....	558
October, 1904.....	602	May, 1905.....	701
November, 1904.....	493	June, 1905.....	556
December, 1904.....	348		
January, 1905.....	379	Total .....	6,533

From this statement it will be seen that 2,030 desertions, or nearly one-third of the whole number, occurred during the summer months; and only 1,027, or less than one-sixth of the whole number, during the winter months. The desertions during the spring and autumn months numbered 1,770 and 1,706 respectively.

It appears from the official returns that 1,980 men were gained from desertion during the fiscal year, but as many of these desertions occurred in prior years the manner in which the men were gained, or the final disposition of their cases, can not be ascertained without a more extended examination of records, covering a number of years, than is warranted. It has been ascertained, however, that of the men who deserted during the year, 696 were apprehended and 229 surrendered to the military authorities, a total of 925.

The following table shows the disposition of the cases of the 925 deserters referred to above:

Dishonorably discharged by sentence of general court-martial .....	598
Discharged without honor.....	59
Discharged (without trial) for disability .....	3
Escaped while awaiting trial .....	29
Died while awaiting trial.....	1
Restored to duty without trial.....	20
Tried by general court-martial; returned to duty at expiration of sentence of confinement imposed .....	25
Tried by general court-martial and found guilty; sentence disapproved by reviewing officer .....	8
Tried by general court-martial and found guilty of absence without leave .....	137
Tried by general court-martial and acquitted .....	2
Charge erroneous; removed under paragraph 130, Army Regulations .....	14
Awaiting trial June 30, 1905.....	29
Total .....	925

It will be seen from the foregoing table that 2 men were acquitted of the charge, that the charge was declared erroneous in 14 cases, and that 137 men were found guilty of absence without leave, a total of 153 cases improperly classed as desertions. If this number is deducted from the 6,533 desertions shown in preceding tables, there remain

6,380 cases of actual desertions of enlisted men from the Regular Army during the year. This is 6.6 per cent of the total number of enlisted men in service, which is but one-fifth of 1 per cent less than the percentage based on the reported number of desertions shown above.

Many different theories have been advanced to account for the frequency of desertions in the Army of the United States, for the relative infrequency of reenlistments, and for the difficulty of obtaining from civil life suitable men to make good the enormous losses that the Army sustains even in a time of profound peace. The abolition of the canteen, the monotony of garrison life, the increasing amount of work and study demanded of a soldier, and the ease with which remunerative employment can be obtained in civil life in these prosperous times are all advanced as causes of the evils mentioned. Many remedies have been proposed, but none seems to be worthy of very serious consideration. Those who know how the canteen came to be abolished are not hopeful of its restoration; there is no likelihood of any such increase in the soldier's pay as will offset the greater inducement offered in civil pursuits; the comforts and even luxuries that are furnished to enlisted men in our service are even now criticised by some as being not only extravagant but injurious in their effect on men whose real business it is to march and fight, encumbered with few comforts and no luxuries; and the discipline and instruction to which the soldier is now subjected are not likely to be relaxed in future.

The principal cause of the evils in question lies deeper than any of the causes commonly assigned for them, and is beyond the reach of any of the measures proposed. Our people, although aggressive enough, are not a military people. They have little real interest in the Army in time of peace, and from the earliest days of the Republic have been accustomed to look upon it as a more or less unnecessary institution that may be pared down with safety whenever a demand for retrenchment of public expenses arises. Enlistment in the Army in time of peace is not uncommonly regarded as evidence of worthlessness on the part of the recruit, and desertion in such a time is generally looked upon as nothing more culpable than the breach of a civil contract for service. The deserter suffers little or no loss of caste by reason of his offense, and is seldom without friends and sympathizers to shield him from arrest and to intercede in his behalf in the comparatively rare event of his falling into the hands of the military authorities.

It is safe to predict that desertion from the Army will continue to be excessive until there shall have been a radical change of public sentiment toward the Army and until the deserter shall come to be regarded as the criminal that he is, to be ostracised and hunted down as relentlessly as any other transgressor of the laws. There is no reason to look for such a change of sentiment in the near future, and there are some who believe that the change will never come until our people shall have learned, through national disaster and humiliation, that the effective maintenance of an army of professional soldiers is absolutely essential to the preservation of the national honor and life, and that the trained and disciplined troops of a modern enemy can not be withstood by hastily organized armies of untrained or half-trained civilians.

It is not unlikely that the leniency with which the military authorities themselves have treated deserters who have been apprehended and returned to military control has to some extent increased the number of desertions. It is safe to say that there is hardly a soldier in the

Army who does not know that if he deserts he is likely, in the improbable event of his apprehension, trial by court-martial, and conviction, to be sentenced to a term of confinement of from a year and a half to two years and a half; that his term will be reduced one-third by good conduct on his part while in confinement; and that an appeal from him or his friends for clemency will probably result in a still further mitigation of his punishment. Much of this exhibition of clemency by the military authorities toward convicted deserters has been rendered necessary by the overcrowding of general prisoners at military posts and the lack of a general prison to which such prisoners can be sent, but the result so far as the Army is concerned is not changed by this fact.

In view of the relatively small risk of apprehension run by a deserter, and of the certainty that if he is apprehended his punishment will not be very severe and may be very light, and especially in view of the indifference of the general public toward the offense and the absence of any continuing political or other disability on account of it, if the deserter escapes capture and conviction by court-martial until the statute of limitation makes him safe, it is not a matter of wonder that desertions are as frequent as they are. For these reasons, and for others previously mentioned, there seems to be little ground for the hope that there will be any material decrease in the number of desertions in the near future.

#### DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following table shows the number of discharges of enlisted men ordered by the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, with the reasons for discharge:

On account of fraudulent enlistment .....	49
On account of desertion .....	134
On account of desertion and fraudulent enlistment.....	3
On account of imprisonment under sentence of civil court.....	117
On account of being unsuited to the service.....	9
On account of having become disqualified for service.....	49
In the interest of the service .....	39
For the convenience of the Government.....	10
To enter the Soldiers' Home.....	5
Under paragraph 110, Army Regulations of 1901, as amended .....	1
By purchase, under Section I, General Orders, No. 48, War Department, 1904..	155
By favor, under Section II, General Orders, No. 48, War Department, 1904....	31
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>602</b>

In addition to the 155 discharges by purchase shown in the foregoing table, there were 522 discharges ordered by the commanding officers of the several departments, under the provisions of Section I of General Orders, No. 48, War Department, 1904, referred to above, making a total of 677 discharges by purchase. The following table shows, by departments, the whole number of applications for discharge by purchase during the fiscal year and the number favorably considered:

Departments.	Number of applications for discharge by purchase.	Discharges ordered.	Applications disapproved.
Department of the East .....	214	170	44
Department of the Gulf .....	26	9	17
Department of the Lakes .....	28	26	2
Department of the Missouri .....	171	165	6
Department of Dakota .....	45	42	3
Department of Texas .....	40	35	5
Department of the Colorado .....	33	23	10
Department of California .....	39	15	24
Department of the Columbia .....	43	30	13
Department of Luzon .....	(a)	(a)	(a)
Department of Mindanao .....	8	4	4
Department of the Visayas .....	5	3	2
Total .....	652	522	130
Applications transmitted to the War Department .....	244	155	89
Aggregate .....	896	677	219

<sup>a</sup> No reports were received from the Department of Luzon during the year.

There are submitted, as appendixes to this report, returns showing the strength of the Army on June 30, 1904, and on June 30, 1905, with losses from all causes between those dates (Appendix A); strength of the Army by divisions and departments, each month, from July, 1904, to June, 1905 (Appendix B); monthly strength and losses from all causes in the Army between July 1, 1904, and June 30, 1905 (Appendix C); and deaths in the Army between July 1, 1904, and June 30, 1905 (Appendix D).

There is also submitted herewith, as Appendix E, a chronological summary of the principal events connected with the Army, including movements of troops to and from the insular possessions, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, both dates included.

#### THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

On June 30, 1904, there were 30 officers in The Military Secretary's Department, including 20 officers detailed from the line of the Army under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 755). During the year 4 officers were appointed, 3 were detailed, 6 were relieved from detail (4 because of promotion in the line), 2 were retired, 1 died, and the appointment of 1 was withdrawn, leaving a total of 27 officers in the Department on June 30, 1905, including 17 officers detailed from the line under the provision of law referred to above.

At the close of the fiscal year, 19 of the officers of The Military Secretary's Department were on duty in the several military divisions and departments (7 in the Philippines Division), 6 were on duty in The Military Secretary's Office, 1 was a member of the General Staff, and 1, recently appointed, was under orders to join his station.

#### THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

On September 1, 1905, there were 97 officers and instructors under assignment to duty at the Military Academy. This number includes 1 professor on detached service and 1 officer under treatment at the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., but does not include 2 officers detailed on temporary duty at the Academy and 2 civilians

employed there as instructors in fencing, broad-sword exercises, and military gymnastics. This is an increase of 1 associate professor, 1 officer, and 1 civilian instructor since September 1, 1904, the beginning of the academic year, when the officers and instructors numbered 94.

The tour of duty of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, commandant of cadets, expired June 15, 1905, on which date he was relieved and his duties were assumed by his successor, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, captain, Sixth Cavalry.

The maximum number of cadets was 522, not including 1 cadet reinstated by special act of Congress and 5 foreign cadets receiving instructions under the provisions of joint resolutions of Congress—1 from Costa Rica, 1 from Nicaragua, 1 from Ecuador, and 2 from China. The academic year opened with 469 cadets on the rolls, divided into the four classes, as follows: First class, 79; second class, 114; third class, 119, and fourth class, 157. During the year 28 cadets were discharged for deficiencies in studies or conduct, or for physical disability, 19 resigned, and 114 were graduated. In June, 1905, there were 145 cadets admitted; in July, 1, and in August, 3; a total of 149. Four of these were former cadets (taking only the physical examination), 102 were accepted on certificates, 39 were examined, and 4 were foreign cadets.

The health of the command continued excellent throughout the year. Serious fevers and contagious diseases were absent, except that measles and mumps existed for a time in the corps of cadets and in the families of enlisted men. The medical officers of the command gave watchful attention to all parts of the post in order to prevent unsanitary conditions, such attention being especially necessary on account of the building work that is in progress, and that has brought a large number of laborers to West Point and its vicinity.

The supplies furnished were kept up to the usual high standard, and the food provided was abundant in quantity, excellent in quality, and well prepared and served. The average cost of subsisting cadets was 63 cents a day, as against 64.3 cents during the preceding year.

The financial condition of the cadets is especially gratifying. At the settlement of April 30, 1905, 392 cadets were shown to be out of debt and to have credit to an amount averaging \$41.88 each, while but 57 were in debt, the average amount of indebtedness of each being only \$13.49. This excellent showing was brought about by the measures taken by the superintendent and the commandant of cadets to enforce economy in the requisitions of cadets and by the able and economical management of the supply department.

The discipline, military bearing, and soldierly conduct of cadets have continued excellent. There has been no evidence of the reappearance of hazing in any form. The treatment of new cadets by those of the upper classes has been satisfactory and in accordance with regulations and orders.

The usual visits of the first class to Gettysburg, Watervliet, Sandy Hook, and Fort Totten were made; and as a culmination of the practical work of the summer, the classes present at the Academy, accompanied by the detachment of artillery and a part of the detachment of cavalry, made a practice march, August 19 to 23, on the east side of the Hudson River.

A cadet rifle team, composed of 12 principals and 3 alternates, represented the Academy at the competition for the national trophy at



Sea Girt, N. J., August 18 to 31, and acquitted itself with credit. After experiencing the difficulties encountered in sending the team the superintendent is of the opinion that in future participation of cadets in this contest will not be advisable. The preparation of the cadet team interferes with other work, and the gain in marksmanship to the individual cadets participating does not offset this interference. The superintendent believes that the best that can be done in this line is to give general instruction in target practice to all cadets, making them conversant with its procedure, methods, and principles, and not endeavoring to produce expert shots.

The corps of cadets participated in the inauguration parade on March 4, last, appearing in the procession organized as a battalion of infantry, a troop of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and a platoon of mountain artillery.

At the request of the State authorities the Military Academy detachment of engineers took part in the encampment of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of New York, at Peekskill, N. Y., during the week ending June 24.

The proficiency of cadets in the various classes and the character of instruction throughout the year were satisfactory, with a single exception. In the third class, in the department of mathematics, the results of the course in descriptive and solid geometry were unsatisfactory in that an unusually large number of cadets came to the examination deficient in these important studies. Careful inquiry was made into the matter by the authorities at the Academy, and it is believed that changes already made, and further proposed changes, will prevent a recurrence of such conditions.

The superintendent renews the recommendation, made in his report of last year, that all instructors at the Academy be made members of the detached staff, appointments thereto to cause vacancies in the branches of the service at large, which shall be filled by regular promotions as details to the staff departments are now filled. He says:

The Military Academy is certainly a factor in the Army of equal importance to the staff departments, and it may be justly said that it is discriminated against in the method of detail of instructors when details to the staff departments create vacancies while details to the Academy do not.

He recommends that the attention of Congress be invited to this question, and that a measure providing relief from these conditions be urged.

The academic board has expressed its unanimous opinion that an examination of the present course of studies, with a view to its revision, is advisable, and such an examination is now in progress. It is hoped that it will result in the adaptation of each course to the present needs of the service and in a better coordination of the courses themselves.

Practically all of the necessary land, right of way, and water rights for the new source of water supply have been secured and the construction of the system is well under way. An ample quantity of water for all of the uses of the Military Academy for some time to come is now assured.

The execution of the plans for increasing the efficiency of the Academy, for the enlargement of buildings, and for other necessary works of improvement, provided for in the act of Congress approved

June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 419), may be said to be well started. The details of the plans made and the work accomplished in this direction are printed in full in the annual report of the superintendent of the Academy, and need not be repeated here.

The improvement of the forest lands of the reservation, referred to in the preceding report, is in progress, under the supervision of Prof. Roy L. Marston, of the Yale Forestry School, who has been appointed forester of the Academy.

#### THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

The need for recruits continued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and required unremitting activity on the part of recruiting officers. During September and October, 1904, however, original enlistments for infantry and cavalry regiments were discontinued and additional efforts were made to secure recruits for the coast and field artillery.

At the beginning of the year there were 60 officers on the general recruiting detail, and at the end of the year there were 89. The latter number includes 20 retired officers detailed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, and 28 officers on duty at recruit depots.

On June 30, 1904, there were 107 central recruiting stations, and on June 30, 1905, there were 110. Sixty of these were main stations and the remainder were auxiliary stations. These auxiliary stations are subordinate to main stations, and are maintained only long enough to thoroughly canvass the surrounding territory. When an auxiliary station ceases to yield a sufficient number of recruits to justify its continuance it is closed, and the recruiting party located there is moved to another station. However, the results obtained at a few of the auxiliary stations continued so satisfactory that they were kept open during the entire year. The recruiting officer at the central station visits his auxiliary stations from two to five times a month to examine recruits and to make enlistments.

In addition to the recruiting stations before referred to, many temporary stations were opened from time to time in localities that could be visited, without additional expense for mileage, by the recruiting officer on his trips to auxiliary stations. The general instructions under which recruiting officers operate caution them constantly to bear in mind that the necessity for economy in mileage, transportation, and other expenses involved in the conduct of the recruiting service is imperative.

It is customary for each recruiting officer located at a central recruiting station to conduct two or more auxiliary stations, visiting them and temporary stations en route, under proper orders from this office. By establishing the central stations at the most populous railroad centers and at suitable distances from each other, and by careful selection of locations for auxiliary stations, the country is fairly well canvassed. The smallest number of cities and towns canvassed by officers of the general recruiting detail in any one month during the past fiscal year was 225, the largest, 245.

Pursuant to recommendation made by this office in May, 1904, and renewed in the last annual report of The Military Secretary, and under instructions issued February 15, 1905, the system of administration at

the recruit depots at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was changed, and the period of detention of recruits for medical examination, preliminary drills, and athletic exercises to determine their fitness for the service was increased. This change was made because the frequency of reports from commanding officers of companies and posts, alleging unfitness for service in cases of recruits received, indicated the necessity for a more rigid inspection of recruits than that made by the recruiting officers, who commonly had to rely on the advice of civilian physicians unfamiliar with the requirements of the military service. Under the new system each recruit, upon arrival at the depot, is carefully examined by the surgeon, who is a medical officer of experience in the Army. If the surgeon finds him unfit for service, the recruit is sent before a board of officers, which recommends either discharge for disability incurred prior to enlistment or retention in service. If the disabilities found are so manifest that they should have been observed by the recruiting officer, the board may recommend that the cost of enlisting the recruit be charged against the recruiting officer. Recruits are now retained at depots for a period of twenty-five days before they are forwarded to organizations. The change in methods of procedure has been found to work satisfactorily, and is believed to have produced an improvement in the quality of the recruits received at posts. It has undoubtedly reduced the number of discharges at posts of recruits unfit for service because of disabilities incurred prior to enlistment.

The recruits at depots are organized into provisional companies for instruction and administration, 3 officers of the general recruiting service being assigned to duty with each company. At Fort Slocum and Jefferson Barracks, respectively, 16 sergeants and 12 corporals, and at Columbus Barracks 21 sergeants and 16 corporals are detailed from regiments serving in the United States for duty with the recruit companies. The detail of noncommissioned officers from regiments for duty with the recruit companies has not proved wholly satisfactory for a variety of reasons. It is believed that better results would be obtained if legislative authority were granted for the appointment of the necessary noncommissioned officers at each depot, from reenlisted recruits, under provisions similar to those under which noncommissioned officers are now appointed at the recruiting stations. This would enable depot commanders to test the qualifications of the noncommissioned officers, and enable them to retain only those who show the peculiar qualifications required for the successful instruction of recruits.

To provide facilities for caring for the increased number of recruits at depots, resulting from the extension of the period of retention on probation, the garrison at Columbus Barracks was reduced from four to two companies of infantry, that at Jefferson Barracks from two squadrons to one squadron of cavalry, and that at Fort Slocum from four to two companies of infantry. The companies of infantry retained at Columbus Barracks and Fort Slocum were increased to a strength of 92 men each, with a view to securing the necessary enlisted strength for the performance of guard and other garrison duty.

The presence at depots of companies which are part of the commands of the department commanders in whose territory the depots are situated, while the depots themselves are directly under the orders of the War Department, involves a dual system of administration which

is not conducive to efficiency and which may at times lead to embarrassment. Under the old depot system, the garrison duty at the posts at which the depots are now situated was performed by a permanent party composed of privates and noncommissioned officers who were specially selected for this work and who were commanded by officers detailed on general recruiting service. A return to this system is earnestly recommended. Legislative authority should be asked for the organization of a permanent party at each depot, and, if that authority is granted, the companies now serving at the depots should be withdrawn, thus terminating the dual administration of affairs at these posts.

Enlistments were also made at military posts by officers detailed by the commanding officers thereof; but on October 1, 1904, all recruiting from military posts involving mileage to officers, or transportation to officers or enlisted men other than by Government conveyance, or commutation of rations to enlisted men, was discontinued under the provisions of War Department General Orders, No. 159, of that date.

The total number of enlistments and reenlistments in the Army during the year, exclusive of the Hospital Corps and the Philippine Scouts, was 33,739, of which number 23,326 were made at general recruiting stations by officers of the general recruiting detail and 10,413 at military posts and in the field by officers detailed by their commanding officers.

The enlistments are classified as follows:

For the general service.....	32,341
For the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.....	335
For the staff departments.....	1,063
Total.....	33,739

Of the 33,739 accepted applicants, 29,104 were native born, 4,276 were of foreign birth, 24 (enlisted for band musicians) were born in the Philippine Islands, and 335 were born in Porto Rico; 31,410 were white, 1,953 were colored, 17 were Indians, 335 were Porto Ricans, and 24 were Filipinos. The original enlistments numbered 20,410 and the reenlistments 13,329. The percentage of native born among original enlistments was 90.

The reports show that the recruiting officers making the 32,676 enlistments for the general service and the Porto Rico regiment rejected 86,761 applicants, or about 73 per cent of the whole number, as lacking in either mental, moral, or physical qualifications; 2,539 of these were rejected as aliens and 6,058 as illiterates.

The number of enlistments for the Philippine Scouts reported during the fiscal year was 4,535. As required by the law authorizing their enlistment, they were all natives of the Philippine Islands. The enlistments numbered 2,362 and the reenlistments 2,173.

The number of men enlisted for the Hospital Corps during the year was 1,011, of whom 823 were native born and 188 were of foreign birth; 961 were white and 50 were colored. The enlistments numbered 421 and the reenlistments 590.

Including the Hospital Corps and the Philippine Scouts, the aggregate of all enlistments for the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was 39,285.

During the year 1,574 recruits were forwarded to the Philippines Division for organizations of the line serving in that division.

The following table shows the number of enlistments for the line of the Army and the number of applications rejected at general recruiting stations, including those at auxiliary stations, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Stations.	Number of enlistments.			Number of applications rejected.	Total number of applicants.
	White.	Colored.	Total.		
Albany, N. Y.....	195	.....	195	913	1,108
Atlanta, Ga.....	290	45	335	1,907	2,242
Baltimore, Md.....	288	14	302	959	1,261
Birmingham, Ala.....	248	110	358	1,224	1,582
Boston, Mass.....	614	9	623	3,312	3,935
Buffalo, N. Y.....	323	.....	323	1,637	1,960
Charlotte, N. C.....	183	27	210	1,101	1,311
Chicago, Ill., 82 West Madison street.....	535	26	561	3,191	3,752
Chicago, Ill., 323 South State street.....	193	11	204	1,388	1,592
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	367	11	378	1,842	2,220
Cleveland, Ohio.....	313	1	314	1,495	1,809
Columbus, Ohio.....	244	4	248	1,020	1,268
Dallas, Tex.....	376	.....	376	933	1,309
Davenport, Iowa.....	283	4	287	1,394	1,681
Denver, Colo.....	446	17	463	1,891	2,354
Des Moines, Iowa.....	165	2	167	551	718
Detroit, Mich.....	412	7	419	1,731	2,150
Duluth, Minn.....	488	1	489	1,619	2,108
Evansville, Ind.....	289	7	296	541	837
Fargo, N. Dak. (a).....	93	1	94	134	228
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	203	.....	203	1,026	1,229
Harrisburg, Pa.....	207	3	210	806	1,016
Houston, Tex.....	338	117	455	2,411	2,866
Huntington, W. Va.....	435	13	448	835	1,283
Indianapolis, Ind.....	806	6	812	987	1,799
Joplin, Mo.....	326	7	333	976	1,309
Kansas City, Mo.....	654	141	805	2,193	2,998
Knoxville, Tenn.....	807	120	927	2,582	3,509
Little Rock, Ark.....	228	2	230	593	823
Los Angeles, Cal.....	417	1	418	832	1,250
Louisville, Ky.....	574	93	667	2,216	2,883
Marinette, Wis.....	138	.....	138	436	574
Memphis, Tenn.....	269	7	276	771	1,047
Milwaukee, Wis.....	195	3	198	749	947
Nashville, Tenn.....	157	23	180	693	873
Newark, N. J.....	237	.....	237	1,874	2,111
New Haven, Conn.....	234	.....	234	934	1,168
New Orleans, La.....	281	11	292	730	1,022
New York, N. Y., 25 Third avenue.....	844	12	856	3,899	4,755
New York, N. Y., 705 Sixth avenue.....	408	28	431	1,816	2,247
Oklahoma, Okla.....	727	120	847	2,806	3,653
Omaha, Nebr.....	399	52	451	1,380	1,831
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	494	.....	494	1,134	1,628
Philadelphia, Pa.....	496	11	506	2,942	3,448
Pittsburg, Pa.....	352	14	366	1,183	1,549
Portland, Me.....	564	.....	564	3,730	4,294
Portland, Oreg.....	225	11	236	257	493
Providence, R. I.....	330	1	331	2,029	2,360
Richmond, Va.....	184	17	201	414	615
Sacramento, Cal.....	326	1	327	858	1,185
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,107	33	1,140	1,430	2,570
Santa Fe, N. Mex. a.....	21	.....	21	90	111
Savannah, Ga.....	234	18	252	2,882	3,134
Scranton, Pa.....	200	1	201	830	1,031
Seattle, Wash.....	470	1	471	640	1,111
Springfield, Ill.....	181	14	196	1,242	1,437
Springfield, Mass.....	107	.....	107	864	971
St. Louis, Mo.....	449	19	468	792	1,260
St. Paul, Minn.....	633	17	650	1,958	2,608
Syracuse, N. Y.....	208	1	209	1,064	1,273
Wichita, Kans.....	296	1	297	286	583
Total.....	22,110	1,216	23,326	84,955	108,281

a Station at Santa Fe, N. Mex., was closed December 27, 1904, and the recruiting officer and party transferred to Fargo, N. Dak., where station was opened January 3, 1905.

A comparison of the number of enlistments shown in the foregoing table with the number of males of militia ages (18 to 44 years, inclusive), ascertained by the census of 1900, is interesting. From such comparison it appears that the enlistments in the North Atlantic Divis-

ion, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, numbered 115 per 100,000 males of militia ages; in the South Atlantic Division, including Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, 113 per 100,000; in the North Central Division, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, 144 per 100,000; in the South Central Division, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, 169 per 100,000; and in the Western Division, including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California, 286 per 100,000. From this it will be seen that the enlistments in the North and South Atlantic divisions were relatively somewhat less and those in the South Central Division slightly more than the average for the whole country, which was 144 per 100,000 males of militia ages. In the Western Division the ratio of enlistments was nearly twice that for the whole country. This preponderance of enlistments in the Western States was undoubtedly due in part to the large number of enlistments at San Francisco, many of which were probably cases of reenlistment of former soldiers from the Philippines; but even if the enlistments at San Francisco are omitted, the ratio for the Western Division is still higher than the average, indicating that this section of the country is a fruitful field for recruiting.

#### POST EXCHANGES.

It has heretofore been customary to give in the annual report a summary of the operations of post exchanges during the year. By paragraph 351, Army Regulations of 1904, it was required that the semiannual reports of the operation and financial condition of post exchanges should be submitted to department commanders instead of being submitted to this office as had previously been the practice. The Military Secretary's Office therefore is not in possession of the data necessary to compile a summary of the operations of post exchanges during the past fiscal year.

#### GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, 90 persons belonging to the Army were admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane. Three of these were officers, 83 were enlisted men, and 4 were retired enlisted men. In addition to these, there were admitted to that hospital during the year 1 contract surgeon, 18 former soldiers of the Regular Army, 2 civilian employees of the Quartermaster's Department, and 65 former volunteer soldiers.

One officer of the Army died at this institution during the year, leaving 5 officers remaining under treatment there at the end of the year. The enlisted men on the active list were all discharged from the military service soon after their admission to the institution.

## THE MILITIA.

The act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," requires the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress, with his annual report of each year, "An abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress."

A separate report on the militia of the United States, containing data to enable the Secretary of War to comply with the requirements of the militia law referred to above, will be submitted hereafter, and consequently the subject will not be considered in this report.

## SMALL-ARMS FIRING.

The details of the small-arms competitions for the practice season of 1904, which were received too late for insertion in the preceding annual report, have been published in general orders of the War Department.

Fifteen competitions, army and divisional, were held in the United States during that season. In these competitions 802 officers and enlisted men competed and 163 medals were awarded. Commissioned officers won 54 of the medals, or 33.1 per cent. The detailed results of these competitions were published in General Orders, No. 167, War Department, October 28, 1904. In the Philippines Division five departmental competitions were held during the year 1904, under the 1903 regulations. There were 252 competitors and 60 medals were awarded. Eighteen of these medals, or 30 per cent, were won by commissioned officers. The detailed results of these competitions were published in General Orders, No. 183, War Department, December 3, 1904.

In addition to these regular competitions, prescribed by the firing regulations for small arms, the Army was represented in the national trophy competition at Fort Riley, Kans., in 1904, by two teams—one from the infantry arm of the service and the other from the cavalry. These teams won third and fourth places, respectively, the infantry team being awarded the bronze "Soldier of Marathon" trophy, of which, under the conditions governing the competition, the Chief of Staff became the custodian for one year. The detailed results of this competition were published in General Orders, No. 172, War Department, November 10, 1904.

The officers who were in charge of the competitions that were held in the Southwestern and Pacific divisions strongly recommended the holding of separate competitions for officers and enlisted men, and advanced many cogent reasons for this recommendation. The department and division commanders approved the recommendation.

In view of these recommendations, and of the fact that in four of the fifteen competitions held in the United States, and in one of the five held in the Philippine Islands, 50 per cent or more of the medals awarded were won by commissioned officers, it would appear that the time has arrived when the question of the practicability of instituting separate contests for officers and enlisted men should receive consideration.

The records made in the regular practice season of 1904, and in the army and divisional competitions, show that there has been a pro-

nounced improvement in target practice over previous years. This may be attributed to several causes, not the least of which is the increased interest displayed by both officers and enlisted men, as evidenced by the efforts to secure places on the several teams, and to qualify among the highest classes of marksmen. The increased pay that is allowed an enlisted man who qualifies as an expert rifleman is also an inducement for him to become proficient in the use of the rifle or carbine.

The detailed results of the small-arms competitions, held during the practice season of 1905, have not yet been compiled. Those results will be announced as soon as the compilation shall have been completed.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice arranged for the holding of the several annual competitions at Sea Girt, N. J., during the latter part of August, 1905. The competitions were held under the supervision of Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, military secretary, as executive officer, and began August 24 with the national individual match. In this match there were 656 entries, of which number 604 fired. Owing to the large number of competitors and the limited time available for the match, only 126 of the competitors were permitted to finish. The first prize, a gold medal and \$60 in cash, was won by Private James Durward, jr., Fifth Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The match was completed August 28.

The national pistol match was held August 28. There were 118 entries; 92 competitors fired, and 90 finished. First Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre, Squadron A, National Guard of New York, finished first, winning a gold medal and \$30 in cash.

The national trophy competition opened August 29 and was finished September 1. There were entered in this match 1 team from the Navy, 1 from the Marine Corps, 1 from the United States Military Academy, 2 teams—1 cavalry and 1 infantry—from the Army, and 32 militia teams. In the first competition for the national trophy, held in 1903, 4 service and 11 State teams participated; in 1904, 4 service and 15 State teams competed.

The following statement shows the winning teams and the prizes won in the recent competition:

Order.	Team.	Prizes.
1	New York.....	National trophy and \$300.
2	United States Infantry.....	Hilton trophy and \$200.
3	Ohio.....	Soldier of Marathon and \$150.
4	United States Marine Corps.....	\$100.
5	United States Navy.....	\$75.
6	New Jersey.....	\$50.

The detailed results of these matches will be announced hereafter.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 986), authorized the Secretary of War to sell, upon the request of the governors of the several States and Territories, and for the use of rifle clubs formed under regulations prepared by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, such magazine rifles belonging to the United States as are not necessary for the equipment of the Army and the organized militia, the rifles to be sold at the prices listed for the Army. It is hoped that advantage will be taken of this law, the intent of which is to encourage the use of the military weapon in target practice throughout the United States.



## GENERAL PRISONERS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 1,192 general prisoners in confinement at military posts, 70 at the United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 12 at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., 2 at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and 77 in transit from one place of confinement to another, making a total of 1,353 general prisoners. During the year 2,354 prisoners were committed to confinement, 53 escaped prisoners were captured, 1,482 prisoners were released at expiration of sentence, 135 escaped, 9 died, and the unexecuted part of sentence was remitted in 442 cases, leaving 1,692 general prisoners in custody at the close of the year. Of this number 1,583 were in confinement at military posts, 60 at the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, 10 at the Government Hospital for the Insane, 1 at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and 38 were in transit from one place of confinement to another.

Of the 135 general prisoners reported as having escaped during the year, one escaped from the Government Hospital for the Insane and the remainder from the military posts at which they were undergoing sentences of confinement.

In compliance with a provision contained in the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 957), the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and all the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith were transferred to the Department of Justice July 1, 1895.

It appears from the reports of the several division and department commanders that the present system of post prisons, which was inaugurated when the Fort Leavenworth military prison was turned over to the Department of Justice to be used as a United States penitentiary, is unsatisfactory and demoralizing. Practically all of those reports for the fiscal years 1904 and 1905 show that the guardhouses at the various posts are overcrowded. In a number of these reports attention is invited to the demoralizing effect of the contact, brought about by the present system, between men convicted of serious military offenses and young soldiers who are assigned to guard them or who are undergoing short sentences of confinement for slight offenses. It has also been suggested that the establishment of a general prison for the confinement of military convicts will be a relief to garrisons in that it will lessen the amount of guard duty, will afford more men for purely military duties, will give the Government a substantial return from the prisoners' labor for the expense of keeping them, and will afford opportunities for teaching the prisoners trades instead of developing a spirit of laziness among them.

The act of Congress approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 380), authorizing the Attorney-General to select a site for and to erect a United States penitentiary on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., directs—

that when the United States penitentiary shall be occupied and applied to the purposes contemplated by this act, the buildings and grounds within the said military reservation of Fort Leavenworth that were transferred from the Department of War to the Department of Justice \* \* \* shall be restored to the control of the said Department of War.

The Acting Attorney-General advised the War Department, under date of December 17, 1904, that—

the matter has recently been thoroughly gone over by the general agent of the Department, the warden of the penitentiary, and the architect of the new penitentiary building, and the 1st of January, 1906, fixed as the earliest date at which it is safe to say that the old military prison at Fort Leavenworth can be returned to the War Department.

An important part of the work of The Military Secretary's Office arises in connection with applications for clemency in the cases of prisoners undergoing confinement in execution of sentences of general courts-martial. These cases have made much correspondence for the office during the past fiscal year.

At the beginning of the year, 108 applications for clemency theretofore made had not received final consideration, they having been referred to commanding generals of military departments or elsewhere in the course of investigation of the cases. During the year 728 applications for clemency were received, but 130 of these were cases in which other applications were pending at the date of their receipt. Clemency was denied in 466 of these cases and was granted in 185 of them. Fifty-five cases had not received final consideration at the close of the fiscal year, they having been referred to commanding generals or others in the course of investigation of the merits of the cases, and not having been returned to this office before the close of the year.

It is to be remarked that the number of cases received does not represent the number of individual prisoners by whom or in whose behalf applications for clemency were made. In many cases as soon as one application is denied another is presented, as many as seven successive applications having been received and considered during the year in the case of a single prisoner. The 651 applications acted upon during the year were applications in the cases of 510 prisoners.

In addition to the clemency cases considered upon applications, the unexecuted portion of sentence was remitted by the War Department for administrative reasons in the cases of 37 general prisoners without application for clemency having been made in their behalf.

Many applications for clemency were considered and acted upon by the commanding generals of the several military departments without being submitted to the War Department, but the number of these cases is unknown. As shown above, however, the whole number of cases in which the unexecuted part of sentence was remitted by the War Department or by commanding generals of military departments during the year was 442.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF DESERTERS AND OTHER UNDESIRABLE RECRUITS.

Systematic efforts to identify deserters and other undesirable recruits, in case they should attempt to reenlist under assumed names or names other than those under which prior service was rendered, have been continued through the use of outline-figure cards showing distinctive marks on recruits and measurements of the recruits made at the time of their enlistment. During the past fiscal year there were received 17,053 of these cards in cases of original enlistment and 15,435 in cases of reenlistment, making a total of 331,244 outline-figure cards received since the establishment of the system in 1889. The number of individuals represented by these

cards can not be definitely stated, because prior to 1902 no distinction between original enlistments and reenlistments was made in the record of outline-figure cards received. It is estimated, however, that this office now has outline-figure cards in the cases of over 185,000 individuals who are or have been enlisted men in the Regular Army.

During the year 434 cases of fraudulent enlistment by former deserters, military convicts and others, were discovered in this office through the operations of the system. Of these, through desertion or otherwise, 63 had been withdrawn from military control when their identity was discovered. Of the remaining 371 cases, 53 were held to service, 143 were dishonorably discharged by sentence of general court-martial (142 being sentenced to confinement for periods ranging from two months to four years), 26 were discharged without honor, 127 deserted before final disposition of their cases, and in 22 cases final determination had not been reached by the military authorities at the end of the year.

#### CASES RECEIVED AND DISPOSED OF.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the business of The Military Secretary's Office was promptly disposed of. The work of the office has been kept constantly up to date, 93.5 per cent of all the cases received having been disposed of within twenty-four hours from the time they reached the office, and at the close of business on the 30th of June, 1905, as heretofore in the Record and Pension Office on the last day of each fiscal year, not one case remained unacted upon.

The current work for the last fiscal year is represented in part by the following table:

#### *Number of cases received and disposed of.*

From the Pension Office .....	79, 766
From the Auditor for the War Department .....	35, 334
Remuster cases .....	1, 701
Desertion cases .....	1, 944
Applications for certificates in lieu of lost discharges .....	8, 861
All other cases, miscellaneous .....	138, 832
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>266, 438</b>
On hand June 30, 1905 .....	None.

In addition to these recorded cases, 14,302 informal calls were received from the Quartermaster-General of the Army for information from the records for use in connection with applications for headstones to mark the graves of deceased volunteer soldiers. Informal calls were also received from the Quartermaster-General in the cases of 939 "Confederate horse claims," so called, arising under the act of Congress approved February 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43). Many other informal calls, of which no record was kept, were received from the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and various bureaus and offices of the Department.

The total number of recorded cases, formal and informal, received during the year was 281,679, which was an average of 923 cases for each working day in the fiscal year.

The pension cases referred to above were of the usual variety, consisting of calls from the Commissioner of Pensions for information relative to the service, military status, or medical treatment of former

officers and enlisted men of the regular and volunteer forces. Of these calls 1,577 related to service in the Philippine insurrection; 9,491 to service in the war with Spain, and 68,698 to service in prior wars, principally in the civil war, and to service in the Regular Army in times of peace.

The cases from the Auditor for the War Department consisted of calls for information from the records relative to the service or status of officers and enlisted men. Of these cases, 5,932 related to service in the Philippine insurrection, and 4,572 to service in the war with Spain. The remainder (24,830) were calls for information relative to service in the civil war, the Mexican war, the Indian wars, or in the Regular Army in times of peace.

The "remuster cases" referred to in the preceding table have been fully described in former annual reports of the Chief of the Record and Pension Office. They are applications for recognition of rank as commissioned officers during the civil war, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 24, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 593), "for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces."

The number of these cases (1,701) shown in the table as having been received and disposed of does not by any means represent the whole number of cases considered under the "remuster law" during the past fiscal year. The question of the applicability of this law has been considered in a large number of cases, principally from the Auditor for the War Department, in which no formal applications for recognition under the act had been filed, and which, therefore, were not counted as remuster cases.

In the preceding annual report of this office, it was stated that—

In the exercise of its administrative functions in this class of cases, the War Department is governed by the liberal and equitable construction of the law given by the Attorney-General of the United States in his opinion of December 10, 1900 (23 Opinions, 340, 341), but it appears that this construction is not sufficiently liberal to meet the views of certain claimants, or their attorneys, who have carried a number of cases to the Court of Claims and have obtained decisions which, if followed as precedents, will revolutionize the practice of the War Department, opening a door for the admission of like claims in the cases of many thousands of commissioned officers of the civil war similarly situated, thus extending the provisions of the law very far beyond what is believed to have been the intention of Congress. It is believed that decisions so far-reaching in their effects should, before being used as precedents, have the clearly expressed sanction of the highest judicial authority, and the Attorney-General has therefore been requested by the Secretary of War to cause an appeal to be taken in a representative case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

No appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in any of these cases, but, on the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Treasury, a motion for a new trial was made in a representative case. That motion was allowed by the Court of Claims, but no new trial has as yet been had in the case.

The "desertion cases" referred to in the table are applications for the removal of charges of desertion. The acts of Congress (the act approved March 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 869, and the acts amendatory thereof) relating to the removal of charges of desertion are applicable only to soldiers of the civil war and the war with Mexico. Since the date of the initiatory act many thousands of applications for the relief provided have been received and disposed of. The number of such applications annually received continues to diminish, and it is believed that a large majority of the meritorious cases has been disposed of.

Most of the applications now presented are but renewals of former applications, many of which have been repeatedly denied.

In addition to the cases adjudicated upon the applications of the persons in interest, a large number of cases has been considered under the law without formal application therefor. These cases arise in the preparation of the military histories of former soldiers for the Commissioner of Pensions and the accounting officers of the Treasury, the charge of desertion, thus discovered, being removed under the act when found to be clearly within its provisions. No record of the number of these cases has been kept, and they are not included in the number (1,944) shown in the table.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. L., 582), authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish duplicate certificates of discharge to such noncommissioned officers and privates in service during the civil war as have lost their original discharge certificates. A literal compliance with the provisions of this act has been found to be impossible, because no copy or complete record of the original discharge certificates issued during the civil war was kept. A form of certificate of service and discharge, which is a near approach to the form of discharge certificate in use during that war, has been adopted, and the issue of this certificate in lieu of a lost discharge is a practical compliance with the requirements of the law. The number of applications for this certificate is very large, nearly 9,000 such applications having been received during the last fiscal year.

The "miscellaneous" cases, referred to in the table, cover a wide range of subjects. In addition to the large number of cases arising in connection with the administration of the existing military establishment the miscellaneous cases include all of those, not specifically classified in the table, relating to the disbanded armies of all wars, to the organizations, officers, and enlisted men of which those armies were composed, and to former officers and enlisted men of the army of to-day. The miscellaneous correspondence of the office during the past fiscal year averaged, alone, 11,569 cases per month, or 455 for each working day in the fiscal year. It included a large correspondence with individual Senators and Representatives in Congress, as well as many reports for the use of Congressional committees relative to pending or proposed legislation, and involved the determination of the great variety of questions that constantly arise relative to the history or status of organizations and of individual officers and enlisted men.

#### OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

The work of printing and distributing the sets of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, authorized and directed in the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1145), has been continued. During the fiscal year 63,000 books (volumes or parts of volumes) were received from the Public Printer.

The distribution of the publication, under the several laws relating thereto, including the sales authorized by law, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was:

Books (volumes or parts of volumes) .....	34, 026
Atlases, complete.....	119
Plates (maps).....	172
Total .....	34, 317

The sales during the fiscal year amounted to \$74.90, and this amount was deposited in the United States Treasury, as required by law.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

The compilation of the roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies, authorized and required by a clause of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved February 25, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 884), has been continued. A considerable number of additional original Confederate records has been received from State officials, historical associations, and private individuals. These records have been copied and returned to the persons from whom they were received. But even with these additions the War Department collection of Confederate records of military service is far from complete. It is hoped, however, that with the assistance of the governors of the several States from which organized bodies of troops entered the Confederate service the Department's incomplete collection of Confederate records will be further augmented in the near future by additional loans of original records.

At the date of the last annual report, such of the service records of Confederate troops from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida, as are on file in this Department, had been reproduced by the system previously applied to the records of the Union volunteers, and some progress had been made in the reproduction of the records of Georgia regiments. Since that time the work on the records of Georgia regiments has been completed, as has that on the records of Kentucky organizations. All of the office force available for the purpose is now engaged in compiling the records of Louisiana troops.

PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

On January 28, 1904, a resolution was adopted by the Senate of the United States directing the Secretary of War "to transmit to the Senate a copy of the Journal of the Provisional and the First and Second Congresses of the Confederate States of America, now in the custody of the War Department."

In compliance with this resolution, the Secretary of War, on January 30, 1904, transmitted to the Senate a copy of said journal, the original of which had come into the possession of the Department at the close of the civil war. On February 1, 1904, the Senate ordered that it be printed. The Senate Committee on Printing also agreed that the proof reading and indexing should be done under the supervision of this office.

This work, begun in the month of March, 1904, has been steadily carried forward and is now rapidly approaching completion.

The publication comprises seven volumes in all, and it is expected that the entire work will be completed on or before the date of the next meeting of Congress. Six books are already finished, and the seventh, including a general index to the whole, is nearing completion.

The Congressional designation of the publication is "Senate Document, No. 234, Fifty-eighth Congress, Second session." The contents of each book are as follows:

*Volume I.*—Journal of the Provisional Congress, February 4, 1861, to February 17, 1862, together with the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, held at Montgomery, Ala., February 28, 1861, to March 11, 1861, and an appendix containing the Provisional and Permanent Constitutions of the Confederate States. 982 pages.

*Volume II.*—Journal of the Senate of the First Confederate Congress, first and second sessions, February 18, 1862, to April 21, 1862, and August 18, 1862, to October 13, 1862, respectively. 541 pages.

*Volume III.*—Journal of the Senate of the First Confederate Congress, third and fourth sessions, January 12, 1863, to May 1, 1863, and December 7, 1863, to February 17, 1864, respectively. 886 pages.

*Volume IV.*—Journal of the Senate of the Second Confederate Congress, first and second sessions, May 2, 1864, to June 14, 1864, and November 7, 1864, to March 18, 1865, respectively. 797 pages.

*Volume V.*—Journal of the House of Representatives of the First Confederate Congress, first and second sessions, February 18, 1862, to April 21, 1862, and August 18, 1862, to October 13, 1862, respectively. 606 pages.

*Volume VI.*—Journal of the House of Representatives of the First Confederate Congress, third and fourth sessions, January 12, 1863, to May 1, 1863, and December 7, 1863, to February 17, 1864, respectively. 917 pages.

*Volume VII.*—Journal of the House of Representatives of the Second Confederate Congress, first and second sessions, May 2, 1864, to June 14, 1864, and November 7, 1864, to March 18, 1865, respectively. 1,000 pages (about), including the general index to the entire work.

#### INDEX-RECORD CARD WORK.

The work of reproducing, by the index-record card system, the records of individual military service and medical and surgical treatment, and the objects for which that work was undertaken, have been described in the reports of the Record and Pension Office, so that a repetition of that description in this report is unnecessary.

The carding of such individual service records of the Revolution and of subsequent wars as are on file in the War Department, with the exception of the service records of the Regular Army, has been virtually completed; and the carding of the records of Confederate prisoners of war and of the muster rolls of Confederate troops is now in progress, pursuant to the act of February 25, 1903, as stated elsewhere in this report.

The index-record card work of the past fiscal year included the preparation of 776,655 military cards and 12,194 medical cards, making, with the number previously prepared, a total of 46,133,128 of the former and 7,814,811 of the latter class, aggregating 53,947,939 index-record cards prepared up to and including June 30, 1905. This number includes 2,739,072 Confederate military cards, 774,586 of which were prepared during the year.

#### RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, THE WAR OF 1812, AND OTHER WARS PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR.

By an act of Congress approved July 27, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 275), it was required that the military records of the Revolution and the war of 1812, then filed in the Treasury and Interior Departments, be transferred to the War Department to be preserved and "properly indexed and arranged for use;" by an act approved August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 403), it was directed that all military records of the armies of the Revolution and the war of 1812 then in any of the Executive Departments be transferred to the War Department, "to be preserved, indexed, and prepared for publication;" and by a joint resolution approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 591), it was enacted that the

military rolls and records of the Indian wars, or any other wars prior to the civil war, preserved in the Interior or other Departments, be transferred to the War Department to be preserved in the Record and Pension Office, and that they be "properly indexed and arranged for use."

Under the legislation referred to above, no records have been received during the past fiscal year from any of the Executive Departments. However, many records of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the earlier Indian wars had previously been received from the State, Treasury, and Interior Departments.

All of the records of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 in the possession of the War Department have been "indexed and arranged for use;" but it is known that the collection of these records is far from complete, and until every possible effort to make that collection as complete as possible, by securing the loan of records in the possession of the various States, historical societies, and public libraries has been made, no further preparation of these records for publication appears to be advisable. It is believed that Congress will make the necessary provisions for the publication of the records of the Revolution and the war of 1812 at the proper time, but it is clearly not advisable to undertake the publication of any portion of the records, especially those relating to the individual histories of officers and enlisted men, until every available source of information has been exhausted. Too many hasty, incomplete, and inaccurate publications have already been made, and that number ought not to be increased by the premature publication of the records of these two wars.

The propriety of publishing "the military and naval records of the war of 1812, of the Mexican war, and the military records of the several Indian wars, in the same general style as that of the rebellion records," was considered in the Fifty-seventh Congress. The Senate Committee on Printing was directed by resolution (S. Res. 300, 57th Cong., 2d sess.) to consider and report upon this subject. The report of the committee (S. Rept. No. 2389, 57th Cong., 2d sess.) was adverse, the committee being "of the impression that the reporting of legislation calling for the publication in question is inopportune and premature." The committee recommended "that the matter be held in abeyance until such time as the War Department shall be equipped with the requisite data to adequately and properly compile the military records."

It is believed that the collection of records of the Mexican war now in the possession of the War Department is as complete as it is possible to make it, and that, consequently, nothing is to be gained by further delaying the publication of those records. It is estimated that the military records of historical interest or value relating to the Mexican war are in volume about 5 per cent of the records comprised in the publication known as the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, and that they can be published in six volumes of 1,000 pages each. Having in mind the experience acquired by the office in connection with the publication of the records of the civil war, it is thought that the publication of the records of the Mexican war, if authorized by Congress, can be conducted by this office without any increase in the clerical force and with no additional expense other than the cost of printing and binding the books. That cost will probably be about \$66,000 for six books of a thousand pages each,



if printed and distributed under the rules governing the publication of the Records of the War of the Rebellion, of which 11,000 copies were printed.

Historians, biographers, and other persons engaged in literary pursuits, or their agents, and even claimants and attorneys for persons having claims against the Government, have persistently insisted that they should be permitted to have access to the records and to extract from them such information as may be desired. To all such applications the Department has been compelled to apply the well-established rule that access to the records must be denied to all persons not officially connected with the Department and legally under its control. The reasons for the adoption of this rule have heretofore been fully set forth in the annual reports of the Chief of the Record and Pension Office.

It is believed that all the records that are of general historical interest or value, and that can be published without endangering public or private interests, should be made accessible to the public. No argument is necessary to show that the way in which these records can be made most readily accessible to the greatest number, without danger to the records themselves and without serious interference with the current work of the Department, is by publishing the records as those of the civil war were published.

It is suggested that, until they shall have been published, the rules of the War Department denying access to the records by persons not officially connected with the Department be so far relaxed at the proper time as to permit the exhibition of historical records relating to wars prior to the civil war to persons desiring to consult them for literary or historical purposes, care being taken to discriminate between records of general historical interest and those of a purely personal nature, so that public and private interests may be protected. These records are scattered through the books and files of different bureaus and offices of the War Department. These widely scattered records should be brought together in one place with a view to their publication and to make them accessible to investigators. A difficulty in the way of immediately carrying out this suggestion is found in the fact that there is no space in the Department building known to be available for the purpose of bringing the records together and making them accessible to persons who may desire to consult them. Provision should be made, if this suggestion is approved, for the storage, arrangement and exhibition of the records, and for the accommodation of visitors.

#### MEDALS OF HONOR.

The act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 274), "making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for other purposes," provided for the preparation of 3,000 medals of honor, "with suitable emblematic devices, upon the design of the medal of honor heretofore issued, or upon an improved design, together with appropriate rosettes or other insignia to be worn in lieu of the medal." Under the law these medals are "to be presented by direction of the President, and in the name of Congress, to such officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished, or may hereafter most distinguish, themselves

by their gallantry in action;" but the Secretary of War is "authorized and directed to use so many of the medals and rosettes or other insignia provided for by this act as may be necessary to replace the medals that have been issued under the joint resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862" (12 Stat. L., 623), "and section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863" (ibid., 751).

The design for the new medal was approved by the Secretary of War in July, 1904, and The Military Secretary of the Army was charged in War Department Circular, No. 36, of August 22, 1904, with the issue of all medals of honor, those originally issued as well as those issued to replace medals of the old design theretofore awarded.

The first medals of the new design were received from the contractor in March, 1905, and the first medal, properly inscribed, was issued April 4, 1905. The whole number of medals of the new design issued during the fiscal year was 281. Of these, 278 were issued to replace medals of the old design and 3 were original issues of medals awarded during the year.

The act of March 3, 1863, provided that the medal should be bestowed only upon officers and enlisted men, and only as a reward for unusual gallantry in action. It did not include the "other soldier-like qualities" for which awards were permitted by the joint resolution of July 12, 1862. Notwithstanding the limitations of the law, 13 medals of honor were issued prior to 1876 to civilian scouts, guides, and others (including Dr. Mary Walker, formerly a contract surgeon), who were not officers or enlisted men in the military service of the United States. In the year 1865 29 medals were bestowed upon officers and noncommissioned officers as a reward for services performed in escorting the remains of President Lincoln from Washington to Springfield, Ill. In the same year 864 medals were awarded to officers and men of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry "for volunteering to remain in service and participate in the battle of Gettysburg, their terms of service having expired," while it is shown that none of the members of the regiment participated in that battle, and that only about 300 of the 864 officers and enlisted men of the regiment volunteered to remain and did remain on Arlington Heights, in the defenses of the Potomac, until the result of the battle of Gettysburg was made known. The official records show that it was intended to issue medals of honor only to those who volunteered to remain and did remain in service beyond the expiration of their terms, but, evidently through inadvertence, medals were issued to about 564 other members of the regiment who did not volunteer to remain in service and who were sent home before the battle was fought. The records do not show either the names of those who volunteered to remain or those who did not so volunteer.

Protests against the issue of medals of honor of the new design to the members of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry, President Lincoln's funeral escort, and the civilians to whom medals had previously been issued, were received from the Medal of Honor Legion and many individuals. The Acting Secretary of War, concurring in an opinion rendered by the Judge-Advocate-General, decided that it was the duty of the War Department, under the act of April 23, 1904, referred to above, to replace with new medals, upon proper identification of the grantees, all of the medals of honor of the old design that had been issued, and that the Secretary of War is without authority to review

the acts of his predecessors who have granted these medals, from time to time, in the name of the President.

It also became necessary to decide whether the Department is authorized to issue the medal of honor of new design in case the recipient of the Congressional medal of honor previously awarded is dead, and, if so, to whom the medal of new design should be delivered. The Acting Secretary of War, following the advice of the Judge-Advocate-General, decided that—

where a medal of honor has been duly awarded to and received by a grantee, so that the title of the same has fully vested in such grantee, a medal of new design may be issued to the person to whom the original medal has passed in the operation of a will, or by inheritance.

It was decided, however, that the original award of the Congressional medal of honor can not be made in the case of an officer or soldier after his death.

#### CAMPAIGN BADGES.

Campaign badges, to be issued as articles of uniform to officers and enlisted men in service, "to commemorate services which have been or shall hereafter be rendered in campaign," were authorized by General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 11, 1905. Commanding officers were directed by that order to forward to this office, upon the announcement that service in a campaign is to be rewarded by a badge, lists in duplicate of the officers and enlisted men of their commands who served under conditions entitling them to a badge, with a statement in the case of each individual showing time and place of service, organization in which the service was rendered, and the highest rank held by each individual in the Regular or Volunteer Army during such service.

It was announced in General Orders, No. 5, War Department, January 12, 1905, that campaign badges would be issued as follows:

(a) Spanish campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore in the Island of Cuba between May 11, 1898, and July 17, 1898; in the Island of Porto Rico between July 24, 1898, and August 13, 1898, or in the Philippine Islands between June 30, 1898, and August 16, 1898.

(b) Philippine campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore in the Philippine Islands between February 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902, or in the Department of Mindanao between February 4, 1899, and July 15, 1903.

(c) China campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore in China with the Pekin Relief Expedition between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901.

The lists received in this office up to and including June 30, 1905, as a result of the orders referred to above, contained the names of 25,375 officers and enlisted men. Upon examination it was found that 24,250 of these were entitled to badges—4,878 for service in the Spanish campaign, 18,193 in the Philippine campaign, and 1,179 in the China campaign. The remainder (1,125) were either cases not finally adjudicated because it was found necessary to send them back to commanding officers for completion, in accordance with the requirements of the order, or were cases in which the soldiers were found not to be entitled to the badge.

Although the order cited above specifically restricted the issue of these badges to officers and enlisted men in service at the date of the order, many former soldiers, both of the Regular and Volunteer Armies, appear to have gained the impression that their services during

the campaigns for which badges were authorized entitled them to the decoration, and consequently many applications were received in such cases. It was necessary, under the provisions of the order referred to, to deny these applications, and no record of their number has been kept.

#### UNION AND CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAGS.

The Secretary of War was authorized by the joint resolution of Congress approved February 28, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1284), to deliver certain Union and Confederate battle flags then in the custody of the War Department to the proper authorities of the respective States in which the regiments that bore those colors were organized, "for such final disposition as the aforesaid proper authorities may determine." The flags referred to are what are known as "captured battle flags" of the civil war. At the date of the passage of this joint resolution there were 726 of these flags in the possession of the War Department. Two hundred and fifteen were Union flags captured by the Confederates and subsequently recaptured from them, and 511 were Confederate flags captured by Union troops.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution before cited, 274 of these flags have been returned to the governors of the States in which the regiments that bore them were raised. The States to which these flags were sent, and the number sent to each, are shown in the following list:

##### UNION.

Illinois .....	10	New York .....	8
Indiana .....	3	Ohio .....	1
Kentucky .....	1	Pennsylvania .....	12
Maine .....	4	Tennessee .....	3
Maryland .....	1	Wisconsin .....	4
Massachusetts .....	2		
Missouri .....	2	Total .....	51

##### CONFEDERATE.

Alabama .....	19	North Carolina .....	33
Arkansas .....	5	South Carolina .....	14
Florida .....	8	Tennessee .....	8
Georgia .....	26	Texas .....	4
Kentucky .....	1	Virginia .....	74
Louisiana .....	9		
Mississippi .....	20	Total .....	223
Missouri .....	2		

A full description of these flags is contained in Executive Document, No. 163, House of Representatives, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

All of the battle flags that could be identified as having been borne by the troops of any State have been returned to the governor of that State, but there still remain in the custody of the War Department 452 of these flags, 164 Union and 288 Confederate, that it has been found impossible, after a thorough investigation, to trace to the former ownership or custody of the troops of any particular State. It would seem to be an appropriate disposition of the Union flags of this class to transfer them to the United States Military Academy, where the flags of United States volunteer organizations in service during the war with Spain and Philippine insurrections are preserved. This can be done without legislation, the order of the Secretary of War being sufficient for the purpose.

With regard to the unidentified Confederate flags, it would seem in harmony with the joint resolution of February 28, 1905, to give them into the keeping of some general Confederate memorial or historical association, perhaps the Louisiana Historical Association at New Orleans, La., the Southern Historical Society at Richmond, Va., or the United Confederate Veterans Association, where they will receive the care that those who followed them in battle would have been glad to bestow upon them if they could. To accomplish this, however, further legislation by Congress is necessary.

#### CLERICAL FORCE.

As a result of the consolidation of the bureaus that were united to form The Military Secretary's Office, and of the consequent extension of the business methods, previously adopted in the Record and Pension Office, to the work of the combined offices, it was found possible further to reduce the clerical force of the office. Consequently, on June 30, 1905, there was a reduction of 34 in the number of employees, and of \$27,820 in the annual salaries, to meet the reduced appropriation that was made for the office, on the recommendation of The Military Secretary, for the fiscal year 1906. This reduction, with reductions previously made in the number of employees in the Record and Pension Office, represents a total reduction since the organization of the Record and Pension Division, subsequently the Record and Pension Office, in 1889, of 515 employees, representing an annual saving of \$560,440 in salaries alone.

The Military Secretary feels that he would fall short of the full discharge of his duty if he were to close this report without making grateful acknowledgment of the ability, fidelity, and zeal with which the chief clerk, the chiefs of divisions, and the other employees of his office, almost without exception, have performed the laborious and often complex tasks imposed upon them. There are no more deserving public servants than these same civilian employees, to whom, rather than to any superior, is due the larger share of credit for whatever measure of success may have been achieved by the Record and Pension Office or The Military Secretary's Office, and the head of the office regrets that it is not in his power to assure them of some more substantial reward than this expression of his esteem for them and of his appreciation of the value of their services.

F. C. AINSWORTH,  
*The Military Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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5	218	50	39	28	20	189	6,533	38,813	6	47
								131		
								35		
	1							16		
								11		
	1						1	6		
								1		
							1	4		
								9		
								5		
							1	4		
								3		
	2						3	230		
	3			1			1	18		7
	3		1					6		
	6						1	2,098		10
	4	1						701		
							3	748		6
	1	1	2				5	367		
	1	2	1				1	149	1	1
	3	1					1	109	1	6
	3		2				4	108		
	3		1		1			35		
	2		1	1			1	84	1	
					1		3	43		
2	30	5	6	2	2		20	4,416	3	31
7	250	55	45	30	22	189	6,556	43,459	9	78

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## APPENDIX D.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN JULY 1, 1904, AND JUNE 30, 1905.

Country.	Killed in action.		Died of wounds.		Disease.		Accident.		Drowned.		Suicide.		Murder or homicide.		Total.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Regular Army:																
United States					7	156	5	44	1	16	1	22		15	14	258
Alaska						5										5
Porto Rico						2					1				1	2
Hawaiian Islands						49		6	2	23	2	5	1	5	9	110
Philippine Islands	17	1	5	3												2
China					2											2
At sea					4						1					5
Total	17	1	5	10	218	5	50	3	39	4	28	1	20	24	377	
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment						2										2
Philippine Scouts	1	62	1	2	3	30		5		6		2		2	5	109
Aggregate	1	79	2	7	18	250	5	55	3	45	4	30	1	22	29	488

## APPENDIX E.

*Chronological summary of the principal events connected with the Army, including movements of troops to and from the insular possessions, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, both dates included.*

1904.

*July 1.*—Transport *Sherman* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, Philippine Islands, with 10 officers, 35 unassigned field-artillery recruits, 5 Hospital Corps men, 5 casuals, 2 female nurses, and 33 recruits for the Coast Artillery stationed at Honolulu, Hawaii. Transport *Buford* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Alaska with Third Infantry (39 officers and 785 enlisted men), 2 medical officers, 19 Hospital Corps men, and 1 post quartermaster-sergeant. Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., was abandoned, and Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, left for Fort McPherson, Ga. Ninth Band, Artillery Corps, left Fort Riley, Kans., for Key West Barracks, Fla.

*July 2.*—Headquarters, Band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Tenth Infantry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington. Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, rejoined at Fort Snelling, Minn., from duty with the National Guard of South Dakota, at the encampment at Watertown, S. Dak.

*July 3.*—Band First Cavalry rejoined at Fort Clark, Tex., from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, Mo.

*July 5.*—Headquarters Nineteenth Infantry left Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty at the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington.

*July 6.*—First, Fifth, and Twenty-fourth Batteries, Field Artillery, and Troops I, K, L, and M, Ninth Cavalry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal. Capt. Francis H. Pope, Fourteenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, Seventeenth Infantry, in command of a detachment of 10 enlisted men, Philippine Scouts, about 2 miles from Pikit, Mindanao, P. I., at 11.30 a. m., encountered about 20 hostile Moros, who, after a short engagement, were scattered. Two native scouts were killed and 2 wounded; number of Moro casualties is not known. A fatigue party of the Forty-third Company, Philippine Scouts, from Fort Pikit, Mindanao, P. I., was attacked by a party of Moros, who were driven off on arrival of reinforcements. There were no casualties among the scouts. A detachment of the Forty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, while returning from an expedition in a vinta on the Rio Grande, Mindanao, P. I., was fired on from the high banks, and 2 men were killed and 2 wounded. Ninth Band, Artillery Corps, arrived at Key West Barracks, Fla.

*July 7.*—Transport *Buford* arrived at Skagway, Alaska, with Headquarters, Band, and Companies A, B, and C, Third Infantry, for station at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

*July 9.*—Companies I and M, Eighth Infantry, left Skagway, Alaska, for Fort Niagara, N. Y. Troops E, F, G, and H, Ninth Cavalry; Eighth and Twenty-sixth Batteries, Field Artillery; Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Tenth Infantry; Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, Nineteenth Infantry; Company C, Signal Corps; Company of Instruction, Hospital Corps, No. 2; Second Infantry, National Guard of Idaho; Third Infantry, Second Battalion of Infantry, First Battery, Field Artillery, Troop A, Cavalry, and detachment Hospital Corps, National Guard of Oregon, and Second Infantry, Troop B, Cavalry, and detachment Hospital Corps, National Guard of Washington, participated in the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington.

*July 10.*—Sentry on Post No. 1, of Company I, Twenty-second Infantry, Main Guard, at Camp Marahui, Mindanao, P. I., was attacked and severely wounded by 2 Moros.

*July 11.*—Troop E, Seventh Cavalry, left Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., for duty with the National Guard of Alabama at the encampment at Birmingham, Ala. Troop I, Seventh Cavalry, left Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., for duty with the National Guard of South Carolina at the encampment at Columbia, S. C.

*July 12.*—Companies E and F, Third Infantry, arrived at Fort Liscum, Alaska, and Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, left that post for San Francisco, Cal.

*July 13.*—Company C, Eighth Infantry, left Fort Egbert, Alaska, and Companies G and H, Third Infantry, arrived at that post.

*July 14.*—Transport *Thomas* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I., with the Tenth, Thirty-eighth, Eighty-fifth, and One hundred and eighth Companies, Coast Artillery (6 officers and 304 enlisted men), 16 officers, 9 contract surgeons, 4 post noncommissioned staff officers, 13 Hospital Corps men, 40 sick, 300 short-term men, 62 discharged soldiers, 12 casuals, and 25 general prisoners. Tenth and Thirty-eighth Companies, Coast Artillery, took station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

*July 15.*—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with 22 officers, 3 contract surgeons, 14 general prisoners, 12 furloughed soldiers, 4 discharged soldiers, 220 casuals, 25 sick, 7 deported men, and remains of 6 deceased soldiers.

*July 17.*—A column under command of Capt. Thomas L. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, consisting of detachments from Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, and Forty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, was attacked in the woods north of Fort Pikit, Mindanao, P. I., by a strong party of Moros under Datto Ali, who fired upon the detachment. The fire was returned, and the encounter resulted in the killing of one Moro, whose rifle (Remington) and 41 rounds of ammunition were captured. There were no casualties among the troops.

*July 18.*—Troop F, Fifteenth Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., for duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, at the encampment at Gettysburg, Pa. Company D, Eighth Infantry, left Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

*July 19.*—Company D, Third Infantry, arrived at Fort Davis, Alaska.

*July 20.*—Company B, Eighth Infantry, left Fort Davis, Alaska, for Fort Slocum, N. Y. Eighty-fifth and One hundred and eighth Companies, Coast Artillery, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Casey, Wash. Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, and D, Tenth Infantry, arrived at Fort Lawton, Wash.

*July 21.*—Company I, Sixth Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, and D, Nineteenth Infantry, rejoined at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., from duty at the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington. Company of Instruction, Hospital Corps, No. 2, rejoined at Fort McDowell, Cal., from duty at the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington. Companies L and M, Third Infantry, arrived at Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

*July 22.*—Thirtieth Company, Coast Artillery, arrived at Fort Worden, Wash. Eighty-fifth and One hundred and eighth Companies, Coast Artillery, arrived at Fort Casey, Wash. Company A, Eighth Infantry, left Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

*July 23.*—Company M, Twenty-ninth Infantry, left Fort Duchesne, Utah, for White Rocks, Utah, to assist the acting agent at the Uintah and Ouray Indian Agency in preserving order. Companies K and M, Nineteenth Infantry, arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, and H, Ninth Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., from duty at the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington.

*July 24.*—Company L, Nineteenth Infantry, left Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for Vancouver Barracks, Wash. A party of Philippine c o ls, landing on

the island of Cagayan de Jolo, P. I., for the purpose of seizing smuggled goods, was attacked by armed Moros and forced to return to the ship. Company I, Nineteenth Infantry, left Fort Wright, Wash., for Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Companies E, F, G, and H, Tenth Infantry, arrived at Fort Wright, Wash.

*July 25.*—Company C, Signal Corps, rejoined at Benicia Barracks, Cal., from duty at the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington. Companies I and L, Nineteenth Infantry, arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

*July 26.*—Companies E, F, G, and H, Nineteenth Infantry, rejoined at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., from duty at the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington. Companies E, F, G, and H, Twenty-seventh Infantry, left Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with the National Guard of Indiana and Ohio during the encampments at Lawrence, Ind., and Athens, Ohio, respectively. Companies I and M, Seventeenth Infantry, under command of Capt. Lucius L. Durfee, Seventeenth Infantry, ordered to Cagayan, Jolo, P. I., to capture the Moros who attacked the Philippine customs officials on July 24, 1904, were attacked as soon as they landed. An engagement followed in which 21 Moros were killed, including their leader, Hadji Tahib, whose principal assistants, Panglima Wahit and Hadji Mohammed, were captured and sent to Jolo. There were no casualties among the troops. Companies I and M, Seventeenth Infantry, on an expedition on the island of Cagayan, captured the cotta of Tanduan, killing 20 Moros and capturing 3 guns. There were no casualties among the troops.

*July 27.*—Companies A, D, and K, Thirteenth Infantry, left Fort McDowell, Cal.; Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, left Fort Mason, Cal., and Company H, Thirteenth Infantry, left Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal. Eighth Battery, Field Artillery, rejoined at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., from duty at the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington.

*July 28.*—Twenty-sixth Battery, Field Artillery, rejoined at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., from duty at the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington. Company C, Signal Corps, left Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal.

*July 29.*—Band Second Infantry left Fort Logan, Colo., for St. Louis, Mo., for temporary duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

*July 30.*—Troop E, Fifteenth Cavalry, and Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, left Fort Myer, Va., for duty with the National Guard of the District of Columbia, at the encampment at Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Lieutenant Cooper's Company (Forty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts), was fired upon by hostile Moros, estimated at 80 rifles; 5 scouts and 1 Hospital Corps man were wounded. The enemy deserted his camp, leaving clothing, rations of rice, one ammunition pouch containing 40 rounds of Remington ammunition, and a United States haversack, marked G, Seventeenth Infantry, No. 62, containing spare parts of different rifles and repairing tools. A detachment of 30 men Company F, Seventeenth Infantry, and 2 privates, Hospital Corps, under command of First Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, Seventeenth Infantry, crossed the Rio Grande and proceeded by forced march to the mouth of the Silik River, to the relief of the Forty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts.

*July 31.*—Companies I and K, Third Infantry, arrived at Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

*August 1.*—Transport *Logan* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with 364 recruits, 6 post noncommissioned staff officers, 8 Hospital Corps men, 10 casuals, 12 officers (including 1 for Honolulu), 2 contract surgeons, 1 contract dental surgeon, and 1 army nurse. Transport *Sherman* arrived at Manila, P. I. Band Thirteenth Infantry left Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal. Second and Third Battalions, Twenty-second Infantry, while on a practice march from Camp Marahui, Mindanao, P. I., were fired on from the cotta of the Sultan of Marentao. The cotta was destroyed. There were no casualties among the troops. Troop F, Fifteenth Cavalry, left Gettysburg, Pa., for duty with the National Guard of the District of Columbia, at the encampment at Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

*August 2.*—Troop F, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Duchesne, Utah, for White Rocks, Utah, to assist the acting agent at the Uintah and Ouray Indian Agency to preserve order.

*August 3.*—Companies A and C, First Infantry, left Fort Brady, Mich., for duty with the National Guard of Michigan and Ohio, during the encampments at Ludington, Mich., and Beaumont, Ohio, respectively. Band Twenty-sixth Infantry returned from detached service at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. Companies E and H, First Infantry, left the rifle range at Island Lake, Michigan, for duty with the National Guard of Michigan at Ludington, Mich. Troop E, Seventh Cavalry, rejoined at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., from duty with the National Guard of Alabama, at encampment at Birmingham, Ala. Company M, Twenty-ninth Infantry, rejoined at Fort Duchesne, Utah, from duty at the Uintah and Ouray Indian Agency.

*August 6.*—Company of Instruction, Hospital Corps, No. 2, left Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal. Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, and Companies A, B, C, D, I, and M, Eighth Infantry, arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Alaska, on transport *Buford*.

*August 8.*—Companies I, K, L, and M, Tenth Infantry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Fifteenth Infantry left Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal.; Headquarters Thirteenth Infantry left Fort McDowell, Cal.; Companies B, D, F, and M, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and Third Battalion, Tenth Infantry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal. Companies A, B, C, D, Eighth Infantry, left Seattle, Wash., for Fort Slocum, N. Y., and Companies I and M, Eighth Infantry, left Seattle, Wash., for Fort Niagara, N. Y.

*August 9.*—A detachment of 30 men, Thirty-seventh Company, Philippine Scouts, engaged a small band of pulajanes in a valley near Panas, Cebu, P. I. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*August 10.*—Troops A, B, I, K, L, and M, Fifteenth Cavalry, and Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Batteries, Field Artillery, left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

*August 12.*—Companies A and D, Ninth Infantry, left Fort Niagara, N. Y., and arrived at Madison Barracks, N. Y., same date. A scouting party from Companies I and K, Twenty-second Infantry, from Camp Wheeler, Mindanao, P. I., was fired on in the Rio Grande Valley, near the cotta of Datto Ami Mutung. One enlisted man was wounded. Troop I, Seventh Cavalry, rejoined at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., from duty with the National Guard of South Carolina, at the encampment at Columbia, S. C. Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, left Seattle, Wash., for Fort McDowell, Cal.

*August 13.*—Companies I and M, Eighth Infantry, arrived at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

*August 13 to 19.*—Maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal.

*August 14.*—Troops L and M, Fourth Cavalry, left Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty with the National Guard of Ohio, at encampment at Athens, Ohio. Transport *Sheridan* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I. First Battalion, Eighth Infantry, arrived at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

*August 15.*—Companies F and G, First Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., and the Fourteenth and Twenty-first Batteries, Field Artillery, left Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with the National Guard of Ohio, at the encampments at Beaumont and Athens, Ohio, respectively. Transport *Sherman* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with 18 officers, 5 contract surgeons, 3 contract dental surgeons, 30 sick, 4 insane, 4 post noncommissioned staff officers, 8 Hospital Corps men, 7 Signal Corps men, 138 short-term men, 48 discharged soldiers, and 33 general prisoners. Transport *Buford* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Alaska. Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, arrived at Fort McDowell, Cal.

*August 16.*—Troops D and H, Seventh Cavalry, left Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., and Headquarters, Band, and Companies E, F, and H, Second Battalion of Engineers, left Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va. Companies F and G, First Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty with the National Guard of Ohio, at the encampment at Beaumont, Ohio.

*August 17.*—Company G, Signal Corps, left Fort Wood, N. Y.; Troop H, Fifteenth Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., and the Eleventh Battery, Field Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va. Companies I, K, L, and M, Thirtieth Infantry, left Fort Crook, Nebr., for duty with the National Guard of Nebraska, at the encampment at David City, Nebr. One hundred and seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery, left Fort Moultrie, S. C., for Fort Fremont, S. C. Troop E, Fifteenth Cavalry, and Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., from duty with the National Guard of the District of Columbia, at the encampment at Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Troop F, Fifteenth Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., from duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, at their encampments at Gettysburg, Pa., and Harpers Ferry, W. Va., respectively.

*August 18.*—One hundred and seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery, arrived at Fort Fremont, S. C.

*August 19.*—Companies F and L, Twenty-ninth Infantry, left Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty with the National Guard of Utah, at the encampment at Camp Black Hawk, Utah. Sixteenth Company, Coast Artillery, left Fort Fremont, S. C., for Fort Moultrie, S. C.

*August 20.*—Company A, Signal Corps, left Fort Myer, Va., for duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

*August 21.*—Twelfth Battery, Field Artillery, left Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty with the National Guard of Utah, at the encampment at Camp Black Hawk, Utah.

*August 23.*—Companies F and G, First Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., from duty with the National Guard of Ohio, at the encampment at Beaumont, Ohio.

*August 24.*—Companies K and L, Eight Infantry, left Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va. Troop C, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for Fort Grant, Ariz. Companies I, K, L, and M, Thirtieth Infantry, rejoined at Fort Crook, Nebr., from duty with the National Guard of Nebraska, at the encampment at David City, Nebr. Fourteenth and Twenty-first Batteries, Field Artillery, rejoined at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from duty with the National Guard of Ohio, at the encampment at Athens, Ohio. Troops L and M, Fourth Cavalry, rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from duty with the National Guard of Ohio, at the encampment at Athens, Ohio. Companies A and C, First Infantry, rejoined at Fort Brady, Mich., from duty with the National Guard of Michigan and Ohio, at the encampments at Ludington, Mich., and Beaumont, Ohio, respectively.

*August 25.*—Designation of cantonment on military reservation at Monterey, Cal., changed from Ord Barracks to the Presidio of Monterey, in perpetuation of the name of the first Spanish military station in California.

*August 26.*—Troop F, Fifteenth Cavalry, and Third and Fourth Batteries, Field Artillery, left Fort Myer, Va., for duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

*August 27.*—Headquarters, Band, and Companies A, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M, Fifth Infantry, left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fourth Band, Artillery Corps, left Fort Monroe, Va.; Headquarters and Band, Fifteenth Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va.; Headquarters, Band, and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Ninth Infantry, left Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Companies I, K, and M, First Infantry, left Fort Porter, N. Y.; Headquarters and Companies E, F, H, I, K, and L, Sixteenth Infantry, left Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C, and D, Sixteenth Infantry, left Fort Slocum, N. Y., and Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, F, G, K, and L, Seventh Cavalry, left Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., for duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va. Troop C, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Grant, Ariz.; Headquarters Thirteenth Infantry rejoined at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and the Band Thirteenth Infantry rejoined at Fort McDowell, Cal., from duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal.

*August 29.*—Fifteenth Infantry rejoined at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal. Companies F and L, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Twelfth Battery, Field Artillery, rejoined at Fort Douglas, Utah, from duty with the National Guard of Utah, at the encampment at Camp Black Hawk, Utah.

*August 30.*—Companies A, D, and K, Thirteenth Infantry, rejoined at Fort McDowell, Cal.; Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, rejoined at Fort Mason, Cal.; Company H, Thirteenth Infantry, rejoined at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and Companies I, K, L, and M, Tenth Infantry, rejoined at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal.

*August 31.*—Band First Infantry left Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. Company of Instruction, Hospital Corps, No. 2, took station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters, Band, and Companies E, F, G, and H, Eighth Infantry, left Fort Jay, N. Y., for duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va. Company C, Signal Corps, rejoined at Benicia Barracks, Cal., from duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal.

*September 1.*—Transport *Thomas* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with 5 officers, 1 contract dental surgeon, 2 female nurses, 9 officers of the line, 1 medical officer on duty with recruits, 127 cavalry and 174 infantry recruits, 6 post quartermaster-sergeants, 2 casuals, 5 Hospital Corps men, and 2 contract surgeons; also 3 recruits for Ninety-second Company, Coast Artillery, at Honolulu, Hawaii. Thirty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, left Fort Washington, Md., for Fort McKinley, Me. Transport *Logan* arrived at Manila, P. I. Troop B, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Grant, Ariz., for Fort Huachuca, Ariz. A detachment of the Thirty-fifth Company, Philippine Scouts, engaged a band of pulajanes at Calanogan, Samar, P. I. Two scouts were killed and 2 wounded; 1 Hospital Corps man was wounded.

*September 2.*—Thirty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, arrived at Fort McKinley, Me.

*September 3.*—Sixth Band, Artillery Corps, left Fort Flagler, Wash., for Fort Worden, Wash. Band Second Infantry rejoined at Fort Logan, Colo., from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

*September 4.*—Troop B, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., from Fort Grant, Ariz.

*September 5.*—Army maneuvers for the Atlantic Division at Manassas, Va., began. A detachment of the Thirty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, engaged a large force of insurgents near Catubig, Samar, P. I. Seventy-four insurgents were killed, and 1 scout was wounded.

*September 6.*—A detachment of the Thirty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, had an engagement with insurgents near Demangango, Samar, P. I. Fifteen insurgents were reported killed. Two scouts and 1 Hospital Corps man were killed; 2 scouts were wounded.

*September 7.*—Troops I, K, L, and M, Ninth Cavalry, arrived at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal.

*September 10.*—Army maneuvers for the Atlantic Division at Manassas, Va., ended.

*September 12.*—Fourth Band, Artillery Corps, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., and Third Battery, Field Artillery, and Headquarters, Band, and Troops F and H, Fifteenth Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., from duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va. First, Fifth, and Twenty-fourth Batteries, Field Artillery, rejoined at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from duty at the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal.

*September 13.*—Headquarters, Band, and Troops A, B, and C, Seventh Cavalry, arrived at Fort Myer, Va. Detachments of Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, and Forty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, engaged insurgents near Talayan, Mindanao, P. I. Three scouts were wounded. Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., from duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

*September 14.*—Troop H, First Cavalry, left Fort Clark, Tex., for Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. Troop D, Seventh Cavalry, arrived at Fort Myer, Va. Headquarters, Band, and Companies E, F, G, and H, Eighth Infantry, rejoined at Fort Jay, N. Y.; Company A, Signal Corps, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., and the Eleventh Battery, Field Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., from duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

*September 15.*—Transport *Logan* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with 8 officers, 4 contract surgeons, 1 contract dental surgeon, 2 army nurses, 176 short-term men, 8 enlisted men for retirement, 9 Hospital Corps, 5 Signal Corps, 4 furloughed, 4 insane, 36 sick, 37 discharged men, and 31 general prisoners. Troop H, First Cavalry, arrived at Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, and L, Sixteenth Infantry, arrived at Fort McPherson, Ga. Companies K and M, First Infantry, rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y.; Headquarters, Band, and Companies D, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M, Fifth Infantry, rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Company G, Signal Corps, rejoined at Fort Wood, N. Y., from duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

*September 16.*—Troops F, G, H, K, and L, Seventh Cavalry, rejoined at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.; Headquarters, Band, and Companies E, F, and H, Second Battalion of Engineers, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C.; Headquarters, Band, and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Ninth Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Companies K and L, Eighth Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and Troops A, B, I, K, L, and M, Fifteenth Cavalry, and Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Batteries, Field Artillery, rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va. Transport *Sherman* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I.

*September 19.*—Company A, Fifth Infantry, rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

*September 21.*—Companies A and D, Ninth Infantry, left Madison Barracks, N. Y., for Fort Thomas, Ky.

*September 22.*—Companies A and D, Ninth Infantry, arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky.

*September 23.*—First Lieut. George I. Feeter, Seventh Infantry, commanding detachments of Company H, Twenty-third Infantry and Forty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, had an engagement with Moros near Naueson, Mindanao, P. I., in which Lieutenant Feeter and 2 men were wounded.

*September 24.*—Troops A, B, C, and D, First Cavalry, left Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for Fort Clark, Tex. Troops I, K, L, and M, First Cavalry, left Fort Clark, Tex., for Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston relinquished command of the Department of the Columbia. A detachment of the Thirty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, engaged insurgents near Demangango, Samar, P. I., killing 1 and capturing 2; the insurgent quarters were destroyed, and papers, uniforms, carabao, and a large quantity of rice were seized; no casualties occurred among the scouts. A detachment of the Thirty-seventh Company, Philippine Scouts, was attacked by a band of pulajanes near Lackay-Lackay, Cebu, P. I.; no casualties occurred among the scouts, who reported the killing of 1, wounding of 2, and the capturing of 5 bolomen. Company I, First Infantry, rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., from duty at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.

*September 27.*—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant relinquished command of the Department of the Lakes. Band Twenty-fourth Infantry left Fort Harrison, Mont., for duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

*September 28.*—Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, relinquished and Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant assumed command of the Department of the East.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston assumed command of the Department of the Lakes. A detachment of the Third Company, Philippine Scouts, had a skirmish with outlaws near Bayuyungan, Batangas, P. I. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*September 30.*—Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, left Fort McDowell, Cal., for Fort Mason, Cal. Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, left Fort Mason, Cal., for Fort McDowell, Cal. Headquarters and Companies B and C, Third Infantry, occupied the new post, Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

*October 1.*—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with Company I, Signal Corps (2 officers and 68 enlisted men), a detachment of Philippine Scouts (1 officer and 137 enlisted men), 45 officers, 2 contract surgeons, 1 army nurse, 4 post quartermaster-sergeants, 10 Hospital Corps men, 3 casuals, 1 engineer, and 1 infantry recruit, unassigned. Troops A, B, C, and D, First Cavalry, arrived at Fort Clark, Tex. Troops I, K, L, and M, First Cavalry, arrived at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams assumed command of the Department of the Columbia. Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, relinquished command of the Atlantic Division, and Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant assumed command thereof.

*October 3.*—Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, arrived at Fort McDowell, Cal. Transport *Thomas* arrived at Manila, P. I., from San Francisco, Cal. Band First Infantry rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

*October 5.*—Company A, Third Infantry, left Camp Skagway, Alaska, and arrived at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

*October 7.*—A detachment of the Twenty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, encountered a band of ladrones near Naic, Cavite, P. I. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*October 8 and 9.*—The Second and Third Squadrons, Seventh Cavalry, left Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

*October 11.*—A detachment of the Twenty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, encountered a band of ladrones near Magallanes, Cavite, P. I. One ladrone was killed and 1 captured.

*October 14.*—Troops I, K, L, and M, Fourth Cavalry, left Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Troops A and B, Ninth Cavalry, left Sequoia National Park, Cal., for the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

*October 15.*—Transport *Thomas* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with 22 officers, 2 contract dental surgeons, 28 Hospital Corps men, 13 Signal Corps men, 205 short-term men, 48 sick, 27 general prisoners, 6 soldiers for retirement, 7 furloughed soldiers, 2 insane, 2 post noncommissioned staff officers, and 30 discharged soldiers. Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, and D, Fourth Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kans., for Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Troops L and M, Eleventh Cavalry, left Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Troops E, F, G, and H, Fourth Cavalry, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Troops C and D, Ninth Cavalry, left the Yosemite National Park, Cal., for the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. About 10 a. m., during target practice at Fort Banks, Mass., a premature explosion of powder occurred in the chamber of a mortar as the breechblock was being closed, blowing off the breechblock, killing 3 and injuring 8 enlisted men of the Eighty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery. Maj. Gen. James F. Wade relinquished and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood assumed command of the Philippines Division.

*October 16.*—Company A, Signal Corps, left Fort Myer, Va., for Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Troops L and M, Eleventh Cavalry, arrived at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

*October 17.*—Brig. Gen. Francis Moore assumed command of the Department of California, relieving Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur. Transport *Logan* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I. A detachment of the Thirty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, in a skirmish with a small band of insurgents near Hipadad, Samar, P. I., killed 1 insurgent and captured several insurgent documents.

*October 18.*—Company A, Signal Corps, arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

*October 19.*—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, and H, Ninth Cavalry, left Fort Walla Walla, Wash., the Headquarters for Fort Riley, Kans., and Troops E, F, G, and H, for Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, and D, Fourth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Troops E, F, G, and H, Fourth Cavalry, arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Troops I, K, L, and M, Fourth Cavalry, arrived at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

*October 22.*—Ninetieth Company, Coast Artillery, left Fort McHenry, Md., for Fort McKinley, Me. Troops I, K, L, and M, Ninth Cavalry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

*October 23.*—Headquarters Ninth Cavalry arrived at Fort Riley, Kans. Troops E,

F, G, and H, Ninth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Ninetieth Company, Coast Artillery, arrived at Fort McKinley, Me.

*October 24.*—An expedition against the Sultan of Oato, Mindanao, P. I., under command of Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, Twenty-second Infantry, consisting of Troop F, Fourteenth Cavalry, Seventeenth Battery, Field Artillery, Second Battalion, Twenty-second Infantry, and Provisional Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry, captured the cotta, 5 large metal cannon, 2 bronze cannon, rifles, bolos, and a large amount of ammunition. Capt. David L. Stone, Twenty-second Infantry, and 1 enlisted man were wounded. The Moro losses are not known, but are believed to have been considerable. Troops A and B, Ninth Cavalry, arrived at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from Sequoia National Park, Cal. Troops C and D, Ninth Cavalry, arrived at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from the Yosemite National Park, Cal.

*October 26.*—Company D, Eighth Infantry, arrived at Fort McHenry, Md., from Fort Slocum, N. Y.

*October 27.*—Troops I, K, L, and M, Ninth Cavalry, arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

*October 29.*—Transport *Sheridan* arrived at Manila, P. I., from San Francisco, Cal.

*October 30.*—Band Sixth Infantry left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

*October 31.*—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Twenty-first Infantry, left Fort Snelling, Minn.; Companies I and K, same regiment, left Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., and Companies L and M, same regiment, left Fort Keogh, Mont., for the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

*November 1.*—First annual session of the Army War College opened. Transport *Sherman* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with 14 officers, 3 contract surgeons, 2 contract dental surgeons, 2 army nurses, 18 Hospital Corps men, 2 casuals, and 2 recruits, unassigned. Troops A, B, C, and D, Ninth Cavalry, left the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for Fort Riley, Kans.

*November 5.*—Company K, Signal Corps, was organized at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. Troops A, B, C, and D, Ninth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Riley, Kans. Twenty-first Infantry arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

*November 6.*—Companies L and M, Twenty-eighth Infantry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Lincoln, N. Dak.

*November 7.*—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Twenty-eighth Infantry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Snelling, Minn.

*November 10.*—A detachment of 20 men, Thirty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, was attacked at Oras, Samar, P. I., by about 400 pulajanes and 600 or 700 so-called "volunteers." Twelve scouts and 1 Hospital Corps man were killed and 5 scouts were wounded. About 150 pulajanes were reported killed and a large number wounded. Companies L and M, Twenty-eighth Infantry, arrived at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak. Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry, left Fort McIntosh, Tex., for Fort Ringgold, Tex.

*November 11.*—Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, assumed command of the Philippines Division, relieving Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Twenty-eighth Infantry, arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn.

*November 12.*—A detachment of Eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, in a skirmish with ladrones at San Pedro Tunasan, Laguna, P. I., had 1 scout and 1 Hospital Corps man wounded; 2 ladrones were killed and 6 wounded. A detachment of Seventh Company, Philippine Scouts, engaged a band of ladrones near San Ildefonso, Laguna, P. I., killing 1 ladrone and wounding several; no casualties occurred among the scouts.

*November 14.*—Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, left Fort Brown, Tex., for Fort Ringgold, Tex.

*November 15.*—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with 12 officers and 415 enlisted men. Troops I and K, Eleventh Cavalry, left Fort Sheridan, Ill., and arrived at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Transport *Thomas* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I.

*November 18.*—Headquarters, Band, Second and Third Battalions, Sixteenth Infantry, left Fort McPherson, Ga., for St. Louis, Mo., for duty as guard at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

*November 19.*—The statue of Frederick the Great, presented by the Emperor of Germany to the President of the United States, was unveiled at the Army War College, Washington Barracks, D. C., in the presence of the President, Lieut. Gen. Count von Loewenfeld (representing the German Emperor), the German Ambassa-



dor, the Chief of Staff, and other distinguished officers. The troops stationed in the vicinity of Washington participating in the ceremonies were: The Engineer Band, Second Battalion of Engineers, Company A, Hospital Corps, Company B, Signal Corps, Troops A, B, and D, Seventh Cavalry, Third and Fourth Batteries, Field Artillery, Fourth Band, Artillery Corps, Companies G and H, Eighth Infantry, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Seventy-third, and One hundred and third Companies, Coast Artillery. Headquarters, Band, Second and Third Battalions, Sixteenth Infantry, arrived at St. Louis, Mo., from Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

*November 20.*—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, and H, Fifteenth Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

*November 21.*—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, and H, Fifteenth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

*November 22.*—Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, left Fort Ringgold, Tex., for Fort McIntosh, Tex.

*November 23.*—Company M, Twenty-sixth Infantry, left Fort Ringgold, Tex., for Fort Brown, Tex.

*November 28.*—Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort McIntosh, Tex.

*November 29.*—Company M, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort Brown, Tex.

*November 30.*—Transport *Sherman* arrived at Manila, P. I., from San Francisco, Cal.

*December 1.*—Maj. Gen. James F. Wade assumed command of the Atlantic Division, relieving Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant. Transport *Logan* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with a detachment of the Hospital Corps and 17 officers and 75 enlisted men.

*December 4.*—The Thirty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, encountered a band of pulajanes near San Policarpo, Samar, P. I., killing 15 and burning several cuartels. There were no casualties among the scouts. Band Sixth Infantry rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

*December 6.*—The Thirty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, engaged about 300 to 500 pulajanes near San Policarpo, Samar, P. I., killing 52 and wounding a large number. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*December 7.*—Company K, Eleventh Infantry, left Fort Niobrara, Nebr., for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

*December 8.*—Company K, Eleventh Infantry, arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

*December 10.*—A detachment of the Thirty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, in a skirmish with insurgents near Gumay, Samar, P. I., killed 5 insurgents. No casualties occurred among the scouts.

*December 12.*—The Thirty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, encountered a band of pulajanes at San Eduardo, Samar, P. I., killing 18. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*December 13.*—The barracks of Troops E and H, Eighth Cavalry, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., were partly destroyed by fire.

*December 15.*—Transport *Sherman* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with Companies E and F, Signal Corps, casualties and prisoners. Total 14 officers and 680 enlisted men. Transport *Sheridan* arrived at San Francisco, Cal.

*December 16.*—Transport *Dix* arrived at Manila, P. I. A detachment of 38 men Thirty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, 1 Hospital Corps man, and 5 volunteers (ex-soldiers of Philippine Scouts), were attacked at Dolores, Samar, P. I., by about 1,000 pulajanes. Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt, 37 scouts, 1 Hospital Corps man, and the 5 volunteers were killed; 1 scout escaped badly wounded; 300 pulajanes were reported killed. Troops B and C, Fourteenth Cavalry, engaged hostile Moros at Budoc, Mindanao, P. I., and had 1 man wounded.

*December 17.*—Troops B and C, Fourteenth Cavalry, engaged a party of Moros at Rattgayaum Cotta, Mindanao, P. I. There were no casualties among the troops.

*December 21.*—Twenty-second Company, Coast Artillery, arrived at Fort Pickens, Fla., from Fort Barrancas, Fla. Hostile Moros attacked Datto Piang's cotta, near Kudarangan, Mindanao, P. I. Detachments of the Fourteenth Cavalry and Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, were sent to the datto's assistance. While searching houses 1 man of Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, was boloed.

*December 23.*—Twenty-eighth Battery, Field Artillery, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., en route to Manila, P. I.

*December 24.*—Twenty-sixth Battery, Field Artillery, left Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila, P. I.

*December 28.*—Transport *Logan* arrived at Manila, P. I., from San Francisco, Cal.

*December 29.*—Company I, Sixth Infantry, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

*December 31.*—Transport *Thomas* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with Fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth Batteries, Field Artillery, detachment Hospital Corps, recruits—24 officers and 897 enlisted men.

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*January 2.*—Band Sixteenth Infantry left the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., for Fort McPherson, Ga. A detachment of the Thirty-fifth Company, Philippine Scouts, had a skirmish with a band of pulajanes at Baros, Samar, P. I. No casualties among the scouts were reported.

*January 3.*—Fifth Company, Philippine Scouts, was fired into while going into camp at Oras, Samar, P. I. The fire was returned, killing 1 and wounding 1. There were no casualties among the scouts. Band Sixteenth Infantry rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

*January 5.*—One enlisted man, Company F, Twenty-third Infantry, while returning from detached service, was attacked and seriously wounded near Camp Vicars, Mindanao, P. I.

*January 6.*—Detachment Thirty-fifth Company, Philippine Scouts, attacked a band of pulajanes near San Pelayo, Samar, P. I., killing 1 and wounding 1. There were no casualties among the scouts. Eighth Battery, Field Artillery, left Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

*January 7.*—An expedition, consisting of detachments from Troops I, K, L, and M, Fourteenth Cavalry, Eighteenth Battery, Field Artillery, and Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, against Lacksamana Usap's cotta, Jolo, P. I., captured and destroyed the cotta, killing Lacksamana Usap. The command had 1 enlisted man killed. Capt. Halstead Dorey, Fourth Infantry, aid-de-camp, Second Lieuts. James M. Jewell and Robert C. Richardson, jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, and Roy W. Ashbrook, Seventeenth Infantry, and 5 men were wounded.

*January 8.*—A detachment of the Thirty-seventh Company, Philippine Scouts, and a force of the Philippines Constabulary, in an engagement with pulajanes at Maslog, Samar, P. I., reported the killing of 35 and wounding of many. Nine men of the constabulary were killed and 1 Hospital Corps man was wounded.

*January 10.*—A detachment of the Thirty-seventh Company, Philippine Scouts, was fired on while on the Dolores River, Samar, P. I. In the engagement that followed, Lieut. Morton L. Avery, Philippine Scouts, and 1 man were wounded.

*January 11.*—Eighth Battery, Field Artillery, arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

*January 13.*—A sentry from Company G, Twenty-third Infantry, was attacked while walking post at Parang, Mindanao, P. I., receiving several bolo cuts. Detachment of the Twenty-fifth Company, Philippine Scouts, stationed at Talisay, Batangas, P. I., was attacked by ladrones, who were driven off, leaving 3 killed. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*January 14.*—Transport *Logan* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with Eighteenth Infantry—40 officers and 442 enlisted men; 4 officers and 304 men casuals, 22 general prisoners, 54 discharged soldiers, 52 civilians, and 30 marines.

*January 15.*—Transport *Sherman* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I.

*January 16.*—Ladrones attacked a detachment of the Twenty-fifth Company, Philippine Scouts, at Talisay, Batangas, P. I. There were no casualties among the scouts. Company F, Signal Corps, arrived at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

*January 19.*—A detachment of the Third Company, Philippine Scouts, surprised 5 insurgents at Calabozo, Batangas, P. I., killing 2, wounding 1, and capturing rifles, bolos, money, and papers. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*January 23.*—A detachment of the Fifth Company, Philippine Scouts, surprised a pulajane camp, near Bantayan, Samar, P. I., and destroyed the camp and uniforms. Several pulajanes were reported wounded. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*January 24.*—A detachment of the Thirty-sixth Company, Philippine Scouts, fired on a band of ladrones at Magasang, Gebu, P. I. The ladrones escaped into the woods. Ladrones attacked San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, P. I. A detachment of the Twenty-second Company, Philippine Scouts, assisted in the defense of the town. There were no casualties among the scouts in either affair.

*January 25.*—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with 6 officers and 3 army nurses.

*January 27.*—Headquarters and Second and Third Battalions, Sixteenth Infantry, left the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., for Fort McPherson, Ga. Transport *Thomas* arrived at Manila, P. I. A detachment of the Twenty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, had a skirmish with ladrones at Talon, Cavite, P. I. One scout was killed.

*January 28.*—Headquarters and the Second and Third Battalions, Sixteenth Infantry, rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

*February 1.*—Transport *Sherman* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with Company L, Signal Corps, and the Twenty-first Infantry—45 officers and 1,105 enlisted men.

*February 2.*—Detachments from the Eighteenth and Thirty-fifth Companies, Philippine Scouts, surprised a pulajane camp, near San Jose de Buan, Samar, P. I., and destroyed the camp. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*February 3.*—Detachments from the Eighteenth and Thirty-fifth Companies, Philippine Scouts, attacked a pulajane stronghold, containing a force estimated at about 1,500 men, at San Jose de Buan, Samar, P. I. The detachments were compelled to withdraw with 1 man killed and Lieut. Morrow C. Gustin and 5 men wounded.

*February 4.*—While Company C, Twenty-third Infantry, was on the road from Malabang to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, P. I., 2 men were attacked by Moros with daggers and severely wounded.

*February 11.*—Transport *Logan* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I.

*February 12.*—Detachments of the Thirty-second Company, Philippine Scouts, in a skirmish with ladrones near Capalonga, P. I., killed 8 and captured 8. No casualties occurred among the scouts.

*February 15.*—The Nineteenth Company, Philippine Scouts, engaged a band of ladrones in the mountains near Angat, Bulacan, P. I., killing 2. No casualties occurred among the scouts. Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur relinquished command of the Pacific Division and sailed for Japan for duty as an observer with the Japanese army in Manchuria, and Brig. Gen. Francis Moore assumed temporary command of the division. Sixth Infantry left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., en route to the Philippine Islands. First Battalion, Philippine Scouts, left the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., for Fort Thomas, Ky. Headquarters and Second Squadron, Eighth Cavalry, left Jefferson Barracks, Mo., en route to the Philippine Islands. Transport *Thomas* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with Ninth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Batteries, Field Artillery, and detachments—8 officers and 558 enlisted men.

*February 16.*—First Battalion, Philippine Scouts, arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

*February 18.*—The Fifth and Thirty-seventh Companies, Philippine Scouts, attacked a pulajane stronghold at Maslog, Samar, P. I. The enemy being hidden and darkness coming on, the scouts withdrew, losing 2 men killed and 1 wounded. About 25 of the enemy were reported killed or wounded.

*February 22.*—Transport *Sheridan* arrived at Manila, P. I.

*February 23.*—Eighteenth Infantry left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

*February 28.*—Transport *Logan* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with Headquarters and Second Squadron, Eighth Cavalry, and Sixth Infantry—59 officers and 1,197 enlisted men. Detachment of the Thirty-fifth Company, Philippine Scouts, with a force of Philippines Constabulary, attacked pulajanes near Gumay, Samar, P. I., killing 14, and capturing 3 Springfield carbines. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*February 29.*—Eighteenth Infantry arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

*March 2.*—Transport *Sherman* arrived at Manila, P. I.

*March 4.*—Inauguration of President Roosevelt. The United States troops participating in the inaugural parade were: The Corps of Cadets and the Military Academy Band from West Point, N. Y.; the Second Battalion of Engineers and the Engineer Band from Washington Barracks, D. C.; Company B, Signal Corps; Field, Staff, Band, and First Squadron, Seventh Cavalry, from Fort Myer, Va.; Fourth Band, Artillery Corps, and Sixth, Thirteenth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-first, Fifty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-third, and One hundred and eighteenth Companies, Coast Artillery, from Fort Monroe, Va.; the Fourth and One hundred and fourth Companies, Coast Artillery, from Fort Washington, Md.; the Fifth Band, Artillery Corps, from Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; the Second Battalion, Fifth Infantry, from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Band and Second Battalion, Eighth Infantry, from Fort Jay, N. Y.; Companies A, B, and C, Eighth Infantry, from Fort Slocum, N. Y.; the Twenty-first and Thirty-ninth Companies, Coast Artillery, and Company D, Eighth Infantry, from Fort McHenry, Md.; Troops A and B, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kans.; Troops E and H, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; a battalion of 4 companies, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, from Porto Rico, and the First Battalion, Philippine Scouts, from Fort Thomas, Ky.

*March 7.*—A number of Moros attacked and killed a sentry of Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, while on post at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P. I.

*March 10.*—Col. Valery Havard, assistant surgeon-general, and Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, military observers with the Russian army in Manchuria, were captured by the Japanese at Mukden, Manchuria.

*March 13.*—A detachment of Troop I, Second Cavalry, in a skirmish with ladrones near Paliparan, Cavite, P. I., had 1 man killed.

*March 15.*—Company C, Eighth Infantry, left Fort Slocum, N. Y., and Company D, Eighth Infantry, Fort McHenry, Md., for Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Transport *Sherman* sailed from Manila, P. I., with Company H, Signal Corps, and detachments—3 officers and 280 enlisted men.

*March 16.*—Transport *Thomas* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I. Company C, Eighth Infantry, arrived at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from Fort Slocum, N. Y., and Company D, Eighth Infantry, from Fort McHenry, Md. Transport *Buford* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Oreg., with Seventeenth and Eighteenth Batteries, Field Artillery. An expeditionary force, consisting of a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Battery, Field Artillery, and Companies E, H, I, K, and L, Twenty-second Infantry, into the country of the Sultan of Ragayan, had an engagement near Ragayan, Mindanao, P. I. One enlisted man of the command was killed.

*March 17.*—The Third Squadron, Eighth Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kans., en route to the Philippine Islands.

*March 18.*—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from Manila, P. I., for Portland, Oreg., with Fourteenth Infantry—32 officers and 424 enlisted men. Third Battalion, Twenty-seventh Infantry, left Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for Fort Sheridan, Ill. Third Battalion, Twenty-seventh Infantry, arrived at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

*March 19.*—Transport *Buford* arrived at Portland, Oreg., from San Francisco, Cal., with Seventeenth and Eighteenth Batteries, Field Artillery.

*March 21.*—Detachments of the Thirty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts, and of the Philippines Constabulary, were attacked by overwhelming numbers of insurgents at Bangon, Samar, P. I., and were obliged to retreat. Three men, supposed to have been killed, were reported missing. In a skirmish between ladrones and a detachment of the Forty-fifth Company, Philippine Scouts, near Indang, Cavite, P. I., 1 ladrone was killed and 2 were wounded. No casualties among the scouts were reported.

*March 23.*—An expeditionary force against Pala's cotta, Jolo, P. I., consisting of Troops I, K, L, and M, Fourteenth Cavalry, and a detachment of the Twenty-eighth Battery, Field Artillery, destroyed the cotta, killing 2 and wounding 4 Moros. No casualties occurred among the troops.

*March 27.*—Transport *Logan* arrived at Manila, P. I., from San Francisco, Cal.

*March 31.*—Transport *Thomas* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with the Third Squadron, Eighth Cavalry, and First Battalion, Philippine Scouts—42 officers and 622 enlisted men. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston relinquished command of the Department of the Lakes.

*April 1.*—Nineteenth Infantry left Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for Portland, Oreg., sailing from that port on the transport *Buford* for the Philippine Islands, with 42 officers and 783 enlisted men. Company L, Eleventh Infantry, left Fort Washakie, Wyo., for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. One hundred and nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, left St. Louis, Mo., for Fort Washington, Md.

*April 3.*—One hundred and nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, arrived at Fort Washington, Md., from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

*April 4.*—Detachments from Seventh and Twenty-ninth Companies, Philippine Scouts, engaged a band of insurgents near Siland, Cavite, P. I., killing and wounding several. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*April 5.*—A patrol from Troop I, Second Cavalry, at Santa Cruz, Cavite, P. I., was fired on by ladrones; 2 ladrones were killed and 5 wounded. There were no casualties among the troops.

*April 6.*—Brig. Gen. Francis Moore relinquished command of the Department of California and temporary command of the Pacific Division, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston assuming command thereof.

*April 10.*—Company L, Eleventh Infantry, arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

*April 13.*—A detachment of Troop I, Second Cavalry, in skirmish with ladrones near San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, P. I., killed the leader. There were no casualties among the troops.

*April 15.*—Transport *Logan* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with Headquarters and First and Second Squadrons, Thirteenth Cavalry—29 officers and 549 enlisted men.

*April 16.*—Transport *Sherman* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I.

*April 17.*—Company H, Sig 1 C arrived at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

*April 20.*—Second Squadron, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., en route to the Philippine Islands. Troops K, L, and M, Fourth Cavalry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty in the national parks in California.

*April 22.*—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin relinquished command of the Department of the Colorado.

*April 23.*—Headquarters and Second and Third Battalions, Ninth Infantry, left Madison Barracks, N. Y., en route to the Philippine Islands.

*April 24.*—Company C, Twenty-ninth Infantry, left Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., and Companies A and D, Ninth Infantry, left Fort Thomas, Ky., en route to the Philippine Islands. Transport *Sheridan* arrived at Portland, Oreg., from Manila, P. I., with the Fourteenth Infantry, that regiment taking station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Troop G, Twelfth Cavalry, with a detachment of the Philippines Constabulary, had an engagement with ladrones near Calamba, Laguna, P. I. There were no casualties among the troops.

*April 25.*—Maj. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner relinquished command and Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin assumed temporary command of the Southwestern Division. One hundred and eighth Company, Coast Artillery, left Fort Casey, Wash., for Fort Worden, Wash.

*April 26.*—One hundred and eighth Company, Coast Artillery, arrived at Fort Worden, Wash.

*April 30.*—Troops K, L, and M, Fourth Cavalry, arrived in the national parks—Yosemite and Sequoia—California.

*May 1.*—Maj. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner assumed temporary command of the Pacific Division, relieving Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood's third expedition in the island of Jolo, P. I., consisting of Troops A, D, E, G, I, K, L, and M, Fourteenth Cavalry, detachment Engineer Corps, detachment Twenty-eight Battery, Field Artillery, Provisional Company from Seventeenth Infantry, Provisional Battalion from Twenty-second Infantry, detachment Fiftieth Company, Philippine Scouts, detachment Hospital Corps, and Philippines Constabulary, had an engagement at Tambang.

*May 2.*—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood's third expedition in the island of Jolo, P. I., had an engagement at Peruka Utig's cotta. Transport *Sherman* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with Second Squadron, Seventh Cavalry, and Ninth Infantry, except Company B—61 officers and 1,179 enlisted men. Transport *Thomas* arrived at Manila, P. I., from San Francisco, Cal., with Third Squadron, Eighth Cavalry, and First Battalion, Philippine Scouts.

*May 4.*—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood's third expedition in the island of Jolo, P. I., had an engagement at Ipae, P. I.

*May 5.*—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood's third expedition in the island of Jolo, P. I., had an engagement at Cotta Lumbo. The engagements ended in the capturing of the cottas and in severely punishing the Moros. Casualties in the command: 7 men killed, 23 wounded; Philippines Constabulary, 2 killed, 3 wounded. Transport *Buford* arrived at Manila, P. I., from Portland, Oreg. A detachment of Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, encountered pulajanes near Baras River, Samar, P. I., killing 9 and wounding 12. There were no casualties among the troops. Lieut. Israel F. Costello, with a detachment of the Twenty-third Company, Philippine Scouts, encountered a band of ladrones near Morong, Bataan, P. I., killing 1 and wounding several. Lieutenant Costello was wounded.

*May 7.*—A detachment of the Thirty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, and of Philippines Constabulary, encountered and dispersed a band of pulajanes near San Vicente, Samar, P. I. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*May 8.*—Transport *Dix* sailed from Manila, P. I.

*May 11.*—Troop M, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Apache, Ariz., for White Rocks, Utah. A detachment of the Twenty-third Company, Philippine Scouts, encountered a band of ladrones on Tama River, near Samal, Bataan, P. I., killing 1 and capturing bolos, etc. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*May 17.*—Companies I and K, Tenth Infantry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., en route to Portland, Oreg., for duty at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

*May 18.*—Transport *Logan* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry relinquished command of the Department of the Gulf and left Atlanta, Ga., en route to St. Petersburg, Russia, for duty as an observer with the Russian army in Manchuria.

*May 19.*—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood relinquished command of the Department of Mindanao to return to the United States on leave of absence. Companies I and K, Tenth Infantry, arrived at Portland, Oreg., for duty at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

*May 20.*—Sixteenth Infantry left Fort McPherson, Ga., en route to the Philippine Islands. Transport *Thomas* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with Second Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry, and Twenty-third Infantry—57 officers and 892 enlisted men. Headquarters and First Squadron, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., en route to the Philippine Islands.

*May 25.*—Troop M, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at White Rocks, Utah.

*May 26.*—Headquarters, Band, and Troops E, F, G, and H, Thirteenth Cavalry, joined at Fort Myer, Va., from the Philippine Islands. First Squadron, Thirteenth Cavalry, joined at Fort Riley, Kans., from the Philippine Islands.

*May 31.*—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with First Squadron, Seventh Cavalry, and Sixteenth Infantry—63 officers and 1,046 enlisted men.

*June 1.*—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey assumed command of the Department of the Colorado. Transport *Sherman* arrived at Manila, P. I., from San Francisco, Cal.

*June 3.*—Troop D, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for Fort Grant, Ariz.

*June 4.*—Detachments of Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, and Thirty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, surprised a camp of pulajanes near Catubig, Samar, P. I. Of the pulajanes, 41 killed were counted. The number of wounded was unknown. One Krag carbine, 7 Springfield rifles, bolos, and ammunition were captured. Two enlisted men of the command were wounded.

*June 5.*—Company C, Signal Corps, left Benicia Barracks, Cal., for Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

*June 6.*—Companies G and H, Thirtieth Infantry, left Fort Reno, Okla., for temporary station at Fort Sill, Okla. Troop D, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Grant, Ariz.

*June 7.*—Troops G and H, Third Cavalry, left Fort Apache, Ariz., for Fort Snelling, Minn. Company C, Signal Corps, arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

*June 10.*—Maj. Gen. John C. Bates relinquished command of the Northern Division and Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint assumed temporary command thereof.

*June 11.*—Army and Navy exercises in the artillery districts of the Chesapeake, Baltimore, and the Potomac began. The following companies of the Coast Artillery, in addition to the regular garrisons, were sent to the following posts from stations in the Departments of the East and the Gulf: To Fort Monroe, Va., Third, Eighteenth, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-eighth, One hundred and first, One hundred and twelfth, and One hundred and twenty-third Companies, Coast Artillery; to Fort Hunt, Va., Fourteenth and Nineteenth Companies, Coast Artillery; to Fort Washington, Md., Seventh, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Ninety-ninth, One hundred and sixteenth, and One hundred and twentieth Companies, Coast Artillery; to Fort Howard, Md., Forty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and One hundred and ninth Companies, Coast Artillery; to Fort Armistead, Md., Twenty-first, Thirty-sixth, and Seventy-sixth Companies, Coast Artillery; to Fort Carroll, Md., Ninety-seventh Company, Coast Artillery; to Fort Smallwood, Md., Second, Fortieth, and One hundred and third Companies, Coast Artillery.

*June 12.*—Transport *Thomas* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I. Companies G and H, Thirtieth Infantry, arrived at Fort Sill, Okla., for temporary station.

*June 13.*—Troop C, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Grant, Ariz., for Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

*June 14.*—Troops G and H, Third Cavalry, arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn.

*June 15.*—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall relinquished command of the Department of Luzon, under orders to return to the United States, and Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly assumed command of that department. Transport *Sherman* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., with First Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry, and Fourth Infantry—58 officers and 821 enlisted men.

*June 16.*—Troop C, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

*June 17.*—Army and Navy exercises in the artillery districts of the Chesapeake, Baltimore, and the Potomac, ended. Headquarters and Second Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry, left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The Twenty-third Infantry left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for Madison Barracks, N. Y. First Squadron, Eighth Cavalry, left Fort Sill, Okla., en route to the Philippine Islands.

*June 19.*—Transport *Warren* sailed from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal.

*June 20.*—Third Squadron, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., en route to the Philippine Islands. Troop C, Fifteenth Cavalry, and Twenty-third Battery, Field Artillery, left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with the National Guard of Massachusetts, at the encampment at Westfield, Mass.

*June 21.*—A detachment of the Eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, surprised a band of ladrones at Litlit, Laguna, P. I., killing 2, wounding 1, and capturing rifles and ammunition. No casualties occurred among the scouts.

*June 22.*—Companies A and B, First Battalion of Engineers, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., en route to the Philippine Islands.

*June 23.*—Headquarters and Second Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

*June 24.*—The Twenty-third Infantry arrived at Madison Barracks, N. Y. A detachment of the Thirty-third Company, Philippine Scouts, encountered a band of ladrones in Barrio Calabasa, Camarines, P. I., capturing 2 and wounding 4. There were no casualties among the scouts.

*June 26.*—Transport *Sheridan* arrived at Manila, P. I., with First Squadron, Seventh Cavalry, and the Sixteenth Infantry. (See May 31, 1905.)

*June 27.*—Eighth and Thirteenth Batteries, Field Artillery, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for Fort Sill, Okla., for instruction in modern tactical methods in field artillery.

*June 28.*—Fourteenth and Twenty-first Batteries, Field Artillery, left Fort Sheridan, Ill., for Fort Sill, Okla., for instruction in modern tactical methods in field artillery. Companies F and L, Twenty-ninth Infantry, left Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty at the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

*June 29.*—Second and Fifteenth Batteries, Field Artillery, left Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for Fort Sill, Okla., for instruction in modern tactical methods in field artillery.

*June 30.*—Transport *Logan* left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., with Companies A and B, Corps of Engineers; Headquarters and First Squadron, Seventh Cavalry, and First Squadron, Eighth Cavalry—61 officers and 755 enlisted men; also Companies L and M, Tenth Infantry, 8 officers and 123 enlisted men, for Honolulu, Hawaii.





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## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

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## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,  
*Washington, September 30, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the Inspector-General's Department during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1905, setting forth in brief outline the status of the military establishment (as observed by careful inspections during that period) in its every branch and phase, so far as subject to examination and report by this department.

### PERSONNEL.

During the year Col. Charles H. Heyl, one of the permanent officers of the department, was retired at his own request. He was a careful and painstaking officer, and his seven years' service as an inspector-general was of decided benefit to the department as well as to the Army at large. In his earlier service in the line of the Army he had won a medal of honor for "most distinguished gallantry in action." Upon his retirement Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, inspector-general, was promoted colonel, inspector-general. There were no other changes in the permanent force of the department during the fiscal year.

The following changes occurred among the officers who had been detailed as inspectors-general under the act of February 2, 1901, to wit: Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, U. S. Cavalry; Maj. Herbert E. Tutherly, U. S. Cavalry; Maj. James A. Irons, U. S. Infantry (who had been serving on the general staff), and Maj. John D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps, were promoted and ordered to join their regiments; and Maj. Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps, a most useful and gallant officer, lost his life as the result of injuries received in a street-car accident in San Francisco.

The promotion of Colonel Chamberlain left the department without a permanent lieutenant-colonel.

During the fiscal year the following officers were detailed as inspectors-general under the act of February 2, 1901, viz: Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps; Maj. F. H. French, U. S. Infantry; Maj. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps; Maj. Augustus P. Blocksom, U. S. Cavalry, and Maj. Jacob G. Galbraith, U. S. Cavalry. Maj. James Lockett, Fourth Cavalry, declined a similar detail.

The following officers were detailed for duty in the department under the act of June 23, 1874, viz: Maj. Hamilton Rowan, Artillery Corps; Maj. E. St. J. Greble, Artillery Corps, and Maj. F. S. Strong, Artillery Corps.

At the close of the fiscal year the roster of the Inspector-General's Department stood as follows:

Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, Inspector-General of the Army.  
 Col. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector-general, U. S. Army.  
 Col. Stephen C. Mills, inspector-general, U. S. Army.  
 Col. John L. Chamberlain, inspector-general, U. S. Army.  
 Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Infantry).  
 Lieut. Col. Frank West, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Cavalry).  
 Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Artillery Corps).  
 Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Infantry).  
 Maj. Leonard A. Lovering, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Infantry).  
 Maj. William T. Wood, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Infantry).  
 Maj. Lea Febiger, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Infantry).  
 Maj. Francis H. French, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Infantry).  
 Maj. William A. Nichols, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Infantry).  
 Maj. John P. Wissner, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Artillery Corps).  
 Maj. G. H. G. Gale, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Cavalry).  
 Maj. Augustus P. Blocksom, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Cavalry).  
 Maj. Jacob G. Galbraith, inspector-general, U. S. Army (Cavalry).  
 Maj. Hamilton Rowan, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, acting inspector-general.  
 Maj. E. St. J. Greble, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, acting inspector-general.  
 Maj. F. S. Strong, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, acting inspector-general.

It gives me pleasure to again commend the officers of this department, without exception, for their faithful, zealous, and conscientious performance of the many delicate and important duties intrusted to them—duties that are exacting and often performed at the expense of great personal discomfort and inconvenience.

#### INSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

With the exception of General Wood's campaign against hostile Moros and some minor engagements elsewhere in the Philippines, the troops have not been in action during the year. They have been engaged in the routine of military duties in garrison, including prescribed courses of practical and theoretical instruction, and have participated in practice marches and encampments and in maneuvers with the militia and the Navy. The maneuvers held at Manassas, Va., in September last, were conducted on a larger scale than ever before attempted in this country, 5,062 regulars and 21,234 militia, organized into a provisional army corps of two divisions, participating.

The general condition of the Army as to instruction and efficiency is reasonably satisfactory. Both officers and men appear to be working honestly and faithfully along the lines laid down by the authorities, but their efforts are frequently impeded by obstacles beyond the power of commanding officers to remedy, such as detached service of officers, insufficient coast artillerymen, and the maintaining of one and two company cavalry and infantry posts.

The state of instruction of the cavalry troops as reported by inspectors at 28 posts in the United States and the Philippines is classified as follows:  
 Cavalry. At 16 posts, well instructed, 6 satisfactory, 5 progressing satisfactorily or fairly well, and 1 poor. At Fort Riley, Fort Des Moines,

and some other posts the drills showed that unusual care had been taken in the training of recruits and new horses, and excellent results obtained. At two or three posts instruction in horsemanship was only fair. This subject is, however, generally receiving more attention than formerly. It does not appear that instruction in swimming horses, which is a valuable part of the prescribed cavalry drill, has been given at as many of the posts as practicable.

The drill grounds at Fort Ethan Allen and Whipple Barracks are too small, and those for cavalry and field artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco are inadequate in extent and unsuitable in character. An additional drill hall is badly needed at Fort Ethan Allen; and a suitably located one at the cavalry subpost, Fort Riley.

The drills of the Field Artillery were satisfactory, and the horses, guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were in good condition.

The two siege batteries should be stationed at the same post. This would insure uniform training and increase the efficiency of the service in many ways.

The organization of two provisional regiments of Field Artillery, as authorized by General Orders, No. 89, War Department, June 14, 1905, is welcomed as an advance step toward the instruction of this important arm in modern tactical methods.

The inspection of the Coast Artillery has been very thorough and complete and the results highly beneficial to the service. An officer of the General Staff—an experienced artillerist himself—who has been reviewing inspection reports at headquarters Pacific Division, has recently remarked:

It is very evident that the effect of these technical artillery inspections has been to spur up most officers to renewed energy, after their shortcomings are pointed out.

The Coast Artillery is generally well instructed, and its efficiency is increasing as modern systems of fire control and direction are installed. Instruction in the use of telephones in stations and artillery definition were not satisfactory at several posts. At Fort Monroe the noncommissioned officers throughout the command showed good knowledge of the equipment and its use, but the privates, as a rule, were not so well informed. Infantry drills were generally satisfactory. At five posts the men were not well instructed in the use of the sight on magazine rifle, and were ignorant concerning multi-ball cartridges.

It is of paramount importance that legislation be enacted increasing the strength of the Coast Artillery so as to provide at least for the proper manning, serving, and caring for the armament and equipment already mounted and installed at seacoast forts, and for a trained personnel to operate the system of submarine defense.

The separation of the Coast from the Field Artillery is also important. It is unjust to the officer to expect that he can be thoroughly efficient both as a coast and a field artilleryman. The duties are entirely dissimilar. It is unfair to require the officer trained as a field artilleryman to take the highly technical examination prescribed for the promotion of the coast artilleryman. The two services have very little in common; but for the most efficient service in either an officer requires different training, different qualifications and characteristics.

Of the Coast Artillery, 93 companies are garrisoning 54 posts along

the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, which means the care of the guns and equipment and the system of fire direction and control, as well as the searchlights and submarine mine defense. It is recognized that this personnel is totally inadequate to efficiently man the defenses already installed. Many of the batteries are out of commission and in the hands of gun cleaners, and will of necessity remain so until the personnel of the Coast Artillery is increased. Similar conditions exist on the Pacific coast.

At all Coast Artillery posts there is a shortage of officers.

The duties required of enlisted men in the Coast Artillery are largely of a technical character requiring special training. When they become efficient the present rate of pay is not sufficient inducement to hold them in the service. Therefore it is recommended that noncommissioned officers and trained privates be given the same pay as the corresponding grades in the Engineer and Ordnance Corps.

The state of instruction of the infantry commands, Infantry. reported at 54 posts in the United States and the Philippines is classified as follows: At 39 posts well instructed, 4, satisfactory, and 11 progressing satisfactorily or fairly well. Of the latter class some of the organizations were being instructed in the new infantry drill, some needed practical field work, and others were deficient in castrametation, bayonet exercise, first aid, or signaling.

In all branches of the service the advantages derived from physical training were apparent in the improved physique and set up of the men.

In the future instruction of infantry we should not forget the important results obtained from night attacks and bayonet charges during the present war in Manchuria. "Usually they attack at night; if they gain the position daybreak finds them intrenched," is a lesson in Japanese tactics worth studying.

#### CHIEFS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

There is a strong and growing sentiment in the infantry and cavalry arms of the service for a representative in the War Department in the form of a chief.

The infantry in our service, as it is in all others, comprises the bulk of the Army. The artillery and cavalry are necessary auxiliaries thereto, but the infantry, from its magnitude, plays the principal rôle in war, and its efficiency determines the character of the Army as a whole. In our country, especially, an overwhelming proportion of the organized militia in time of peace, and volunteers in time of war, are, and always will be, infantry, because of the prohibitory cost to the States of organizing and maintaining cavalry and field artillery. And this force, which will be our main dependence in time of war, is constantly striving to attain the standard of efficiency established by the infantry of our regular establishment. Whatever, therefore, promotes the efficiency of the infantry of the Army promotes the efficiency of the soldiers who are in large measure to fight the battles of our country.

With reference to the cavalry, the increasing complexity of questions affecting that arm of the service, such as tactics and training, arms and equipments, horses and forage supplies, veterinary serv-

ice, cavalry pioneers, etc.; the relief from the consideration of petty details which the creation of a representative at the War Department will afford the Chief of Staff and the General Staff officers, leaving the former more time to devote to broad supervisory duties and the latter freedom to work out General Staff problems, and the quickened esprit de corps which will result therefrom, together with the increased confidence which this arm will feel in having a representative at the seat of government, tend to make it highly desirable and advantageous to have for this, as well as for the infantry, representation in the War Department.

These officers should be appointed upon the recommendation of boards of general officers, from the list of colonels of each arm concerned, to be detailed for a term of four years, and to have the rank, pay, and allowances, while so serving, of a brigadier-general. They should be made under the same conditions as now govern in the case of officers detailed to the special staff corps under the act of February 2, 1901. Both offices should be limited in assistants to one officer, to be taken from their respective corps, thus effectually checking any tendency toward making them bureaus of the War Department.

A great step forward has been made and the efficiency of the artillery increased by having a representative in the War Department in the person of the Chief of Artillery. It is fair to presume that similar action taken by the Government for the infantry and cavalry would meet with like results. It is therefore urgently recommended that the Secretary of War and Chief of Staff consider this subject with a view to early action.

#### DETACHED SERVICE OF OFFICERS.

The reports of inspectors show that unquestionably the efficiency of the line of the Army is injuriously affected by the absence from their commands of so many officers, especially of those of the rank of captain and field officer. This condition of affairs is not confined to any geographical division or arm of the service, but is general, and has become so exaggerated in recent years as to merit thoughtful consideration and early relief. Such a deplorable situation has been brought about by separating officers from their proper commands for all kinds of duty, some of which is not infrequently of a nonprofessional nature. There are, for instance, 79 colleges in the United States to which officers are detailed by act of Congress as military professors. These details may be in the general interest of the advancement of military knowledge throughout the country; yet the duty of teaching boys is not what the officer is commissioned for, and his detachment for such work is a distinct loss in the line of efficiency of the regular military establishment.

Of a purely military character are details to the General Staff, to Military Academy, service schools, aids to general officers, military attachés, Porto Rico Regiment, Philippine Scouts, and recruiting duty, all of which make a severe draft upon the commissioned personnel of the fighting part of the Army. Experience has shown that in the event of war the list of absentees becomes even greater. It would seem, therefore, for the best interest of the service if, where details are of such nature as to call for permanent absence

from the Army for a given number of years, the deficiency should be met in the same way and manner as such details are provided for in the special staff corps. This would in a measure keep the Army in a satisfactory state of efficiency. Should this recommendation in its general scope be accepted and its accomplishment fulfilled by general legislation, there would still be many calls for line officers from the colors in the way of boards, commissions, and other forms of necessary absence. These duties alone would be all the strain the efficiency of the Army could stand in loss of official personnel. While asking and seeking for all of the relief suggested, it is especially desirable that efforts be made at the coming session of Congress to secure legislation which would place details to the General Staff corps, West Point, the Porto Rico Regiment, and Philippine Scouts on such a footing. It should be borne in mind that the selection of the General Staff is made necessarily from the most efficient officers of their corps in the service, and to deplete the line of the Army of so many of its enthusiastic professional soldiers is an act that should be remedied at the earliest possible date.

The Regulations of the Army, up to within a few years past, contained a paragraph prohibiting the separation of cavalry captains from their troops. Absenteeism of captains. The regulation was not infrequently violated, but this violation never resulted in the partial demoralization that exists to-day. The cavalry officer who is willing to abandon and thus subject his troop to the resulting injury that such organization invariably receives by shifting control from one lieutenant to another invites the assumption that he does not appreciate that pride inherent in the true cavalryman who feels that the command of a troop, or of a regiment of horse, is the ambition of his life—the prize of fortune—the perfection and training of which is not to be neglected for a detail less enviable than as aid to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to the General Staff, the War College, or as instructors of cavalry at the United States Military Academy and the Cavalry and Field Artillery School at Fort Riley. A cavalry officer, therefore, who will seek details other than those above mentioned, should give way to one who would be willing to take charge of the high office vacated by him and who will esteem it an honor and a pleasure to have such an important command.

For years in the field-artillery service the position of the captain of a light battery has been so sought after and prized that when once detailed there are but few instances on record where one of these officers has voluntarily given up the command for a detail of lesser magnitude. And why is this so? Because the command is tendered to him to last through efficient service only, whereas the cavalry captain's command is permanent during good behavior. The abandonment of his command by order of higher authority enables him to remain away as long as his luck for getting details lasts, and at the end of his detail, whether long or short, if still a captain, he has his troop to return to.

There are good captains of infantry who, by taste and attainments, are thoroughly fitted for cavalry service. There are likewise officers of cavalry who are better fitted for infantry than they are for



the cavalry service. Therefore it would be in the interest of good military instruction and discipline if some of these first-class infantry captains, who prefer the cavalry, should be given those commands instead of the officers who are willing to neglect them for other duties. The degree of injury resulting from this neglect, as between cavalry and infantry, is very appreciable when we consider the fact that it takes at least five years' painstaking training to produce a good cavalryman—a man who has become one with his horse—whereas less than half the time is considered sufficient to make a first-class infantryman, and of the further fact that most lieutenants of five or six years' service can command an infantry company intelligently, but there are few lieutenants of cavalry at the present time who have the knowledge and experience to properly train and care for the equipment of a troop of cavalry.

It is believed that a wholesome remedy for the cure of this evil may be found if the War Department will take measures to secure legislation authorizing the President to shift or transfer mounted captains from the cavalry to the infantry in case, after due notice, they elect to remain on detached service away from their troops. The carrying out of this suggestion does not detract in any way from the importance of the command of an infantry company, as it is recognized by all military men that the thorough training of an infantry company does not demand the continuous zeal, patience, and technical knowledge required for a troop of cavalry or a light battery. And, leaving aside the training and discipline, the cost to the Government of equipping a troop of cavalry or a light battery is very great in comparison with the price of equipment that pertains to an infantry company.

Attention is invited to the following table giving number and percentage of captains of the line absent from their commands and number and percentage of companies commanded by second lieutenants at date of last annual inspection, as shown by inspection reports on file in this office:

Arm.	Captains absent.			Commanded by second lieutenants.	
	Number of companies considered.	Number of captains absent.	Percentage.	Number of companies commanded by second lieutenants.	Percentage.
Cavalry .....	100	41	41.00	7	7.00
Field Artillery .....	19	4	21.05	2	10.52
Coast Artillery .....	79	24	30.38	6	7.59
Infantry .....	200	86	43.00	24	12.00
Total .....	398	155	38.94	39	9.80

Of the total of 696 troops, batteries, and companies of cavalry, artillery, and infantry in the Regular Army, information pertaining to only 398 was available, but the distribution of those considered is such that the record of these may fairly be taken as a probable average for the whole number.

## SMALL POSTS.

Attention is invited to the large number of posts garrisoned by limited commands. Such posts are a great handicap to instruction and discipline. Troops serving thereat are occupied principally in guarding public buildings and property, and have little or no opportunity for general professional and special technical work, such as the study of security and information, of instruction in tactics in units higher than that of a company, convoy duty, practice marches, etc. In war the battalion is a fighting unit, and the necessity for giving more practical instruction to this subdivision of our Army is urgent and pressing.

It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that at all posts to be occupied for any extended period, arrangements be made for the accommodation of a battalion, whether it be mixed or composed of either cavalry or infantry.

There are 18 posts garrisoned by from one to three companies throughout the United States, not including Alaska or the Yellowstone and Yosemite national parks. It may be necessary to have small detachments in the Philippines, but in the United States there should be no posts garrisoned by less than a battalion.

## THE SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The service schools at Forts Monroe, Riley, and Leavenworth were inspected in October, 1904, by the Inspector-General of the Army, and were found in a very satisfactory condition.

This school is in a progressive state. Better  
Artillery School. facilities for class-room work are greatly needed.

A fireproof library building should be provided in order to insure the safety of the very valuable collection of technical books and manuscripts.

The school for master gunners as part of the Artillery School is an experiment which so far appears to have proven more beneficial to the individuals than to the service. In the last year's class of 21 men, 9 graduated, 5 completed the course but failed to graduate, 3 were relieved from the school on their own application, and 4 were discharged and failed to reenlist.

The class was visited during its work in the drawing-room. The course of instruction is thoroughly practical and creates a class of specially trained artillerymen whose services would be of great value at the various posts, if utilized. Among other things, they all become skillful draftsmen. Part of the work of last year's class was the construction of 29 difference charts for various posts. The present class consists of 21 men, the maximum that can be accommodated at the school. The instructor stated that the school was started as an experiment to develop a highly trained type of enlisted man in the artillery arm, and, judging from his experience of the past year, he felt confident that the school had passed its experimental stage and had proved a success. From what was observed of the work of the class and the methods used in instruction, it is believed that the instructor was correct in his conclusions; but, to make this department practical and useful to the Army, it will be necessary, as an incentive to keep these men in the artillery, to give them increased pay after

graduation as master gunners, and as such they should have a recognized status in the Army. The instructor remarked that one of the graduates of the first class, on his arrival at his post, had been detailed as post baker, preferring the extra pay of that position to serving as a master gunner.

When the men of this first class, of last year, were selected, and before they were ordered from the various posts to the school, they entered into an agreement that after graduation they would reenlist in the artillery. Not one of them kept this promise. Those who did not refuse to reenlist elected to enlist in other arms of the service, and a number of them refused to enlist at all, claiming that their course at the school had given them sufficient education to get higher pay outside. There is no question that if these master gunners could be induced to remain in the service they would be extremely useful at the different posts throughout the country, but if the inclination of all of those detailed to take the course is similar to that of the first class, it would be a waste of Government money to educate them in the higher arts of gunnery and afterwards lose their services entirely from the artillery arm of the service. The experiment should be watched with the present class, and if the results are parallel with the last it is a question whether the Government should continue the school for master gunners.

School of Application  
for Cavalry and  
Field Artillery.

This school is doing good work. Irregular relief of the squadrons, owing to the exigencies of the service, had somewhat interfered with the programme of instruction during the year. Some of the prescribed subjects had not been taken up, but will be embraced in the next year's course. In everything pertaining to the training of the horse, the course was eminently practical and admirable in its thoroughness. The school for farriers and blacksmiths was in thorough working order, and accomplishing splendid results.

The rule of relieving one squadron each year should be rigidly adhered to as the only means of preserving a progressive, consistent, and intelligent course.

The commandant of the school should not be commanding officer of the post. The combined duties are too much for one officer to properly perform.

Officers who are promoted out of the squadrons while taking the course should, if possible, be transferred to the organizations from which they are promoted; otherwise they should be attached to these organizations until the course is completed.

The policy of transferring, when necessary, officers from squadrons and from the battalion of field artillery who are not qualified for the special duties pertaining to the school, to other regiments and posts and selecting others specially fitted for the work to fill their places as instructors, etc., should be strictly followed.

It is believed that better results could be obtained if additional student officers were assigned to duty at this school. Under the present system the Government is not getting an adequate return for the great annual expenditure for construction and maintenance. Instead of confining the valuable course to a few officers belonging to the organizations at the post, it should be extended to include an additional number of lieutenants, especially those who have come from civil life—at present one from each cavalry regiment to be

increased to two, as the provision for housing officers at Fort Riley expands.

The maximum strength of the batteries at Fort Riley should be 150 men.

Better practical results can be obtained by increasing the allowance of ammunition for the field artillery and of ball cartridges for the entire command. An increase has been recommended.

It is not desirable to hold the annual target competitions at Fort Riley, as they interfere with the work of the school.

The progress of this school toward a higher standard has been rapid and very marked under the present commandant, who has developed and perfected the dual institution to a degree never before attained. The work now being done is as thoroughly practical as it is possible to make any work of instruction.

The education of militia officers at the service schools is an interesting experiment which may possibly terminate in disappointment but which may also constitute a valuable feature of military policy. Four of the five militia officers ordered to this school for the regular course failed in the entrance examination, but were permitted to remain at Fort Leavenworth to take the garrison school course. It is very desirable that in future no militia officers be ordered to this school until they have clearly demonstrated their qualifications for entering satisfactorily upon the regular course. It is recommended that legislation be obtained so as to render it practicable to examine these officers at the military posts most convenient to their places of residence instead of sending them for examination to the Infantry and Cavalry School.

#### GARRISON AND POST SCHOOLS.

The garrison schools for officers and the post schools for enlisted men appear to have been conducted in accordance with regulations.

The year's inspection reports show that 12 first lieutenants and 13 second lieutenants were found deficient in studies at garrison schools. Of these, 4 belong to the cavalry, 17 to the artillery, and 4 to the infantry.

The lack of competent teachers is considered the greatest defect in post schools for enlisted men. Unless the teacher is capable and energetic, interest will lag and the men become discontented. Forced attendance upon poorly conducted schools has been given as a cause of desertion. Properly managed they are in every way beneficial.

#### MESSING AND GARDENS.

Inspection reports indicate that the food furnished enlisted men of the Army is of good quality, sufficient in quantity, generally of good variety, and with few exceptions properly prepared and served. Few complaints were made in regard to the mess, and they were thoroughly investigated and received remedial action where well founded. At four posts the weight of the bread ration was found, upon test by the inspector, to be from one-half ounce to 1½ ounces below the minimum fixed by regulations.

The company mess is popular with the men and gives the best satisfaction. The general messes appear to have been as well managed

as consolidated messes can be. The latter system, which is unsatisfactory in garrison and impracticable in the field, is being discontinued as fast as practicable.

It is evident from inspection reports that post gardens are not cultivated at as many posts, nor as extensively at those which have them, as they could and should be. The contemplated early departure of troops for another station, which is sometimes given as the reason for planting only a small garden, should not deter the post commander from causing the cultivation of a garden of sufficient size to produce vegetables for the incoming garrison, where practicable. The expense of laying out, preparing, and cultivating a post garden and supplying seeds, roots, and plants for same, is a proper charge against the post-exchange funds. Department commanders, who are required by paragraph 349, of the Army Regulations, to give such instructions as may be necessary to carry the regulations relative to gardens into effect, are able to accomplish much good by the proper use of this excellent means for improving the variety of the soldiers' food.

#### DISCIPLINE AND DESERTION.

A satisfactory state of discipline has been maintained throughout the Army.

During the year there were 6,533 desertions, with an average enlisted strength of 58,979, or 11.07 per cent, against 5,873 desertions and a percentage of 9.82 for the year 1903-4, showing an increase in number of 660, and in percentage (average enlisted strength considered) of 1.25.

The large number of desertions in recent years having made this subject one of deep concern to the Government, a sentence was incorporated in section 7, paragraph 906, of the Army Regulations, requiring the inspector, when he visits a command, to ascertain the number and percentage of desertions from each organization during the preceding twelve months, and, if abnormal, to make special inquiry as to the cause therefor and state the result briefly in his report. The fact that many of the posts had been inspected in the late summer and early fall months before the new regulations were distributed, and the probability that the new requirement was overlooked by some inspectors until their attention was called to it by circular letter of May 9, 1905, have precluded the possibility of complete results for the year.

A summary of remarks on desertion in inspection reports of 24 of the larger posts in the United States shows 1,819 desertions from 173 organizations.

Among the principal "causes" which are given as leading to desertion are: (1) The large number of bad men among recruits, who are unfitted for the service or unwilling to submit to military discipline and instruction, or are "snowbirds" who enlist to get food and clothes for the winter (28 per cent of the deserters from seven posts had less than three months' service); (2) the crime of desertion is too lightly punished and not regarded as a serious one by civilians; (3) being stationed near the frontier or mining towns where wages are high; (4) insufficient pay; (5) isolation of post and lack of amusements; (6) enforcement of strict discipline; (7) no beer to be

had at exchange; (8) general mess unsatisfactory; (9) on duty guarding general prisoners; (10) debt incurred in various ways.

There has been a vast deal of thought given to the subject of desertions from the Army for a decade past, which has found expression through the speculation of individual writers as well as in the findings of boards of officers on the subject. Moved by suggestions, mostly from these sources, the Government has made great efforts, at vast expense, in the last five or six years, to ameliorate the condition of the soldier in respect to his living, dress, enjoyments, comforts, and contentment. It has constructed for him barracks luxurious in their appointments compared to the housing of the armies of other civilized countries throughout the world; it has provided in these barracks air space in dimension equal to the demands dictated by the best scientific thought; it has given him spring beds, mattresses, pillows, sheets, and pillowcases; it has provided him with toilets and baths of the most modern manufacture, and much superior in general appearance and effect to similar necessities enjoyed by people in middle life; it has provided spacious reading rooms, supplied with newspapers and books calculated to cater to the soldier's taste; it has bettered the amount and quality of his clothing; it is to-day supplying him with the largest variety and best quality of food that is given to any army; and at many of the large posts it has provided magnificent exchange buildings not a few of which have swimming tanks and gymnasiums thoroughly equipped for athletic exercises. It has made the demands of discipline and authority over the soldier, in conformity with the spirit of the age, mild compared to what it was twenty years ago; it sends the uneducated soldier to school and gives the partially educated every advantage of an extended education; it has provided outdoor amusements for him in the way of athletic games; and it has, in fact, accomplished everything to make him contented and to cause him to live out his enlistment, with one exception: It has failed to provide an adequate punishment for the crime of desertion.

Nine-tenths of the soldiers who desert from the Army of the United States have no real cause for the act. They not only break their contract with the Government, but they deliberately violate a solemn oath, given before their Maker, to serve it faithfully and honestly for the term of their enlistment. If every deserter knew that the penalty for his crime would be five years in a State penitentiary or a military prison, it is believed there would not be 1 desertion where there are to-day 20.

The Christian communities of our country seem to view the compact that the soldier makes with the Government simply in the light of a contract. Otherwise, it is not believed that Christian people would contemplate this sin of oathbreaking with the leniency in which it is now apparently considered.

The best judgment of the Army is that if the exchange were to furnish the soldier with light beer, under the supervision of the commanding officer, it would result in greater contentment and in minimizing the crime of desertion. This, however, is only one of the causes reported to inspectors as leading to desertions, and not one of the greatest at that.

Statistics show that more than 25 per cent of all desertions occur

in the first three months of the soldier's service. Hence, to avoid, in a large measure, this vice, it is suggested that the first three months of service be simply under a contract covering that period of time, the Government to reserve all pay above \$5 per month under said contract. If, at the end of that period, the applicant feels that his experience in the service warrants him in enlisting, he could then be sworn in and receive the back pay due him. If he elected to sever his relations with the Government he should forfeit the back pay thus reserved. This would, at least, save a great number of men from the sin of oathbreaking, and the Government could better afford to send them back to their homes than to transport them, as it often does, from one end of the continent to the other. This plan presupposes the retention of all recruits at depots for ninety days, a place where and a period during which they could and do get better instruction in first principles than they ordinarily receive with their companies. Besides the advantage to the man it would be a convenience to the Government in that during this probationary period officers would have an opportunity to judge whether it was advisable to enlist the individual under consideration.

For the twelve months preceding the last inspection there were 363 desertions from the three recruit depots. Had the proposed contract system been in operation these men would have been released from service without violating their oaths, the Government saved considerable expense, and the injurious effect upon discipline of so many desertions would have been avoided.

#### GUARDBOUSES AND PRISONERS.

The crowded condition of guardhouses at posts, mentioned in my last two annual reports, appears to have been materially relieved during the year by the enlargement of some and the construction of a number of new ones. In the inspection reports of only nine posts was there any mention of inadequacy or crowding of guardhouses. New ones are still needed at Fords Jay, McDowell, Porter, and Terry.

The military prisons at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and Fort Jay, N. Y., were found in excellent condition. At date of inspection there were in confinement in the former 287 and in the latter 293 general prisoners. The problem of constant labor for the prisoners at Fort Jay was reported to be a perplexing one, and it was suggested that rock be supplied for them to break by hand hammers.

The military prison at Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, P. I., contained at time of inspection 120 military and 118 civil prisoners. The island is healthful and accessible, and seems to be as well adapted for prison purposes as any place in the archipelago.

The military convicts in the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth are reported to be properly fed and clothed, humanely treated, and punished for infractions of discipline according to the prescribed rules and with good judgment.

Inspection reports show a growing sentiment on the part of officers of the line in favor of the confinement of long-term general prisoners in military prisons. The duty of guarding them at posts is very distasteful to enlisted men, and, beyond doubt, is the direct cause of many desertions. At a military prison there would be less opportunity for escape, and the life of a prisoner would more nearly corre-

spond with that of criminals in similar State and Government institutions. As a deterrent to desertion and other crimes, the close confinement at a prison is much greater than the milder form of restraint exercised at military posts.

#### POST EXCHANGES AND GYMNASIUMS.

The post exchanges are reported to be fairly well managed. Few serious irregularities were noted by the inspectors. Developments under the provision of the new post-exchange regulations, which authorizes laundry, barber, tailor, and shoe-repair shops as exchange features, will be observed with much interest.

The construction of new buildings for exchanges and gymnasiums appears to be progressing in the order of most necessity and with due regard to the size and permanency of the posts. An admirable feature of new gymnasiums at large posts, such as Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is the swimming pool, where men unable to swim 100 yards are given instruction once a week. A well-equipped gymnasium is essential to the proper physical training of the soldier, and it is hoped that appropriations will be continued until each permanent military post shall have one.

The method of auditing accounts by three officers, comprising the exchange council, does not insure rigid scrutiny, and has not proven adequate for the exposure of fraud or negligence. As in the investigation of loss, damage, or discrepancy of public property the designation of one officer, instead of a board, to make the survey has been found advantageous, so it is likely that the examination of exchange accounts would be less perfunctorily performed by one officer than by three.


The failure to prescribe a uniform system of accountability is a weakness in the regulations for post exchanges, to remedy which the efforts of this department will be directed in the near future.

#### FULL-DRESS COAT FOR OFFICERS.

There seems to be a general sentiment among officers of the line of the Army, revealed in the reports of inspectors, in favor of doing away with the present full-dress frock coat. It is seldom worn west of the Mississippi River and never in the Philippine Islands. By wearing the shoulder knots instead of shoulder straps for full dress, and a gilt cord similar to that worn by the enlisted men over the right arm, the blouse, it is believed, would appear as well, and in most cases better, than the present frock coat.

#### OFFICERS' MOUNTS.

The present regulations governing officers' mounts are justly complained of by those concerned as unsatisfactory in practice and detrimental to them, both professionally and financially. For instance, an order to serve in the Philippines or at one of the service schools does not include transportation of the officer's authorized horses. Hence a bar is placed between the officer and his mount, resulting in money loss and inconvenience. In the former case there are few officers below the grade of field rank in the Army that can afford this





loss. To equalize matters justly between such officers and the Government one of two methods should be adopted: Either mounted officers should be furnished transportation for their authorized number of horses to stations where ordered, or, in default of that, they should be furnished mounts by the Government. The most reasonable compromise between the extremes would be to furnish officers with Government mounts in the Philippine Islands, and to transport their individual mounts to any station to which ordered within the boundaries of the United States. It is recognized that it is not always convenient or possible for the Government to transport horses to the Philippine Islands in time to meet the immediate demands of the officer; therefore the compromise suggested should obtain in the former case. In the latter the Government has the facilities for transporting horses within the borders of the United States at any and all times to meet the necessities in each individual case.

Respecting mounted officers of infantry below the field grade, it is believed that mounts should be furnished them by the Quartermaster's Department at all times and in all places, and that such mounts should remain with the regiment for the use of the officer filling the office. With the regular mounted branches—cavalry and light artillery—every encouragement should be given officers to own their own horses, from which they should not be separated except as suggested above. As officers of artillery detailed for duty with field batteries are permitted to use public horses, presumably because of their short tenure of mounted duty—namely, three years—infantry battalion staff officers, whose terms are limited to two years, have still greater claims to such consideration.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster's supplies, so far as general inspection has detected, have, with the exceptions noted below, been from fair to good in quality. Surveying officers' reports, however, show that in the matter of fur caps and fur gauntlets quite a quantity of inferior goods have been accepted by civilian inspectors at depots. There have been also some complaints from the Pacific Division in respect to the character of horseshoe nails.

Clothing, except the old khaki, which is being worked off as fast as possible, with a few exceptions seems to be satisfactory. Fuel and forage have been good.

Barrack chairs. Are, in many instances, reported to be of poor quality.

Barrack bags. With reference to the barrack bag, the dye seems to be of poor quality and to rot the cloth.

Tentage. In respect to tentage, either the khaki dye or the process of coloring seems to injure the brown canvas so that it tears easily or becomes rotten.

It is recommended that tentage be left in the hands of company commanders on memorandum receipts so long as the companies remain at a fixed station. This is a practical necessity to enable the command to take the field on short notice and for the various tent-pitching drills required, and it will furthermore prove a saving to the Government, since the canvas will be better cared for than it is under present methods.

Great difficulty is occasioned by the issue of too many patterns of shelter tents. A company drawing new halves may receive a lot that will not button on to those in use.

**Collar of khaki blouse.** The rolling collar on the khaki blouse is not satisfactory. It is too heavy for use in a tropical climate.

The metal ornaments add to its warmth and weight. There should be no metal on the collar of a summer uniform.

**Leggings.** Leggings, as a rule, do not fit the ankle of the general run of men. The expense of refitting them devolves on the soldier to whom issued. Extra laces should be kept for issue.

**Drab leather gloves.** The question has been raised as to the suitability of the drab leather glove for foot troops. Under existing orders these gloves are to be worn by enlisted men at all times when under arms, except when in full dress uniform. An exception may also be made at drills, but they are prescribed for maneuvers, on marches, and in the field. It has been asserted that the stiffness of the leather glove interferes with the handling of the rifle and pistol, particularly in loading and firing. But it is to their use in garrison with the service uniform that the objections are most strongly urged. It has been claimed that any leather glove is unsuitable for use during hot weather; yet it seems incompatible with that smart appearance which should characterize military formations in garrison to turn out the troops under arms without gloves. It is undeniably true, however, that the custom of omitting gloves at dismounted exercises has grown and is tolerated, not only in the field and at target practice, but on some duties and formations in garrison; and the growth of this practice seems in part attributable to the prohibition of the cotton glove.

The Quartermaster-General has stated that the drab leather glove was only intended for issue to cavalry troops to replace the buckskin gauntlets, and not to infantry troops; and he further states that experiments are now being made along the line of producing an olive-drab glove similar in other respects to the present Berlin glove; also to produce a light drab leather glove of dogskin or some similar material. It would be a source of satisfaction to all concerned to have this glove question settled immediately.

**Barrack lamps.** There is general complaint that barrack lamps are very unsatisfactory. A more serviceable lamp, which does not smoke, is recommended.

**Sheets, pillow cases, etc.** Sheets, pillow cases, barrack bags, and mosquito bars are presented in great numbers for condemnation. It would be economy if a fixed and sufficient allowance of these articles were authorized, and when issued charged to the soldier on a schedule the same as other clothing, the allowance being increased correspondingly.

**Sets of tools.** Tools should be invoiced separately instead of in sets. A "set of tools" is too indefinite for either an invoice or inspection report.

**Buildings.** The public buildings were reported as generally in good condition. New ones show a decided improvement over those of the past. At some posts of uncertain status buildings have been generally neglected. At Fort Constitution and

Vancouver Barracks they were, as a whole, in very poor condition. Officers' quarters were insufficient or unsatisfactory at Forts Adams, Barrancas, Dade, Fremont, Jay, Monroe, Schuyler, and Henry Barracks. Barracks were too small, insufficient, or unsuitable at Allegheny Arsenal, Presidio of Monterey (new), Madison Barracks, and Forts Caswell, Hunt, and Logan. Proper buildings and quarters were needed at the recruit depot, Angel Island. At the post of Fort McDowell all the buildings, except the new hospital, were old, dilapidated, inadequate, and of obsolete pattern. At the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, the quarters for both officers and men were generally unsuitable and unsatisfactory, except the men's quarters for one of the two regiments. At Fort Slocum one recruit company was located in an old, dilapidated frame barrack and part of another in tents. Noncommissioned staff officers' quarters, storehouses, etc., were needed at several posts. Plumbing was old, defective, and in need of overhauling and repair at several posts, notably Jefferson Barracks and Fort Slocum. However, the construction of new buildings has greatly relieved the crowded condition previously reported at various posts.

In the Philippines Division the work of construction of posts and concentration of troops seems to be progressing fairly well, yet the latest list shows 115 stations still garrisoned by regular troops or scouts.

**Water supply.** The water supply is satisfactory at a large majority of posts, and is being improved at others as far and as rapidly as practicable and expedient. Special attention has always been given to unfavorable reports on the quality of the water or sufficiency of supply.

In the Philippine Islands the supply of water is generally abundant. The order requiring water to be boiled or sterilized before drinking appears to be strictly enforced.

**Army service corps.** I renew my recommendation of last year that provision of law be made for a general service corps of enlisted men to replace civilian employees of the Quartermaster's Department serving with troops.

**Remounts.** The remounts received by cavalry and field artillery during the year appear to be fairly satisfactory. The present system of inspection of horses by board of officers is open to objections, in that there is divided responsibility. Inspections should be made by one competent officer who should be held to a strict accountability. The advantages of individual over divided responsibility have been recognized in all recent changes of system, for example, the substitution of a survey officer for board of survey.

**Means of transportation.** The means of transportation, with few exceptions, were reported adequate and generally in good condition and well cared for. At a few posts the mules were run down and in poor condition. At eight posts the stables or wagon sheds were insufficient in capacity or inadequate in other respects.

**Hubs.** The quartermaster at Fort Douglas complained to the inspector that the Archibald hub of the escort wagon wheel is not desirable for the reason that the rear flange of

the hub is made of cast iron, and when the boxing begins to wear, the play of the wheel breaks off this flange, thereby allowing sand to get inside the boxing, which soon cuts into the spindle of the axle. The breaking of this flange renders the wheel useless. This is a matter of great importance. Wooden hubs enclosed in an iron casing are considered to be more durable.

Regimental commanders object to the system of shipping separately by rail from posts to San Francisco the heavy baggage of troops destined for the Philippine Islands. It seems detrimental to the interests of the service to divorce troops from their personal and organization property, and I recommend that the system be discontinued.

There were received at this office for the year 48 Army transports, reports of inspections of army transports and 25 reports submitted (under paragraphs 199 and 227 of the Transport Regulations of 1900 and 1905, respectively) by officers commanding troops aboard. These reports covered the *Buford, Dix, Ingalls, Logan, Sheridan, Sherman, Sumner, Thomas, Warren, and Wright*.

The irregularities and deficiencies noted in the reports, except overcrowding, appear to have received proper remedial action. Inadequacy of bathing facilities for first-class passengers on the *Sherman* and insufficient ventilation of some compartments when filled with troops on the *Thomas* were reported on two trips, each, by officers commanding troops; also by inspectors.

The following instructions of the War Department, based upon transport inspection reports, are noted among the year's work for the betterment of the service: (1) Requiring all passengers connected with the military service to report their status to the commanding officer of the troops immediately on arriving aboard transport at Manila; (2) changing the date of sailing of transports from San Francisco from the last day of the month to the fifth, or the sixth if the fifth falls on Sunday or a holiday; and (3) regulating the shipment of fowls on transports.

During the year 26 national cemeteries were inspected, and it appears that, as a rule, they were in good condition. The superintendents were reported to be competent and satisfactory. There were reported at these cemeteries a total of 114 irregularities and deficiencies, which were promptly brought to the attention of the Quartermaster-General through the Chief of Staff. Most of these deficiencies were such as require allotments of funds to remedy them, viz., headstones needing resetting; inclosures, buildings, flagstaffs, roads and walks needing repairs; water supply and drainage requiring attention, etc.

The inspector of Woodlawn National Cemetery, Elmira, N. Y., remarks as follows:

Of the 2,963 Confederate interments only four or five graves are marked, and these by stones erected by relatives or friends. \* \* \* The present superintendent knows the location of the graves, and if it is ever intended to mark them it should be done during his lifetime. Small stones with numbers corresponding to the record would serve to identify the graves.

It appears that there is no appropriation available from which headstones can be provided for marking the graves of Confederate soldiers in national cemeteries.

Post cemeteries. Post cemeteries were generally found in good condition. Proper steps seem to have been taken to remedy any deficiencies reported.

Quartermaster depots. The reports for the fiscal year indicate that the quartermaster depots were generally in fair to good condition. At Boston and New Orleans they were not suitably located; at Jeffersonville the system of sewerage was not satisfactory; at New York an additional storehouse was needed.

Recent developments at the Philadelphia depot have tended to discredit the methods in force there for awarding contracts and inspecting supplies, and it is not yet ascertained how generally these methods are followed at other depots. Too much dependence appears to have been placed upon the honesty of civilian inspectors, many of whom receive very small salaries although holding positions of trust and responsibility.

The removal of the depot offices at Chicago from the Pullman Building to the new Government Building, the abandonment of the St. Asaph depot (progressing at time of inspection), and a reduction of 15 per cent in the force of employees at the Jeffersonville depot are among the items of economy noted in the year's reports.

Based upon a recommendation made by the inspector-general, Philippines Division, as the result of his annual inspection, a reduction of over 33 per cent in running expenses of the land-transportation division of the quartermaster's department, Manila, P. I., was ordered by the division commander, to take effect August 16, 1905.

Storage of uniforms, old and new. Owing to the continued use of the old uniforms, there appears to be a large accumulation at depots of articles of new-pattern clothing that have been manufactured and purchased for future use or for issue when the great stock of obsolete clothing shall have become exhausted. The need for additional storage room has accordingly been remarked by inspectors. It is believed that every effort should be made to work off this old clothing by its general issue to troops instead of offering it for sale in an overstocked market. In this way there would be a large saving in money to the Government and the time hastened when the Army would be fully clothed in the new uniform.

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The reputation of this department for intelligence of method and practicality of execution in the selection of supplies of good quality and reasonable price, and of keeping all posts and commands promptly and sufficiently supplied, has been abundantly maintained throughout the last fiscal year. The few isolated complaints, occurring at only three posts in the Army, and those inconsequential in character, are the most fitting encomiums that could be bestowed on this wisely managed department.

Based upon the recommendation of one of the inspectors-general on duty in the Philippines Division, concurred in by the chief commissary of the division, an order was issued in May last from Headquarters, Philippines Division, changing the system of supplying subsistence stores to stations garrisoned by one company, or less, of Philippine Scouts. This order discontinued commissaries at 10 stations and made 9 commissary-sergeants available for duty elsewhere, besides effecting a considerable saving in native labor, rent, etc.

**Sales list.** The following articles are recommended to be added to the regular list of stores to be kept for sale to officers and enlisted men in the United States, viz: Listerine, talcum powder, damask towels, razors, shaving brushes, canned string beans, canned asparagus, canned French peas, canned cherries, and strawberry preserves.

**Subsistence depots.** The subsistence depots and purchasing stations were found in excellent condition, the business methods being thorough and efficient throughout. The depot at New Orleans was reported to be undesirably located.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**Personnel.** The year's reports testify to the able administration of this department and to the efficiency of the personnel, many of whom have been specially commended for zeal, ability, and efficiency; and, with two exceptions in administration of hospitals, all seem to have given proper attention to their duties. The services rendered by contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons have been reported as satisfactory.

The military appearance, dress, and equipment of the Hospital Corps detachments were reported to be good, and with few exceptions the men were well instructed in their duties.

The general condition of the two instruction companies of the Hospital Corps was excellent. Company A remained at Washington Barracks, D. C., during the year. Company B was transferred from Fort McDowell to the Presidio of San Francisco August 30, 1904.

The work of the Army Nurse Corps (female) is reported to be most excellent. The Army ration does not appear to be satisfactory in all respects for these women, and it has been found impracticable for many of them to obtain or take advantage of the annual leave of absence to which they are entitled. It is recommended that instead of rations in kind they receive commutation at the rate of 30 cents per ration and be entitled to cumulative leave of absence, and that they receive, as a reward for faithful service, an increase of pay of 10 per cent for every five years of service, not to exceed 40 per cent as a maximum.

**Supplies.** With very few exceptions the medical and hospital supplies appear to have been ample, of good quality, and properly protected and cared for. An exception in regard to quality was reported at Fort Apache, Ariz., where the Seabury and Johnson first-aid bandages were found to be rotten and utterly worthless.

**Post hospitals.** With one or two exceptions post hospitals were found in excellent condition as to cleanliness, orderly arrangement, and interior economy. The sick are properly treated and well cared for.

Hospital buildings were generally in good condition. Necessary repairs, renovations, and enlargements were being made as far as the allotments would permit. The buildings were too small, unsuitable, or dilapidated and needed replacing at Forts Assinniboine, Jay, Lincoln, Mackenzie, McPherson, and Riley. Camp McKinley, Hawaii, and San Mateo and Malabang, P. I.

**General hospitals.** The general hospitals inspected during the year were found to be well administered and, so far as the

local authorities were responsible, in excellent condition. The most important needs of these hospitals are as follows:

*Hot Springs, Ark.*—A new stable, carriage house, and workshop are needed to replace three old wooden buildings which are reported as a menace to the hospital in the event of fire.

*San Francisco, Cal.*—Building for exchange and amusement hall, also one for laboratories and morgue, two more sets of officers' quarters, and the marsh on the north side of the hospital filled in or drained by subsoil pipes.

*Fort Bayard, N. Mex.*—The matters which appear to need prompt attention are:

- (1) An adequate water supply. This is of paramount importance.
- (2) Construction. Many of the buildings are unsatisfactory; the officers' quarters are old, cramped, and inconvenient, and there are a number of small shacks that are unsightly and dangerous in the event of fire.

It has been recommended that a board of medical officers be appointed to consider the status of this hospital and its development.

*Washington, D. C.*—Congress has taken action which will insure the construction of a modern general hospital on a large and very desirable site in the District of Columbia. It is important that early steps be taken to provide a suitable barrack for the Hospital Corps company on the same reservation.

These depots were found generally in good condition, very few irregularities or deficiencies being reported. The building occupied by the Washington depot, to which it was moved in November, 1904, appears to be suitable and satisfactory in arrangement, but better means are needed for heating in winter, and electric or hydraulic power should be installed to run the elevator.

Medical supply  
depots.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The very large sums of money handled by the officers of the Pay Department were disbursed during the past year, as heretofore, with admirable fidelity and accuracy, and generally in full accordance with the laws and regulations governing such payments. So far as inspection reports show, there was only one instance of complaint during the year against any officer of the department. This was a case of the misuse of public funds on the part of a paymaster, which was the subject of a special investigation by an officer of the Inspector-General's Department, followed by the prompt court-martialing of the offending officer and his dismissal from the service.

The admirable methods of accounting in use in the Pay Department render almost certain the swift detection of defalcation or malfeasance.

As labor savers and to insure greater accuracy the use of adding machines in offices of chief paymasters would be useful and economical.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The affairs of this corps, so far as they come within the sphere of inquiry of the Inspector-General's Department, seem to be well managed. The remedial action taken on deficiencies reported by inspectors of seacoast posts shows an earnest intention to follow up criti-

cism until each defect is corrected or proper steps taken to that end, and is very gratifying. Such cooperation greatly enhances the value of the inspectors' work. The present Chief of Engineers thoroughly understands this, as the following extract from his memorandum, filed with a recent inspection report, shows:

The great importance of proper inspections is most thoroughly recognized and appreciated by the Chief of Engineers, as is also the necessity of having faults and deficiencies reported to superior authority with a view to having proper remedies applied where such correction is possible.

It was observed, in reviewing the year's inspection reports and supplementary reports of remedial action taken, that a large number of deficiencies remained unremedied from lack of funds. Liberal appropriations on account of fortifications are recommended for the prosecution, completion, and preservation of the work which devolves upon the Corps of Engineers at seacoast posts.

The first battalion of engineers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and the second battalion, at Washington Barracks, D. C., were in excellent condition. The engineer equipment at Washington Barracks was reported to be below what it should be. The pontoon train is a relic of the civil war, and there are no mounted detachments with the companies. As engineers are highly specialized troops, whose training requires time, they should be fully equipped and trained in the use of their equipment in time of peace.

Company K was inspected at Camp Overton, Mindanao, P. I., and was found in good condition. This company was at work on the dock and in repairing roads and bridges.

The engineer depot at Washington Barracks, D. C., was found in excellent condition, except in the matter of a suitable storehouse, which deficiency has since been remedied.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

This Department continues to be greatly handicapped by lack of sufficient commissioned officers. The shortage in this respect is reported to be particularly felt at the Springfield Armory, and at the Augusta, Frankford, Watertown, and Watervliet arsenals, where it prevents the proper supervision and inspection of certain important details of work. It is earnestly recommended that renewed effort be made to secure, as soon as possible, legislative action, which alone can afford the necessary relief.

The ordnance and ordnance stores furnished during the fiscal year were generally of excellent quality, as they have been in the past. We never get better, and rarely such satisfactory supplies as those manufactured by this Department. A large number of rifles and carbines in the hands of troops are old and in poor condition. The new rifle should be issued at the earliest practicable date.

The following suggestions of inspectors are deemed worthy of consideration:

In order to give effective stopping power, the service revolver should not be of less than .45 caliber. The swivel ring for lanyard should be round instead of oblong.



## Bridles.

The service bridle is reported to be not well suited to the work of equitation, as it has but one bit and one pair of reins. All authorities on training agree that the bit and bridoon are necessary for the best results. It would be an improvement if every troop were furnished with a dozen double bridles for training purposes, or, if the necessary number of bridoon (snaffle) bits were furnished, the double bridles could be made in the troop. The bit of the present watering bridle is not entirely suitable for the purpose, being too long, clumsy, and fitted with rings too great in diameter. The reins and bit of the watering bridle should be carried separately on the returns, so that when one becomes unserviceable both need not be presented for condemnation.

## Curb chain.

The old curb chain is too heavy and clumsy. The new one recently adopted is a great improvement, and should be issued as soon as practicable.

## Arsenals and ordnance depots.

The general condition of the arsenals, ordnance depots, and proving ground was very satisfactory. The ordnance detachments are well instructed, disciplined, and efficient. Their messing and medical attendance are satisfactory. With few exceptions, the buildings were in good condition.

The more important needs in the way of buildings and improvements were reported as follows:

*Augusta Arsenal, Ga.*—New headquarters building, electric-light plant, and increased water supply.

*Benicia Arsenal, Cal.*—An electric freight elevator, new stable, new road to wharf, and a foreman for the shops.

*Frankford Arsenal, Pa.*—Suitable range for testing shrapnel, new lumber storehouse, and extension of spur of railroad to the boiler house.

*Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.*—New hospital building.

*Watertown Arsenal, Mass.*—Replacing of old-fashioned machines with up-to-date new ones, and improved facilities for moving heavy weights within and outside the shops.

*Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.*—New barrack building, oil house, and quartermaster and commissary storehouse.

*Powder depot, Dover, N. J.*—Machinery for the new shops, additional storehouses, washhouse, increase of water-power plant and water supply, trestle and pockets for the storage of coal, improved transportation facilities, a local telephone service, and improved drainage and sewerage system.

*Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.*—New brick and iron warehouse, new brick stable, fireproof vaults for valuable records, railroad-car shed, and improvement of railroad tracks.

*Ordnance depot, Manila, P. I.*—Suitable magazines for storing ammunition; those now in use are reported to be insecure and a source of danger to the city as well as to Government property. All storehouses should be located on the northern side of the Plaza de la Fuerza in order to avoid unnecessary handling of stores. Shelter should be provided for the fourteen 5-inch siege guns and the twelve 7-inch howitzers now parked on the Plaza de la Fuerza.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

The important duties of this corps, under the administration of its present able and efficient chief and with the assistance of an efficient personnel, have been performed during the year in a most satisfactory manner. There appears to be a growing appreciation, throughout the Army, of the work done by the Signal Corps. Its duties have increased to such an extent that there is manifest necessity for an increase, both in officers and enlisted men.

The drill and instruction of Company A, at Fort Leavenworth, were very creditable. The instruction of Company B, at Fort Myer, was rather limited on account of a large number of recruits. Company G, at Fort Wood, was in a satisfactory condition, although its instruction had been interfered with by the routine garrison duty imposed upon it at a one-company post.

The instruction of Companies C, F, and L, at Benicia Barracks, was very good. There were at this post at time of inspection 38 good and 35 fair telegraph operators, 37 proficient in line construction and installation, 17 in telephone repairing, 13 repair men, and 10 clerks. Of these, 35 were able to trace and correct ordinary faults in telephones and 23 were good signalists.

Benicia Barracks possesses special local advantages for the use of wireless telegraphy and ballooning; mounts have been provided for field-signal drill; the post is supplied with an automobile, and everything is being done to make a thorough school of instruction. The only drawback is lack of officers.

Fort Myer was in process of abandonment as a Signal Corps post at time of inspection, a new post having been established at Fort Omaha, Nebr.

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Under provisions of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, battalion organization for the Philippine Scouts was authorized by the President February 28, 1905, and pursuant to General Orders, No. 32, War Department, 1905, twenty-eight scout companies have been organized into seven battalions. This change will insure better administration, discipline, and instruction, and was necessary and desirable; but it has been effected at great loss to the Regular Army, as it necessitated the detaching of 7 captains and 15 first lieutenants from their regular organizations, where their services are urgently needed, as there is no provision for filling their places.

Reports of inspections of 27 scout companies have been received. In one-third of these companies the instruction was below the standard, their scattered stations and large recruit contingents being generally given as an explanation therefor; in one-third it was satisfactory or fairly so, and in the remaining one-third very good. One company (thirty-second) showed great improvement since the preceding inspection.

The discipline was fair to excellent in three-fourths of the companies, and poor or very poor in one-fourth.

The clothing and equipments were in fair to good condition. The arms—old-pattern carbines—were reported as fairly serviceable.

Complaint as to the inadequacy of the scout ration, which was general some eighteen months ago, has entirely ceased, and the new ration, after a year's trial, appears to be ample and satisfactory.

It is suggested that the efficiency of the scouts would be improved were they required to go without shoes, especially in the field. For garrison duty, a light canvas shoe, similar to the barrack shoe, might be worn; if this were provided with rope sole, so much the better. The scout carries too much weight; a light blanket in addition to uniform is all that is necessary. If shoes were dispensed with in the field, there would be no use for leggings.

#### RECRUITING SERVICE.

Eighty-eight recruiting stations were inspected during the year. At time of inspection there were on duty at these and their substations 7 lieutenant-colonels, 21 majors, 24 captains, 9 first lieutenants, 2 second lieutenants, 92 sergeants, 89 corporals, and 221 privates—total, 63 officers and 402 enlisted men. Of the officers, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 8 majors, and 1 captain were on the retired list. With very few exceptions the recruiting parties were reported to be satisfactory.

Except in two cases the stations were found to be desirably located. The total number of rooms occupied was 419, for which a monthly rent of \$3,640.58 was paid, or an average of \$8.68 per room, and \$41.37 per station. The number of rooms occupied by a station varied from 1 at Trinidad, Colo., to 17 at Chicago, Ill., the average being 4.76. The highest rent paid was \$205 per month for 14 rooms at New York City, and the lowest was \$10.50 for 2 rooms at Columbus, Ga.

The sleeping accommodations at stations, lodging arrangements at boarding houses, bathing facilities, etc., were reported to be satisfactory.

Meals are furnished under contract at various rates, ranging from 20 to 34 cents each, the average being 24.72 cents. Without exception the food was reported to be of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

At the 88 stations (inspected) and their 233 auxiliary and temporary substations (not inspected) 74,123 persons applied for enlistment during various periods, averaging about nine months, preceding the inspection. Of these, 18,024, or 24.32 per cent, were accepted and 56,099, or 75.68 per cent, were rejected, the ratio being 1 to 3.1. For the two preceding years the respective ratios were: 1903-4, 1 to 3.8; 1902-3, 1 to 4.4. This indicates either a higher grade of applicants, or, as seems more probable, a constant letting down in the requirements for enlistment. The latter view is borne out by an inspection of the recruit depot at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, made last April, when the surgeon stated that out of about 5,000 recruits examined he found 440, or about 9 per cent, who were palpably unfit for service, and whose defects were so apparent that they should have been noticed, not only by the doctor who examined them, but also by the recruiting officer. Inspection reports indicate that some organizations have received recruits who were evidently unfit for the service, and cases are of record where discharge was given for disease which existed prior to enlistment. Five per cent of recruits received at Fort Robinson, Nebr., are reported to have been so discharged.

It is evident that some recruiting officers have not exercised proper care nor displayed the best judgment in accepting applicants,

and that many medical examiners have been ignorant or careless in passing them. A rejection is better than a bad enlistment.

Of 13,766 of the accepted applicants 11,743, or 85.31 per cent, were of native, and 2,023, or 14.69 per cent, of foreign birth, the ratio of native to foreign born being 5.8 to 1. The ratio for the preceding year (16,438 accepted applicants considered) was 7.4 to 1.

Of 8,874 recruits whose ages are given in the reports, 43, or 0.48 per cent, are classed as minors; 7,975, or 89.87 per cent, between 21 and 30; 794, or 8.95 per cent, between 30 and 40, and 62, or 0.7 per cent, over 40 years of age.

The enlistment of minors, which was prohibited by General Orders 127, Adjutant-General's Office, December 16, 1902, has been resumed under A. R. 859 and Circular 15, War Department, March 23, 1905. In the past the enlistment of minors has proven to be a mistake.

With few exceptions, the irregularities and deficiencies reported were not serious, and all appear to have received proper remedial action.

Statistics furnished by one inspector for 9 main stations and their 21 auxiliaries, located in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Ohio, show that for the first quarter of the current calendar year the average cost of running these stations, including pay of recruiting parties (officers and men), mileage for travel to substations, meals, lodgings, doctors' fees, rent, heat, light, water, advertising, and washing, was approximately \$40.83 per enlistment. It costs as much to enlist a poor recruit as a good one.

Under instructions of the Secretary of War the recruit depots at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Columbus, Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Slocum, N. Y., were inspected in April, 1905, and again in June, 1905, by the Inspector-General of the Army. The second inspection showed general improvement in matters which depended upon the local authorities and the means under their control for remedy. Other important matters, with recommendations, were brought to the attention of the Chief of Staff by written report.

There is great necessity for legislation that will provide a sergeant-major for each recruit depot and sufficient noncommissioned officers for the proper instruction and discipline of the recruit companies, and it is recommended that timely steps be taken to this end. Each recruit company should have one first sergeant, five sergeants, and six corporals.

The depot of recruits and casuals, at Angel Island, Cal., was inspected December 16, 1904, by the assistant to the inspector-general, Pacific Division, and reported in satisfactory condition, except as regards barracks. (See under "Quartermaster's Department.") During the twelve months preceding the inspection 5,405 recruits were received and 3,083 short-term men received and discharged at this depot.

#### CONDEMNED PUBLIC PROPERTY.

During the fiscal year the total number of inventory and inspection reports received in this office was 4,122, as against 5,698 for the preceding year. The number of articles inspected, however, was much greater, being 37,792,049

(including units of weight and measure), as against 25,099,535 for 1904. This number has been exceeded in only one year since 1892, when the triplicate copies of inventory and inspection reports first began to be received in this office. Of the articles presented during the year, 36,702,217 were condemned and 1,089,832, or about 2.8 per cent, were retained in service.

Of the whole number of articles presented for inspection 32,581,703, or about 86 per cent, had their original cost price given on the inventories.

By applying the average cost of articles of which the price was given to those the cost price of which was omitted, it appears that the approximate first cost of all the articles presented was \$3,854,789; and of these the articles retained in service cost approximately \$538,151.35. This would make a per capita per enlisted man of \$55.27 for articles condemned, and of \$8.97 for articles retained in service. For the previous fiscal year these per capitae were \$52.13 and \$31.59, respectively, the approximate original cost of articles condemned and articles retained in service for that year having been \$3,127,874.78 and \$1,895,636.45, respectively.

The following tabulation shows in detail the transactions pertaining to the several staff departments, to-wit:

Department.	Inspected and condemned.			Inspected and retained in service.		
	Number, cost stated.	Money value.	Number, cost unknown.	Number, cost stated.	Value.	Number, cost unknown.
Subsistence.....	3,524,306	\$66,304.39	352	15,376	\$1,469.91	.....
Quartermaster.....	4,971,259	1,316,265.01	19,615	300,239	140,710.70	99
Ordnance.....	22,155,968	968,626.04	5,093,818	406,065	325,818.55	12,293
Medical.....	191,739	159,653.26	12,180	4,530	54,096.20	242
Engineer.....	573,937	258,866.21	67,301	1,110	6,524.32	16
Signal.....	85,417	14,249.88	4,010	349,480	3,321.64	24
Miscellaneous.....	78	4,104.00	243	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	31,502,704	2,788,068.79	5,197,519	1,076,800	531,941.32	12,674
Public animals.....	1,874	278,266.31	130	325	72,822.55	33
Grand total.....	31,504,578	3,066,335.10	5,197,649	1,077,125	604,763.87	12,707

The reports received show that the total number of public animals presented for inspection during the fiscal year (including 28 Eskimo dogs in Alaska) was 2,362, as against 3,253 for the preceding year. Of those presented 2,004 were condemned, and 358 were retained in service.

The total cost of 2,199 public animals, the price of which was given, amounted to \$351,088.86, an average of \$159.65 per head. Calculating upon this basis it appears that the total cost of all the animals presented for inspection amounted to \$377,093.30—those condemned having cost originally \$319,938.60, and those retained in service \$57,154.70.

For some years there have been heavy losses of public animals in the Philippines from glanders and surra. Owing to increased knowledge as to diagnosis and as to precautions to be observed to prevent infection, and to special vigilance, etc., on the part of officers and troops, the ravages of these diseases have gradually decreased. The losses from glanders are shown by the following figures: 1902, 1,311 animals; 1903, 846; 1904, 342; and 1905, 162.

In 1903 some 828 animals were destroyed in the Philippines on account of surra, as against 204 in 1904 and 134 in 1905.

During the past fiscal year 209 public animals were presented for inspection on account of blindness in one or both eyes, or having diseases that usually terminated in blindness. The following is a summary of animals presented for blindness during the last five years:

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
Cuba.....	484	272	0	1	0	757
United States.....	116	70	89	104	83	462
Porto Rico.....	62	1	3	0	0	66
Alaska.....	1	1	0	1	2	5
Philippines.....	31	97	119	158	124	529
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	694	441	211	264	209	1,819

Some years ago it was noticed that excessive quantities of certain articles of subsistence stores were being condemned. In order to determine the amount of such losses, this office has kept an accurate record for each fiscal year since 1899, which shows total losses on 33 articles during the six years of \$1,533,015.13. This is a very large sum, but considerable quantities of the articles were ordered to be sold, and brought, probably, 25 per cent of their cost.

The percentages of losses during these years, geographically considered, were as follows:

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
Philippine Islands.....	39.1	81.9	86.0	81.2	89.7	77.2	75.7
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	25.2	7.1	7.0	.9	.1	.....	6.8
Alaska and Hawaii.....	.1	.7	2.5	1.4	3.7	5.5	2.3
Transports.....	6.5	6.6	2.3	1.5	3.3	1.8	3.7
United States.....	29.1	3.7	2.2	15.0	3.2	15.5	11.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It will be observed that by far the larger part were in the Philippines; and even a considerable portion of the losses charged against the United States in the above tabulation were for stores that had been sent to Manila but were returned for one reason or another.

The reports of auction sales of condemned property received during the year show that 3,366,975 articles (including public animals) were sold, as against 6,257,117 for the preceding year. These articles cost originally \$843,087.02, and sold for \$150,319.88—17.8 per cent as against \$969,684.86 and \$154,778.34—15.9 per cent, respectively, for the previous year—a favorable showing.

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

During the fiscal year there were received at this office 1,682 reports of the inspections of money accounts of disbursing officers of the Army, and other accounts of a quasi-military character, as against 1,764 received during the preceding fiscal year. The amount involved in these inspections was \$240,971,638.91, as against \$259,129,191.13 for the previous year.

The amount of cash on hand at the close of the fiscal year was reported as \$354,628.15, as against \$587,215.71 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$232,587.56. The cash on hand at the Soldiers' Homes, and in other nonmilitary accounts, amounted to \$4,868.19, leaving the net sum of \$349,759.96 as the amount of cash in the hands of disbursing officers of the Army at the close of the year.

During the last four fiscal years the Army disbursements, as shown by the inspection reports received at this office, may be grouped as follows:

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Army.....	\$108,946,771.11	\$82,905,549.95	\$94,158,905.61	\$94,157,076.72
River and harbor.....	23,011,374.84	21,396,056.48	31,003,960.19	31,455,515.99
Other civil.....	7,750,556.10	9,413,821.92	15,086,657.34	20,514,754.51
Total.....	139,708,702.05	113,715,428.35	140,249,523.14	146,127,347.22

The large increase in "Other civil" disbursements is mainly due to the increased disbursements during the year of the disbursing agent, Philippine revenues.

Only one report of the inspection of Philippine insular funds was received in this office during the year, and that was received very early in the fiscal year. It involved only \$7,043.22; the disbursements were \$6,388.35; and the final balance was \$644.87, all of which was deposited in a Manila bank.

#### SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The various branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, were inspected by officers of this Department during the year, as required by law, the details of which inspections are fully set forth in special reports on each, already submitted.

#### MILITARY COLLEGES.

Since my last annual report the classification of military colleges has been changed and one new class added, making four, as follows:

Class A. Military schools or colleges, i. e., those whose organization is essentially military and one of whose primary objects is the acquisition of a high degree of military drill and discipline.

Class B. Agricultural schools established under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and which are required by said act to include military tactics in their curriculum.

Class C. All schools not essentially military which maintain a course of military instruction equal or superior in character and hours of instruction to that required from institutions of Class B.

Class D. All other schools at which officers of the Army may be detailed and which do not maintain a course of military instruction equal to that required of institutions of Class B, and at which such instruction is regarded as nominal.

Of the 82 civil institutions of learning inspected during the year, 14 were made by officers of the Inspector-General's Department—10 in the Southwestern Division and 4 in the Atlantic Division—and 68 were made by officers specially detailed for the purpose. Of the latter, one was made by a lieutenant-colonel, 10 by majors, 51 by captains, and 6 by lieutenants. The

total number of officers participating in this duty was 33—4 regular and 29 special inspectors. Two of these inspections were made in February, 2 in March, 7 in April, 63 in May, and 8 in June.

**Military professors.** The number of officers on duty at colleges as professors of military science and tactics on June 20, 1905, was 84, of whom 41 were in active service and 43 on the retired list. Retired officers were of the following grades: 1 brigadier-general, 1 colonel, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 14 majors, 16 captains, and 8 first lieutenants. Those on the active list were 6 majors, 30 captains, and 5 first lieutenants, divided between the three arms as follows: Cavalry, 15; artillery, 3, and infantry 23.

**States represented.** At the close of the college year the institutions having Army details were located in 40 States and 3 Territories. The following States were not represented: Alabama, Colorado, Montana, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. The colleges having Army details were distributed among the 4 geographical military divisions as follows: Atlantic Division, 36; Northern Division, 29; Southwestern Division, 11; and Pacific Division, 8.

An examination of the reports of inspectors and military professors shows an increasing interest on the part of most institutions having the benefit of governmental aid and an apparent desire to comply with the prescribed orders and regulations of the War Department. There are, however, exceptions to this satisfactory condition of affairs, and in such cases the Army officers detailed should be transferred to colleges or schools which are ready to make better use of the advantages offered.


Those institutions which devote the most time and money to the military feature of their curriculum, and about which there is a true military atmosphere, should be encouraged in every legitimate way. Especially should assistance be given to those institutions designated annually by the General Staff as the most distinguished. It is recommended that efforts be made to secure from Congress legislation which would authorize a more liberal issue, to deserving schools, of ordnance stores, and also certain quartermaster supplies, such as camp equipage, etc., which are greatly needed for purposes of practical instruction.

There is a reasonable and universal request for the issue of modern arms and equipments to replace the old and obsolete material now in use. With the issue of such equipment, increased interest would be aroused in the paramount subject of target practice.

When the fact is considered that many of the most deserving and thoroughly military schools receive no pecuniary aid from the Government, and are obliged to either omit all practical instruction in the important subject of castrametation or purchase their own supplies, the justice of issuing such equipage is apparent.

The military instruction given at colleges is considered by Congress and the War Department of great value to the country; such being the case they should be fostered and encouraged by the liberal issue of modern material of all kinds.

The present system of inspection, which places this duty under the direction of division commanders, has not proven satisfactory. As in all their relations with the War Department, the colleges look directly to the Secretary of War, it is recommended that their inspection be directed from that office.





These inspections should be made by officers of rank and experience, and the ten or twelve which may fairly be considered as competing for the distinguished class, by one officer who is stationed in Washington. The control of this branch of the military educational system of the country now rests with the General Staff. It might, therefore, be wise to have the inspections made by officers of that body, in which case it is recommended that, for such duty and for the time being, they be placed under the direction of the Inspector-General of the Army, through whom and the Chief of Staff all reports should be submitted to the Secretary of War.

#### OFFICE FORCE.

In closing, I desire to bear testimony to the uniformly high standing of the clerks and messengers on duty in the Inspector-General's Office. Without exception they are conscientious, trustworthy, highly efficient, and worthy of the great confidence bestowed upon them by the officers under whom they serve. When I assumed charge of the Inspector-General's Bureau over two years and a half ago, there were thirteen clerks engaged in carrying on the work of the office. At my own suggestion six of these were recommended for transfer to other bureaus where additional clerks were needed, and a saving in this office was effected thereby amounting to \$5,000 a year. The remaining seven clerks have by uncomplaining industry borne all the duty that formerly devolved on thirteen. It is therefore felt that such faithful and meritorious service should be rewarded by a rearrangement of the classes so as to reward those most worthy. I shall make such recommendation later as will assist in carrying out these views.

The high esteem in which I hold the clerks of this department creates a feeling of sympathy for all those worthy servants of the Government in the various departments in this city, who are striving to provide some form of pension for those who, by long and faithful service, have exhausted their capacity for further labor and require the support of others. Especially does this worthy object appeal to the humane sentiment of all right-thinking people, because of the method proposed by them, to base this provision of future security upon a self-imposed tax. They only solicit the Government's aid in direction and detail, and not in money. The Census Bureau has prepared a bulletin concerning the civil service, which is the most complete and adequate compilation of data of this nature that has ever been attempted. By its use it is possible for the first time to ascertain what kind of a retirement plan can be sustained on any given rate of assessment of salaries. Should an examination of this data by competent actuaries show that a retirement system can be carried out at a rate which will be acceptable to the employees, it is earnestly recommended that this subject may receive the favorable action of those in authority, with a view to having this important matter promptly presented before the committees of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. BURTON,  
*Inspector-General.*

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.



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## REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

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# REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1905.

Hon. WM. H. TAFT,  
*Secretary of War.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The following data are compiled from the records received at this office of trials completed and published during the year covered by this report:

Commissioned officers tried by general court-martial:	
Convicted (sentence disapproved in 1 case).....	35
Acquitted.....	13
Cadets tried by general court-martial:	
Convicted (sentence disapproved in 1 case).....	3
Enlisted men tried by general court-martial (including a few cases of discharged enlisted men serving as general prisoners):	
Convicted (sentences disapproved in 101 cases).....	4,393
Acquitted.....	356
Total trials by general court-martial .....	4,800

The increase in the number of trials by general court-martial over the preceding year is 551. This increase is mainly due to the fact that a larger number of deserters have been apprehended and brought to trial, the number of convictions of desertion this year being 1,476, an increase of 440 over the preceding year. This is believed to be largely due to the increase of the reward paid to civil officers for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, inducing greater vigilance on their part.

The following table shows, approximately, the number of convictions of different offenses by general court-martial during the year:

Seventeenth article of war:	
Losing accouterments.....	35
Losing arms.....	18
Losing clothing.....	78
Selling accouterments.....	2
Selling arms.....	2
Selling clothing.....	95
Spoiling horse, arms, accouterments, etc.....	4
Twentieth article of war:	
Disrespect to commanding officer.....	36

Twenty-first article of war:	
Disobeying superior officer .....	183
Offering violence to superior officer .....	3
Striking superior officer .....	3
Twenty-fourth article of war:	
Disobeying noncommissioned officer quelling affray .....	1
Thirty-first article of war:	
Lying out of camp or quarters .....	5
Thirty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave .....	1, 019
Thirty-third article of war:	
Failure to attend drill, roll call, etc. ....	256
Thirty-eighth article of war:	
Drunkenness on duty .....	229
Thirty-ninth article of war:	
Leaving post .....	107
Sleeping on post .....	150
Fortieth article of war:	
Quitting guard .....	63
Forty-second article of war:	
Quitting column in face of the enemy .....	3
Forty-seventh article of war:	
Desertion .....	1, 476
Fifty-first article of war:	
Advising or persuading another soldier to desert .....	2
Sixtieth article of war:	
Embezzlement .....	30
Forgery .....	2
Larceny .....	52
Making false and fraudulent vouchers .....	17
Presenting false and fraudulent claim .....	12
Purchasing Government property .....	2
Selling Government property .....	5
Wrongful disposition of property .....	7
Sixty-first article of war:	
Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman .....	171
Sixty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave not chargeable under the thirty-second article of war .....	118
Abandoning equipments .....	2
Abusing noncommissioned officer .....	2
Abusing public animal .....	9
Aiding and abetting desertion .....	2
Aiding and abetting larceny .....	5
Aiding and abetting robbery .....	4
Aiding prisoner to escape .....	1
Allowing prisoner to escape .....	53
Assault .....	23
Assault and battery .....	44
Assault upon commissioned officer .....	1
Assault upon noncommissioned officer in performance of duty .....	57
Assault upon sentry .....	8
Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon .....	25
Assault with intent to do bodily harm .....	39
Assault with intent to kill .....	12
Assault with intent to rape .....	1
Assignment of pay accounts .....	8
Attempt at bribery .....	6
Attempt at larceny .....	11
Attempt at robbery .....	4
Attempt at suicide .....	1
Attempt to commit sodomy .....	1
Attempt to defraud the Government .....	17
Attempt to desert .....	1
Attempt to escape from guardhouse or confinement .....	19
Begging in uniform .....	5

## Sixty-second article of war—Continued.

Breach of arrest .....	149
Breach of trust .....	1
Burglary .....	12
Careless handling of loaded firearms .....	13
Carrying concealed weapons .....	12
Committing a nuisance .....	24
Conduct causing arrest by civil authorities .....	9
Creating a disturbance .....	23
Destroying private property .....	11
Destroying public property .....	14
Discharging firearms without cause, endangering life .....	5
Disobedience of standing orders or regulations .....	100
Disobeying commissioned officer .....	52
Disobeying noncommissioned officer .....	354
Disobeying sentinel .....	22
Disgraceful conduct, indecent, infamous, and unnatural practices .....	13
Disorderly conduct .....	127
Disposing of clothing .....	23
Disrespect to noncommissioned officer .....	132
Disrespect to superior officer .....	43
Drunk and disorderly .....	154
Drunkenness .....	87
Drunkenness, etc., causing arrest by civil authorities .....	12
Drunkenness incapacitating for duty .....	13
Drunk on duty .....	13
Embezzlement .....	36
Escaping from guard or sentinel .....	15
Escaping from guardhouse .....	19
Failure to pay debts .....	9
Failure to return borrowed property .....	18
False accusation .....	2
False statement or report .....	109
False swearing .....	4
Falsifying accounts .....	22
Fighting .....	7
Forgery .....	16
Fraud .....	7
Fraudulent enlistment .....	259
Gambling .....	3
Giving liquor to prisoners .....	8
Harrassing, annoying, and looting natives and citizens .....	2
Having possession of intoxicating liquor .....	7
Impersonating an officer, sentinel, or patrol .....	1
Indecent conduct .....	33
Indecent exposure of person .....	13
Insubordinate conduct toward commissioned officer .....	31
Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer .....	204
Introducing liquor into camp, quarters, etc. ....	40
Larceny .....	357
Leaving post .....	18
Leaving ranks without permission .....	6
Leaving hospital without permission .....	2
Losing arms, accouterments, stores, etc. ....	14
Malingering .....	8
Manslaughter .....	3
Misbehavior before the enemy .....	1
Neglect of duty .....	208
Obtaining money or property under false pretenses .....	15
Out of quarters after taps .....	2
Pawning borrowed property .....	3
Pawning Government property .....	3
Perjury .....	11
Permitting member of guard or prisoner to obtain intoxicating liquor .....	10
Rape .....	1
Refusing to perform duty .....	34

## Sixty-second article of war—Continued.

Resisting arrest .....	31
Resisting arrest by civil authority .....	1
Resisting noncommissioned officer .....	5
Resisting sentinel .....	6
Robbery .....	7
Selling, losing, or wasting Government property .....	19
Selling borrowed property .....	5
Selling or pawning stolen property .....	16
Sleeping while on duty .....	9
Sitting down while on post .....	4
Sodomy .....	1
Striking noncommissioned officer .....	45
Striking sentinel .....	4
Threatening noncommissioned officer .....	61
Threatening to kill .....	20
Threatening sentinel .....	2
Threatening soldier .....	10
Threatening superior officer .....	6
Threatening to do bodily harm .....	24
Transferring pay accounts .....	1
Using insubordinate language .....	66
Using insulting and abusive language .....	95
Using profane and indecent language .....	64
Using threatening and abusive language .....	57
Uttering forged papers .....	3
Disorder, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads) .....	110

Sixteen officers were dismissed by sentence; and in 4 cases the sentences of dismissal were commuted, to forfeiture of pay in 1 case and to loss of rank in 3 cases.

The number of men sentenced to dishonorable discharge was 2,529.

The following table shows, approximately, the convictions of desertion, classified according to the limits of punishment prescribed in the order of the President, published in General Orders, No. 96, War Department, 1905:

	Number.	Limit of confinement.
<b>Surrendered:</b>		<i>Months.</i>
After an absence of not more than thirty days .....	58	12
After an absence of more than thirty days .....	224	18
<b>Apprehended:</b>		
In service not more than six months at time of desertion .....	621	18
In service more than six months .....	573	30
Total number of convictions .....	1,476	
Average limit of confinement .....		22.42+

In connection with this table it is to be observed that the limits of punishment are prescribed for "time of peace." The average period of confinement adjudged was about sixteen months, being considerably less than the average limit for the offense under the President's order.

The records received at this office during the year covered by this report show that 7 persons were tried by military commission, of which 2 were acquitted, and the sentences, in three cases, were disapproved. The offenses were robbery, arson, larceny, assault and battery with intent to kill, and manslaughter.



## INFERIOR COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following table is compiled from the reports of the judge-advocates of departments, and shows, approximately, for the departments named, the number of trials of enlisted men during the year by garrison and summary courts, the number of acquittals, and, where given, the number of different men tried:

Department.	Garrison courts-martial.			Summary courts.		
	Trials.	Acquittals.	Men tried.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Men tried.
California.....	19	5	19	4,289	122	2,647
Colorado.....	22	5	.....	2,445	122	.....
Columbia.....	24	7	24	3,716	68	2,126
Dakota.....	14	7	.....	2,307	134	.....
East.....	87	17	.....	12,402	437	6,802
Gulf.....	9	5	9	2,953	150	1,782
Lakes.....	5	3	.....	1,898	70	.....
Missouri.....	41	11	.....	8,425	254	4,420
Texas.....	12	.....	.....	2,614	88	1,482
Luzon.....	33	8	32	5,915	140	3,422
Mindanao.....	25	5	22	2,308	117	1,575
Visayas.....	16	1	16	2,157	54	1,299
Total.....	307	74	.....	51,329	1,756	.....

This table shows clearly that the garrison court-martial has been largely superseded in practice by the summary court, the proportion of trials of the former, as compared with the latter, being approximately as 1 to 167.

The percentage of enlisted men tried, where the necessary data are given, is about 56, and of the men tried, about 60 per cent were tried only once, and about 80 per cent were tried not more than twice; so it seems that only about 10 per cent of the enlisted force were tried more than twice during the year by inferior courts-martial. In cases where the trials are frequent and the offender appears to be incorrigible provision is made for his trial by general court-martial, although the offense may be one which would ordinarily be tried by summary court, and on proof of five previous convictions within one year preceding the offense charged the court is, under certain conditions, authorized to impose dishonorable discharge, together with forfeiture of pay and allowances and a prescribed period of confinement. In this way the service is relieved of undesirable men who are enlisted notwithstanding the efforts which are constantly being put forth to secure the best possible material for enlistment in the Army. The reports from four of the departments indicate that about 24 per cent of the dishonorable discharges were awarded through the use of previous convictions.

The statistics show, however, that many cases are referred to the inferior courts for trial which could be better disposed of by a resort to the disciplinary measures which are well within the authority and jurisdiction of post and company commanders. It is believed that the adoption of such measures would materially reduce the number of court-martial trials without impairing the standards of discipline which have always been maintained in the military service.

Upon the recommendation of the Department the eighty-third article of war, which defines the jurisdiction of the several inferior courts in respect to their power to punish, was amended by the act of March 2,

1901 (31 Stat. L., 951), in such a way as to permit those tribunals to impose sentences of three months' forfeiture of pay or three months' confinement at hard labor, or both, at the discretion of the court. The operation of this enactment has been to simplify the administration of military justice and to make it unnecessary to refer a considerable number of cases to general courts-martial for trial, which, prior to the adoption of the amendment, were exclusively triable by such tribunals. In this respect it has continued to justify the expectations which were entertained as to its necessity and propriety when the matter was presented to Congress.

Attention is invited to the extracts from reports of judge-advocates of departments appended to this report.

In closing this report it gives me great pleasure to recognize the efficient assistance which I have received from the officers of the Department in their different fields of endeavor, and from the employees of the Judge-Advocate-General's Office. Their labors have been zealous and untiring, and the services rendered by them have been entirely satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. DAVIS,  
*Judge-Advocate-General.*

#### APPENDIXES.

*Extract from annual report of Lieut. Col. H. C. Carbaugh, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, judge-advocate, Department of the East, for year ending June 30, 1905.*

The matter of honest and faithful service and discharge without honor are closely connected with the administration of military justice. Section 2 of an act of Congress, dated August 1, 1894, provides that no soldier shall be again enlisted in the Army whose service during his last preceding enlistment was not honest and faithful.

Under paragraph 155, Army Regulations, statements of character of at least good is now the only established criterion as to whether service has been honest and faithful, and company commanders and boards of officers are left to their own untrammelled views as to what constitutes good character. It certainly requires in most cases a wide stretch of the imagination to find that character determines honest and faithful service. Congress, by an act of June 16, 1890, announced that desertion during an enlistment rendered service therein not honest and faithful. That act has disappeared, and desertion no longer is deemed to render service not honest and faithful. The same act authorizes the Secretary of War to determine what other misconduct rendered service not honest and faithful. His decision thereunder is now practically used to determine when discharge without honor shall be had, except that neither desertion nor imprisonment by sentence of court-martial renders service not honest and faithful or warrants discharge without honor. What is the effect of discharge without honor? It does not evidence service not honest and faithful by any regulation made to carry out section 2 of the act of Congress of August 1, 1894, and does not prohibit reenlistment by paragraph 858, Army Regulations, except possibly by inference. Just why imprisonment under sentence of a civil court can create a status to warrant discharge without honor regardless of character of the soldier during his service and that such status is not created by imprisonment by a court-martial seems difficult to understand when it is remembered that imprisonment is not a status of honor and is imposed by court-martial for actual misconduct in the military service. Desertion and subsequent completion of enlistment under sentence or by restoration to duty without trial does not preclude character good and does not, therefore, prohibit honorable discharge and reenlistment. Why then should desertion with dishonorable discharge and confinement preclude reenlistment? The offense is the same in both cases. I believe, however, it would be a violation of the provisions of the act above quoted to reenlist such a man, but there seems to be no good reason why the United States should be restricted in its enlistment by a statute of this nature, and therefore recommend its repeal, and that regulations be promulgated allowing reenlistment of such men where it is approved by the department commander within whose jurisdiction sentence has been served.

During the year there have been about 500 men convicted of desertion. Nearly all of them have received sentence of dishonorable discharge with confinement. A large number of these men are not vicious by nature. Many of these were young men and inexperienced when they committed the crime. It would seem to me they should be given a chance to honorably serve a subsequent enlistment, and that, upon honorable discharge therefrom, such discharge should operate by statute to remove the civil forfeitures imposed by section 1996, Revised Statutes of the United States, due to their conviction of desertion. In the meantime, I recommend that prison discipline, in addition to hard labor, shall include from two to four hours' military exercises for three hundred and sixty-five days per year, to the following end:

First. That all those who find military exercises irksome and go wrong in their conduct from that motive will not escape such exercises.

Second. That the end of the period of confinement will find prisoners in a proper condition of instruction to at once assume military duty should they be allowed to reenlist.

I think the immediate punishment for desertion, taking into consideration abatement authorized, is not sufficient, and that the continuing punishments are too severe. The former, if severe, tends to prevent desertion, but the latter, by its remoteness, has no such effect, but simply acts as a blot in a life's record which is never appreciated until in after years. Under the present system a soldier who desires to leave the service can by desertion reduce the remainder of his term of enlistment, even if he gets the maximum punishment of from ten to seventeen months, while civil forfeitures continue to operate. I believe the greater severity of immediate punishment is in the end a "merciful severity" and for the best interests of the soldiers and the United States.

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*Extract from annual report of Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, judge-advocate, Department of California, dated July 14, 1905.*

Attention is invited to the number of desertions from the service. This report shows that 111 deserters were brought to trial and convicted in this department the past year. There were in all 965 desertions during the year; 854 were not apprehended or surrendered.

\* \* \* \* \*

One of the causes is the poor pay received by the enlisted man as compared with the wages he can earn in civil employment. It is not fair to compare his pay with that received by soldiers of the same grade in foreign countries where military service is compulsory. There military service is a duty required to be rendered the State, pay or no pay. Comparison may be invited to the lower pay received by the English soldier, as his service is not compulsory. However, while his pay is less than the pay of our soldier, it bears about the same relation to his wage-earning capacity as does the pay of our soldier to his wage-earning capacity. But the English are having more trouble getting good men than we are, and one of the remedies urged in their Parliament is increase of pay.

Desertion is not so common in the English army as in ours, because public opinion in that country condemns the crime and public opinion in America does not. Our Army is an army of volunteers. If we want to obtain a better class of men to enlist than we are now securing, a better rate of pay is the first inducement that should be offered.

\* \* \* \* \*

The records of proceedings in cases where selling clothing or larceny of clothing is charged show in every case where the clothing can be traced that it went to a saloon in exchange for whisky. In one case the record showed the discovery of six or seven uniform overcoats in the possession of a saloon keeper.

Sections 1242 and 3748, Revised Statutes, provides that the clothing furnished a soldier shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away; that the possession of it by any person not a soldier or an officer shall be prima facie evidence of such sale, barter, etc.; that the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, etc. Officers shy from making such seizures because the claim is always made by the possessor that it was purchased from a discharged soldier who had the right to sell it, and officers of the Army are afraid of being called upon to defend an action for illegal seizure.

The law is a dead letter because it does not make it a misdemeanor to have such property in such unauthorized possession and provides no penalty or punishment therefor. The soldier selling the clothing is tried by court-martial and severely

punished. The purchaser, usually for a small part of its value paid for in very poor rum, not only goes unpunished but keeps the clothing.

In order to protect the soldier against his own infirmities, and as well as protect the uniform from the degradation of being worn by the lowest class of camp followers and tramps, the clothing ought to be issued, as it formerly was, as the property of the United States, intended for the military service thereof, to be accounted for as are arms and accoutrements. Upon the discharge of a soldier he should be paid the value of the clothing on hand, the value to be appraised by a board of officers, in order that he may be encouraged to keep himself well supplied and keep his clothing in good condition. It could thereafter be cleaned and issued to military prisoners.

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*Extract from annual report of Maj. W. A. Bethel, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, judge-advocate, Department of Luzon, dated July 31, 1905.*

In my opinion the administration of justice in the Army has shown a continuous and very marked improvement during the last three or four years. Considering the large number of officers who entered the Army a few years ago a gradual improvement was to be expected, but the rapid improvement must, to a large extent, be attributed, I think, to the excellence of the garrison schools.

Judge-advocates of general courts-martial and counsel for the accused now almost without exception investigate their cases thoroughly and present all material evidence to the courts. The records of trials show improvement in their preparation, and courts seldom err in their findings and almost invariably impose a reasonable punishment.

It is hoped that the proposed revision of the Articles of War may be effected at the next session of Congress. I urgently recommend that the sentence under the present thirty-eighth article of war be made discretionary with the court in all cases, for the reasons heretofore stated by your office. I also suggest, if it does not seriously disturb the arrangement and sequence of the Articles of War, that the present seventeen, twenty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-seventh, sixtieth, and sixty-second articles retain their present serial numbers. These numbers have been so long and thoroughly associated with the offenses prescribed under them that a change will produce much confusion.

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*Extract from annual report of Capt. C. D. Roberts, officer in charge of judge-advocate's office, Department of Texas, dated July 18, 1905.*

While it is not the province of this office to furnish statistics of desertion (except as to trials therefor), it is interesting to note that of the reports examined by me of 356 desertions from posts in this department during the first ten months of the fiscal year, 126 were of recruits in their first six months of service, 94 of men serving in their second six months, 49 in their second or third year, and 85 in their fourth or subsequent year, while of 2 the length of service was reported as "unknown." Of the "causes for desertion" that department orders require to be given, if possible, with the report of each desertion, 150 of the 356 say "unknown;" of the other 206 cases, drink is given as the cause of 110, "general dissatisfaction" of 25, "worthlessness" of 23, association with dissolute women of 13, debts of 12, the remaining 23 being assigned to other causes.

The increase of desertion is the most serious disciplinary question now confronting the service. The substitution of company for general messes, soon to be made at Forts Sam Houston and Bliss, and the opening of gymnasiums and amusement rooms at various isolated posts, should cause some improvement at those posts. Many causes for desertion can easily be given, but it is not so easy to suggest practical remedies. It is thought that we have law and regulation enough on the subject and should strictly enforce what we have without trying any experiments.

Judging from the evidence before courts-martial one prolific cause of desertion is ignorance of the nature and consequences of the crime. The second article of war appears from these records to be more honored in the breach than in the observance. It is thought that if each recruit was fully instructed, as required by that article, some good at least would result. It is also thought that quality and not quantity of recruits should be the basis of awarding praise or censure to recruiting officers—in other words, record should be kept of each officer's recruits for say a year after

enlistment and the results compared. Secondly, the penalties for desertion should follow the crime more surely and speedily than they do now. Determined effort should be made to apprehend deserters and bring them to trial. This does not require new legislation or regulation, simply enforcement of that existing. But many officers say that the apprehension of deserters causes more trouble than the resulting good is worth; that the men so apprehended are worthless to the Government, cause extra work to their comrades who stay in the ranks, and are generally a nuisance, and, furthermore, that the guardhouses are overflowing anyhow, and that if even half of the men who desert were caught the condition of overcrowding would become intolerable.

And right here comes up the old question of a place to confine general prisoners. It seems entirely unnecessary to go into the reason why central prisons would be far preferable to the present system of guardhouse confinement.

The garrison prisoners at a post are generally sufficient to do the necessary policing, and even if they are not, the fatigue parties to supplement them are hardly more numerous than the details that have to be made to guard general prisoners.

Aside from this is the question of punishment and example. Many worthless soldiers prefer a year's tour in the guardhouse to serving out their time in the ranks, hence they desert, knowing that the chances are four or five to one of not being apprehended, and the probability, even if apprehended and convicted, of a comparatively easy time in a post guardhouse.

There were in this department on June 30, 1904, 63 general prisoners. On June 30, 1905, there were 101. Twenty escaped during the year, of which number but 6 were recaptured. The guardhouse accommodation for general prisoners in the department is, according to General Orders, 55, Adjutant-General's Office, 1895 (still in force), but 15; but all the prisoners must be provided for in some way.

In this connection it is believed that the term "military convict" is preferable to "general prisoner," and its use might deter some soldiers from entering that class.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is recommended that if practicable an effort be made to have section 1 of the "Act to prevent the failure of military justice" (approved March 2, 1901), amended so as to make refusal of a witness to appear before an officer empowered and directed to take a deposition, to qualify or to testify a misdemeanor.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is thought inequitable that a garrison prisoner, no matter how long his confinement, receives no abatement for good conduct.

Furthermore, the graded good-conduct allowance in effect the past year or more does not, in my opinion, accomplish satisfactory results. I can see no sufficient reason why long-term prisoners should receive more allowance for a month's good conduct than short-term prisoners. It would appear to me more equitable if all prisoners were divided into classes according to their conduct while in confinement and that those in the first class be given, say, an abatement of one-third, those in the second class one-sixth, and those in the third class none. This division into classes is already made for general prisoners and its extension as above indicated would not be difficult.

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*Extract from annual report of Capt. William G. Doane, acting judge-advocate, Department of the Missouri, dated July 14, 1905.*

The increasing number of trials by inferior courts manifests an objectionable tendency to resort to the latter as the sole method of maintaining discipline to the exclusion of minor punishments commended in the regulations, and such practice, far from suggesting a desirable state of discipline in a command, is, to the contrary effect, an admission that the lesser means have failed. A demoralizing rather than a beneficial effect, especially as applied to the recruit, is seen in thus persistently subjecting a man to trial for every offense however trifling, and the tendency in this respect should be discouraged in favor of a more intelligent compliance with the requirements of the regulations.

Desertions again furnish a marked proportion (about one-third) of the general courts-martial trials for the year, to account for which the cause primarily must be attributed to the character of the recruit and incidentally to the effect upon the soldier of his changed conditions, the unaccustomed restraint, discipline, etc., and perhaps still more to his exposure when off duty to the pernicious influence of the low dives and vicious gambling and drinking resorts infesting the neighborhood of most of the

posts, it appearing in this connection that a great majority of desertions trace their history to drunkenness induced by such environment.

Trials for selling Government clothing, as shown herein, afford but a slight index of the volume of this business carried on and promoted by unscrupulous dealers. Frequent complaints from the posts and facts brought out at trials show an alarming prevalence of this trade, such dealers evincing an entire disregard of the purpose of the law covering this question and frequently encouraging its violation by the soldier. This practice has grown to such proportions that the good of the service, as well as the pecuniary interests of the Government, call for adequate amendment of the statute (sec. 5438, R. S.) making the purchase or receiving in pledge of such property a penal offense.

\* \* \* \* \*

Touching the question of jurisdiction of military courts-martial the following decisions have been obtained in the United States Federal courts during the year in cases in which I was duly notified to appear in conjunction with the United States attorney. Each involved the right of the military authorities to the custody of a military prisoner and was tested upon an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

First. In the case of general prisoner Richard Townsend, late private Troop A, Third Cavalry, who deserted January 8, 1899, it was decided in the United States district court of Nebraska (a) that said date in contemplation of the article was a time of war with Spain; (b) that the statute of limitations (103d A. W.) did not apply to desertions in time of war, and (c) that the decision of the general court martial on the question of the operation of the statute of limitations was final and could not be reviewed in the proceedings at bar.

Second. In the case of John Thorne, applying for release of his minor son, Private William Thorne, Troop F, Fifteenth Cavalry, confined under charges for desertion, the United States district court of Kansas held, as against the right of the parent to the custody of such minor child, that the latter after enlistment was liable to trial and punishment for offenses committed during such enlistment.

Third. In the case (before the United States circuit court, district of Kansas) of general prisoner Fred Hamilton, formerly Troop K, Sixth Cavalry, who was convicted by a general court-martial at Peking, China, of murder of a corporal of the same troop, committed December 23, 1900, near Peking, while serving with the United States troops on the China Relief Expedition, the question raised was the application of the fifty-eighth article of war in giving the general court-martial jurisdiction of such offense. It was held by the court that a state of war then and there existed within the spirit and intent of the article, thereby giving jurisdiction to the general court-martial trying the offense, and legality to the sentence imposed.

The prisoner in each case was remanded to the custody of the military authorities.

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*Extract from annual report of Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, acting judge-advocate, Department of the Visayas, dated June 30, 1905.*

It is thought that the number of trials by summary court has been unnecessarily large for the past year. This, in the opinion of the writer, is due to a tendency on the part of many young officers to bring enlisted men to trial for all minor offenses and infractions of discipline rather than give their time and attention to disciplinary measures within the company.

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